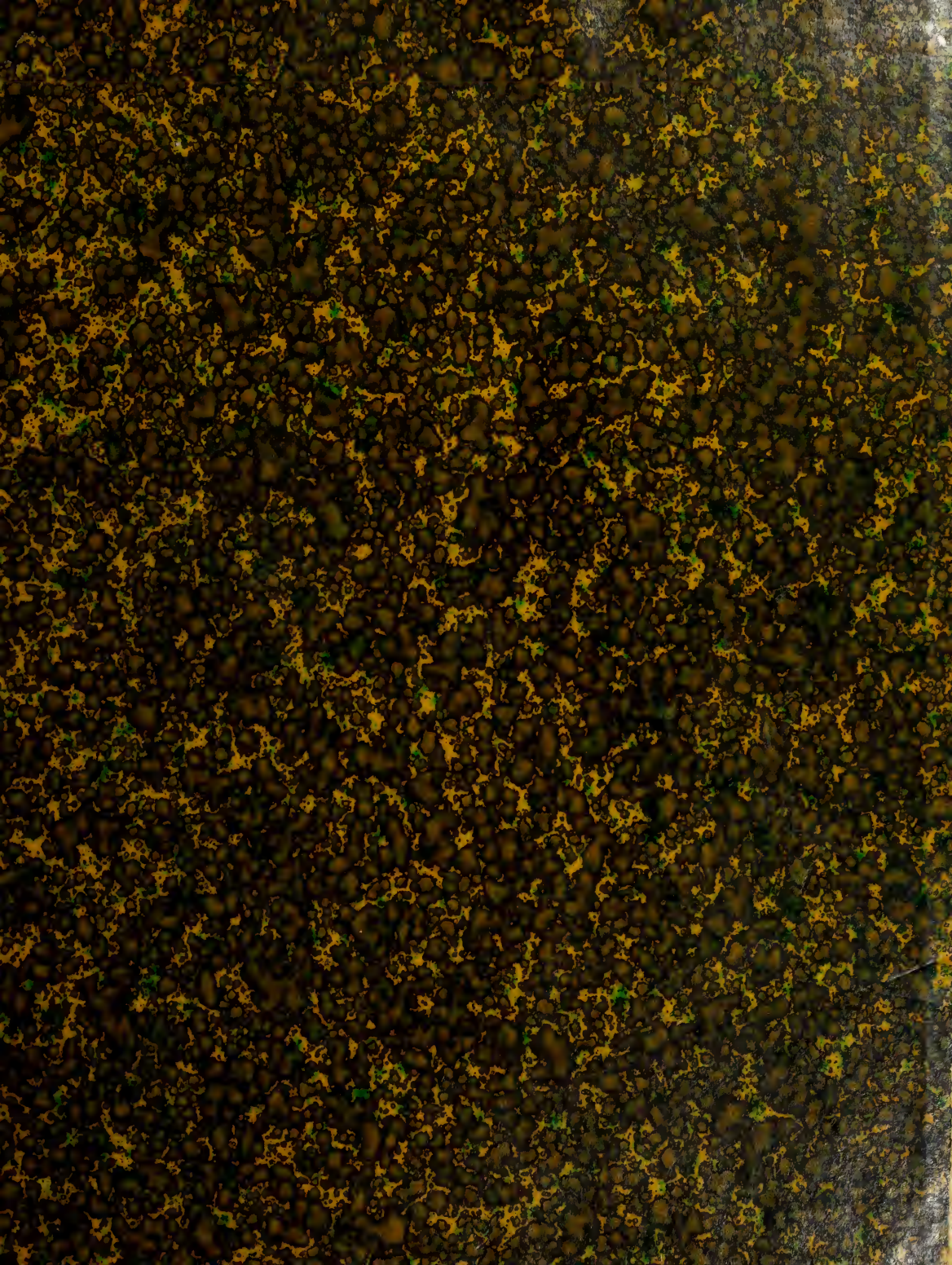




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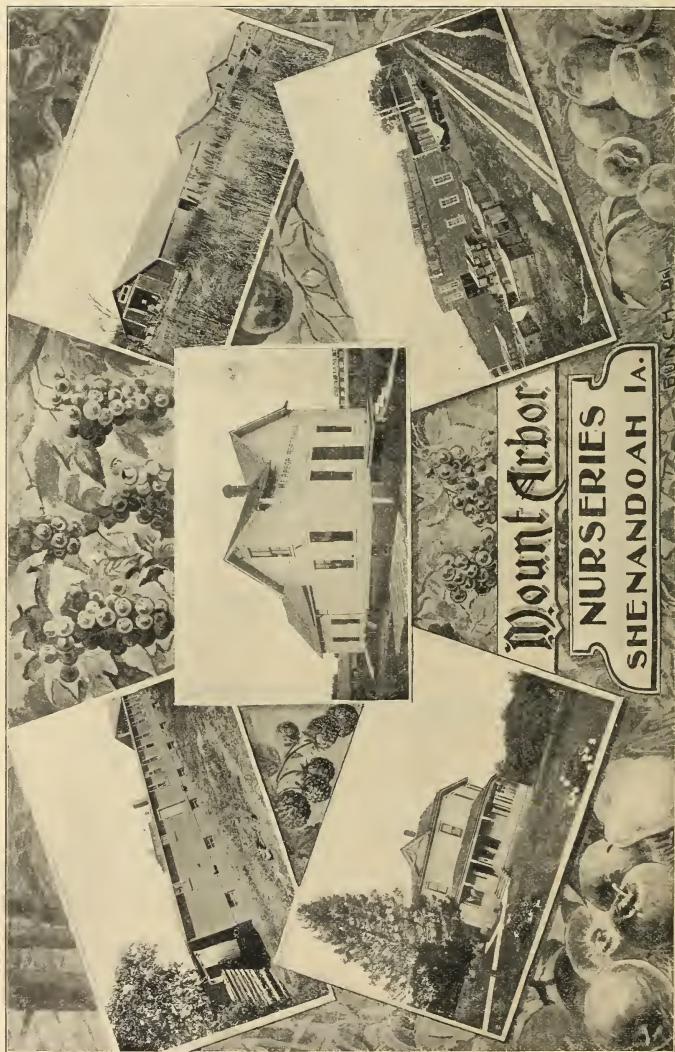
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The National Nurseryman.

FOR GROWERS AND DEALERS IN NURSERY STOCK.

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"A good knowledge of physiological botany is required by the nurseryman."—T. V. Munson.

Vol. XII.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., JANUARY, 1904.

No. 1.

OFFICIAL INSPECTORS.

DISCUSSED AT WASHINGTON—QUESTIONS OF MUCH IMPORTANCE TO NURSERYMEN OF THE COUNTRY.

Resolutions Declaring That It is Possible Now To Frame Inspection Laws So As To Protect Interests of Both Nurserymen and Fruit Growers—Conference with Nurserymen's Associations Solicited—Protection from Infested Surroundings.

The Association of Official Horticultural Inspectors met in Washington, November 17 and 18, at the Shoreham hotel. In the absence of the chairman, Prof. S. A. Forbes, the body was called to order by the vice chairman, Dr. J. B. Smith, of New Jersey. J. B. S. Norton, of Maryland, was elected secretary.

The report of the previously appointed committee on legislation was given by Dr. Smith. The committee made no formal report, but reported progress.

The questions announced on the programme were taken up for discussion as follows:

Question 1. "What provisions in our inspection law will be likely to prove unconstitutional if attacked?" The question was discussed by Messrs. Atwood, Scott, Norton, Rumsey, Burgess, Washburn and Alwood, and Dr. Alwood was appointed to draft resolutions. The subjects of fumigation, license, destruction of property and discrimination against parties in other states were taken up and discussed.

SHOULD BE NO DISCRIMINATION.

The following resolutions were reported by Dr. Alwood and were adopted:

Resolved, That it is the opinion of the Association of Horticultural Inspectors that no state law should contain any provision which in any way discriminates against nurserymen of other states.

Resolved, Further, that no state should make fumigation or other treatment of nursery stock a condition precedent to its admission into that state; but that a requirement that no stock shall be distributed within the state until it has been fumigated or otherwise treated, is just and proper whenever a similar requirement is made of local nurserymen.

Question 2 on the programme, "The attitude of Nurserymen's Associations toward inspection laws," was taken up for discussion. The reports of the American Association of Nurserymen's committee on the subject was read as published in the NATIONAL NURSERYMAN.

The subject was discussed by Messrs. Smith, Alwood, Scott, Atwood, Norton and Burgess. The discussion showed a general tendency of nurserymen and inspectors to cooperate

in the suppression of insect pests and plant diseases, although some friction frequently arises.

The question on the part which is taken by professional scientists in connection with the enforcement of inspection laws was discussed and the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That in the opinion of the Official Association of Horticultural Inspectors, the specialists employed under the crop pest laws of the several states ought not to be required to attend to the details of prosecution, either civil or criminal, which may arise through violation of these laws.

SCALE-INFESTED SURROUNDINGS.

The third question, "To what protection is a nurseryman entitled as against scale-infested surroundings," was discussed by Messrs. Symons, Alwood, Smith, Britton, Weed, Norton, Scott, Wilcox, Summers, and Piper.

The trend of the discussion was that it is hardly feasible to attempt to keep nursery stock free from scale with infested surroundings, but that the authorities in charge of the suppression of these insects should protect the nurserymen as much as possible against infested surroundings, and in some states the practice has been to commence cleaning up infested orchards and premises around nurseries. It was thought that, while it is necessary that nursery premises should be kept more clean than others, the nurserymen deserve protection from infestation from adjoining premises.

Question 4, "What is the status of fumigation in justifying the sale of nursery stock exposed to infestation," was discussed by Messrs. Engel, Britton, Mackintosh, Horton, Webb, Summers, Smith, Atwood, Burgess, Surface, Rumsey, Johnson, Symons, Weed and Felt.

It was the expression of the members that fumigation was the best safeguard we now have against infestation, but many thought an inspection by which visibly infested trees would be thrown out was advisable, since fumigation cannot always be made absolutely effective. Special care should be taken that the materials used in fumigation are of the proper strength, and if possible they had better be used under the supervision of competent authority. No agreement could be reached as to the acceptance of fumigated trees as being safe or equivalent to clean trees. The wording of some laws makes this impossible and there is no guard against imperfect work.

FUMIGATION FOR WOOLY APHIS.

The question of the effectiveness of fumigation against wooly aphis was discussed, with the decision that it was a perfect safeguard except against the eggs of this insect which are not killed by it.

The question of what should be done in infested orchards was discussed, showing a wide range of recent experiences in the East with the lime and sulphur wash which is now being much recommended as the most effective treatment for scale

in orchards in the East. The effectiveness of this treatment against the leaf curl and other fungus diseases was brought out.

A motion was carried to continue the organization under the following officers: S. A. Forbes, chairman; John B. Smith, vice-chairman and J. B. S. Norton, secretary.

Various questions concerning San Jose scale and the use of the lime and sulphur wash were discussed by Messrs. Washburn, Weed, Surface, Scott, Piper, Smith, Summers, Felt and Alwood.

A motion was carried that the Association advise the use of the formula 1-2-4, in fumigating with hydrocyanic acid gas.

SUGGESTION OF FAIRER LAWS.

The following resolutions were adopted:

Whereas, During recent years the dissemination of certain species of insects and fungi on nursery stock has resulted in the rapid spread of injurious insect pests and plant diseases; and

Whereas, Many of the states of the United States and the Dominion of Canada have now passed laws designed to protect purchasers of nursery stock from injury and loss by reason of infested or diseased nursery plants, and

Whereas, The enforcement of these laws has been in some instances considered hurtful to the interests of nurserymen and has led to some antagonism; therefore be it

Resolved, By the Association of Horticultural Inspectors that while they consider that the enforcement of reasonable crop pest laws is imperatively needed, both for the protection of the nurserymen and the fruit growers, they also believe that it is now possible, in view of the large experience and data at our command, so to frame the inspection laws and regulations for their execution as to protect the interests of both the nurserymen and the fruit growers; therefore, be it further

Resolved, That we invite such conference with the official nurserymen's associations as will lead to better relations and, so far as practicable, to uniformity of practice on the part of the official inspectors.

Mr. Kotinsky of the Division of Entomology presented a review of a Russian paper on the inoculation of trees for the prevention of attacks by insects and other fungi.

THOSE WHO WERE PRESENT.

The following persons were in attendance at the meeting: Macintosh, Ala.; W. E. Britton, Conn.; Wesley Webb, Del.; H. E. Summers, Iowa; J. B. S. Norton, T. B. Symons, Maryland; F. C. Washburn, Minn.; C. M. Weed, N. H.; J. B. Smith, N. J.; E. P. Felt, N. Y.; G. G. Atwood, N. Y.; A. F. Burgess, Ohio; H. A. Surface, E. B. Engle, Pa.; W. B. Alwood, Va.; Rumsey, Johnson, W. Va. The U. S. Department of Agriculture was represented by Messrs. Scott, Hopkins, Wilcox, Piper, Marlett and Kotinsky. W. G. Johnson of the American Agriculturist was also present.

OPINIONS ON SUBSTITUTION.

The Rural New Yorker has been gathering some opinions of nurserymen on the subject of "Substitution," from which the following extracts are made:

A. H. Griesa, Kansas—I have had orders where half of the apples were Summer kinds; then I use my judgment and correct it by reducing the early and Fall kinds and increase the list of good Winter kinds. I think it is right, yes, more than right in doing so. Some agents sell on specialties, which is all right, but when it is the Rathbun blackberry, which like the wineberry, is an imposition in the West, they are not furnished if I have the filling of the order. When fruit trees or plants are ordered it is for the purpose of growing fruit. No one ever has or will make a living growing Rathbun or wineberry in the West. In flowers it is much the same; they are sold by pictures. The buyers many times do not know the hardness or other quality of the plants they order. While there are instances of unreasonable substitution,

there are also unreasonable complaints on the part of buyers. I used to label each tree and plant true to name, but at delivery, those names being new to the buyer, he would set up a complaint of being cheated, while he had better kinds, as I know positively, than those he ordered. While it was a violation of contract it was serving him far better than if he had just what he ordered. In many cases the nurseryman knows better than the buyer, but it is not always so, and if both understood each other better there would be a better feeling between them than now.

J. H. Black Son & Co., New Jersey—We prefer to substitute size rather than variety. In apples and pears it is very difficult to substitute, and we would certainly hesitate a long time before doing so except by permission. In peaches there are so many kinds that are so similar that it is very difficult to tell them apart, and to substitute one of these for another would be no damage to any one, and would be excusable but not advisable. To substitute sizes would be much better if substitution has to be resorted to at all. Our men are always told positively that they must not substitute at all without our instructions, and in our catalogue we reserve the right to substitute in extreme cases; yet we seldom do unless it is a very small number, and the order would be delayed by waiting until we hear from the customer.

Storrs & Harrison Co., Ohio—We suppose the main reason why nurserymen reserve the right of substitution on nursery stock, is because the majority of customers never send orders until time for shipment, and there is no time to correspond back and forth. After a variety is exhausted, it is impossible to supply more of that same kind. In our general price list we have always stated, and always expect to make the statement, that in case we are out of a variety ordered, another of equal merit will be sent in its place, unless the party ordering says no substituting, in which case we will refund the money, if we do not have the goods when order is filled. We never undertake to do any substituting on large orders for orchardists, who are putting out trees for profit. They usually know what they want, and want particular varieties, but we think that to the large majority of people who buy in small quantities for town lots or small orchards for home use, it makes no particular difference, for instance, whether they have one or the other of a dozen or more types of the Late Crawford Peach, if they have one that ripens about the same time, and there is practically but little difference in the dozen or more kinds, and this is true of most things in the fruit tree line. Customers order from descriptions in catalogue, and it makes no difference to the majority of them, provided they get a good variety that ripens about the same time, whether we substitute or not, and we get a great many orders where parties do not pretend to select varieties, simply leaving it to us to send what we think best, and if all planters would do the same with all nurserymen they would get better varieties than they do by making their own choice. We believe that this is perfectly honest and legitimate. We do not believe that any responsible nurseryman would substitute on orders from orchardists who are planting fruit for profit, for market, unless they have permission of the buyer to do so, while the large majority of small planters are perfectly satisfied, for instance, with either a Globe or Late Crawford Peach tree, with either an Ontario or Sutton Apple, and would much prefer to have nurserymen send them one or the other to returning their money.

The advice given to its readers by the Rural New Yorker is: "Order early. Know what you want before ordering. Send the order to several nurserymen for figures. If possible, go to see the stock before buying. Write 'no substitution' plainly on your order if you do not want it. Remember that a good tree costs more than a poor one, and is worth more, and that it never pays to buy a poor one."

AMERICAN POMOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

It has been proposed by President J. H. Hale and Prof. John Craig, respectively president and secretary of the American Pomological Society, to hold a special session of the society during the fresh fruit period of 1904 at the St. Louis Exposition. Sessions are regularly held biennially, the next being due in 1905.

PLANT TOO HEAVY.

**Note of Warning Sounded By Prominent Maryland Nurserymen—
Apple Seedling Craze May Make Cheap Trees—
Western Nurserymen Pushing Fast
— In the East.**

Among recent callers at the offices of the NATIONAL NURSERYMAN was Orlando Harrison, of J. G. Harrison & Sons, Berlin, Md., vice-president for Maryland of the American Association of Nurserymen. He had spent three weeks calling upon nurserymen in Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Missouri, Iowa, Kansas and New York.

"I found many improvements at places that I visited seven years ago," said Mr. Harrison. "One cannot realize the increase in the planting of nursery stock during that time unless figures are made comparing the acreage. Whoever imagined the nurserymen would take such chances?"

"While many of the firms say that they have had large sales the past year, few will say that it was a successful year financially. Why? Because there were too many trees to go upon the market. There was more business than the nurserymen could economically handle. The increase in wages has been from 15 to 30 per cent.

"The nurserymen of the West seem to have a determination to advance and they are pushing fast. They have a wide scope for their energies in the treeless region and the prospect for selling many trees there is very good indeed.

"In spite of all the prospect for trade, the tendency is to plant about ten times the amount really needed. If I am correctly informed, one-tenth of the Apple seed ordered, if sown, will be too much. This Apple seedling craze may make cheap trees yet, because there will be a large quantity of piece root grafts that will be made short enough. While Plums are high, there have been quantities planted; the same is true of Cherries. The stock of Apple, Peach and Cherry that will come on the market for Fall of 1904 will be used by the trade without suffering, but the only safe way to get in that I can see is to plant about one-tenth the amount of last season's planting. If that is done, I think we will come nearer the mark.

"For our own selves we shall take our own medicine and plant less. We shall use the best grade of seedlings, cultivate better and try to grow more first-class stock, and less light grade and keep ourselves in reach of the situation. Then we can better protect ourselves in the handling of labor. It has been almost a certainty that for the last seven years we could make a profit growing trees; will it not require clever management to make expenses during the next seven years?"

"In the East there seems to be more of an uncertainty than in the West, because the Western farmer has made money fast for a few years and has not spent it yet. If we get back of a basis of planting where we were seven years ago, we should be safe. As the nursery business does not stand still, but is either going right or wrong—selling at a big profit or burning the whole—if we plant less we may be able to keep right yet."

BLACK BEN DAVIS AND GANO.

A committee of the Missouri State Horticultural Society, composed of J. C. Whitten, J. C. Evans, and W. T. Flournoy, has done good service for that society in presenting a report of careful investigation of the origin of Black Ben Davis and Gano Apples in an endeavor to ascertain whether they are distinct varieties. Lack of space prevents our publishing the report; but we suggest that those directly interested may obtain it in the proceedings of the Missouri society upon paying the membership fee for one year. The committee arrives at this conclusion:

"After finding no differences, either in the fruit or in the trees, by which they can be separated, your committee is forced to conclude that the Black Ben Davis and Gano are one and the same variety; and that their having been regarded locally as being different sorts is only another case where isolated trees of a variety, having been brought to notice in somewhat widely separated neighborhoods, have each for this time been given different names and each been honestly regarded as being of distinct seedling origin."

BUFFALO BILL RECLAIMING LAND.

Colonel W. F. Cody, better known as "Buffalo Bill," is preparing to put through a big reclamation project in Wyoming, which involves the segregation of 110,000 acres of land on the north bank of the Shoshone River, near Cody. This will be reclaimed by irrigation, an enterprise that will involve the expenditure of not less than \$1,000,000. Colonel Cody has completed one canal for the irrigation of a concession of 40,000 acres, and is anxious to get the larger project under way.

Recent Publications.

Country Life in America for January is a large number of this most beautiful magazine devoted to all the work and play of the outdoor world. Among the leading features "Country Homes of Famous Americans" deals with John Greenleaf Whittier's home life in New England; "How to Make a Living from the Soil" is a second article in a vitally interesting series by L. H. Bailey; "A Hundred-dollar Greenhouse," maintained at a cost of \$25 a year, "A \$4,500 Suburban Home," made without an architect and beautiful grounds, "Violet-growing as a Business" made successful from small beginnings without capital, and "How to Build a Rural Telephone," by the farmers themselves in an organized company—all are truthful accounts of actual experience, with many photographs that in themselves tell the stories.

The World's Work begins the new year with a number that interprets significant phases of contemporary activity. A first hand view of "Colombia, the Government, the Country and the People" is obtained in an article by Thomas S. Alexander, who has just returned after four years of exciting adventure in that revolution ridden land. The true inwardness of the Panama secession is revealed by John M. Williams. "The Main Plan of the Fair" by Edward Hale Brush, shows, with many pictures, how the sculptors the artist and the landscape engineer will unite at St. Louis. "Two Directors of Monopoly," shows that monopoly of natural products and of franchises for public service is fast becoming complete. The Department of the March of Events, the Work of the Book World, Books for young Children, and Among the World's Workers complete a notable issue.

NURSERYMAN APPOINTED

On Board of Control In Virginia—Hope That License and Inspection Laws Will be Changed By Legislature This

*Winter—W. T. Hood's Efforts for
Reduced Charges.*

Concerning the Virginia license and inspection law, W. T. Hood, of Richmond, Va., says in a communication to the NATIONAL NURSERYMAN:

At the Virginia horticultural meeting held at Lynchburg, December 1902, the question was very much agitated, and several of the fruit growers seemed to think that they did not have the relief that they should have on account of the state law not being enforced as they thought it should be. Our state entomologist stated that they did not have the money to carry on the work as it should be, as the state had only been appropriating \$1,000 per year; and, I think, for 1901 an additional \$1,000, and for the year of 1902 the state auditor considered there was not any appropriation, but the state institution at Blacksburg had furnished the money for inspection of the nurseries of the state for 1902, and what other inspection that they could do for the orchardist when called on. The fruit growers seem to think that the nurserymen should be taxed to pay their inspection also; one of the nurserymen present, who was also a fruit grower, thought the nurserymen should pay a tax of \$25 each for the inspection of their nurseries. (I will say there were very few nurserymen present at the meeting.)

MR. HOOD OPPOSED IT.

I opposed the motion, as most of the nurseries in the state grew only a few trees, and they could not afford to pay this special tax; but if they are going to tax the nurserymen, they should not tax them more than \$5 each, and if the inspection was more than one day at a nursery, the nursery should pay a per diem for each day's inspection above one day. I also thought that the state should make a much larger appropriation for the work, and that a committee was appointed to go to Richmond to see if there could not be a larger amount appropriated for the inspection work.

OPPOSED TAKING OUTSIDERS.

Four or five nurserymen met the committee. A couple of papers were drawn up by the fruit growers or some one else. One of the papers was by one of our state senators, who is one of our largest fruit growers, and in his paper he wished to tax the nurserymen in the state, and those that do business from outside the state. I opposed the taxing of those outside, also did not suppose it could be done as it had been decided by Supreme court that it could not be done; but we spent part of two days and one night with the committee trying to make what change we could in the old bill, and there as a clause put in that each nurseryman of the state should pay \$10 for inspection, and that they would ask the legislature to appropriate \$6,000 additional for the work of inspection. This bill was not presented, but the present one was passed at the last days of the legislature, and it has not been satisfactory to nurserymen who handle agents in the

state, nor to those that have to buy from outside the state such stock as they are short of.

HOPE FOR CHANGE IN LAW.

¶ We hope there will be some change in the law made this Winter. At the Virginia State Horticultural meeting which met in Pulaski City, December 4th, the question was again agitated by the fruit growers and what few nurserymen were present (which I think was not more than six.) While the inspectors have about 100 nurseries to inspect in the state, there are few of them that attend the horticultural meetings, unless held in their immediate neighborhood.

"Our state entomologist has been criticised by those outside of the state, also those of us inside the state have not been satisfied with the law. I will say, that for myself I think that they have been of great help both to the fruit grower and the nurserymen, and while the nurserymen of the state have had very heavy losses from what they term crown gall on apple trees, I think in the end it will work out to our good if the law is enforced; or, in other words, if the people can be educated to know what a good tree is, and will be willing to pay a fair price for a good tree instead of buying the cheap trees that is sold in this state by most nurserymen.

NURSERYMAN ON THE BOARD.

"We have succeeded in having a nurseryman, J. B. Watkins, appointed by the governor on the Board of Control of the Blacksburg Institution which passes on the inspection work of the state, and hope that he will look after the interests of the nurserymen. While I hope that he may have some changes made, think it is very doubtful if he will be able to have all of the tax taken off."

NO AUTHORITY TO DESTROY.

According to a recent decision by Attorney General U. S. Webb, the state commissioner of horticulture of California, has no authority to seize and destroy trees and vines in orchards or vineyards, which may be affected with contagious or infectious diseases. He states that the act of 1897 providing for county boards of horticulture and vesting them with authority to abate nuisances has no reference to tree or vine diseases, but applies to insect pests, such as codling moth and others.

WESTERN WHOLESALE ASSOCIATION.

At the semi-annual meeting of the Western Association of Wholesale Nurserymen, in Kansas City, last month the necessity of providing a fund to punish dishonest dealers and salesmen was urged by A. Willis, Ottawa, Kan. It was reported that there is a growing demand for fruit trees on the Pacific Coast and that the number of persons growing fruit exclusively is increasing. It was also reported that farmers generally are giving more attention to fruit culture and are getting good prices for apples, peaches and plums.

F. H. Stannard, Ottawa, Kan., was elected president; E. R. Taylor, Topeka, Kan., vice-president; E. J. Holman, Leavenworth, Kan., secretary-treasurer.

IN GEORGIA NURSERIES.

*Nearly Two Hundred Establishments with Ten Million Trees—
Distribution of Kinds—Marietta the Largest Center—
Surplus of Peach Stock Anticipated.*

Wilmon Newell, state entomologist of Georgia, sends us the following record of the nursery business in that state:

The nursery business of Georgia has shown a marked increase during the past year, both in number of nurseries and in number of trees grown.

During the season of 1902 there were but 108 nurseries in the state, whereas since August 1, 1903, the state department of Entomology has inspected and issued certificates to 191 nurseries, containing a total of 10,514,000 trees. The 191 nurseries are distributed as follows: Upper region (34° to 35° N. Lat.), 90; middle region (33° to 34° N. Lat.), 91; southern region (below 33° N. Lat.), 10.

The fruit trees grown in these nurseries are as follows: Peach, 8,370,000; Apple, 990,000; Pecan, 788,000; Plum, 216,000; Pear, 82,000; Cherry, 40,000; Grape, 15,000; China trees, 7,000; Mulberries, 6,000; total, 10,514,000.

These figures do not include six nurseries, containing 236,000 trees, which were found infested with San Jose scale. It is needless to say that none of these trees will be allowed upon the open market. Inasmuch as the six infested nurseries contained sufficient San Jose scale to infest every important commercial orchard in Georgia, the wisdom of having a thorough system of nursery inspection is self-evident.

Of the total number of peach trees, 8,370,000, we estimate upon a safe basis that approximately one-third or 2,790,000 are available for planting the coming winter.

Eighty-four nurseries located outside of Georgia have complied with the Georgia laws and have made arrangements to ship nursery stock into this State during the coming season. As these are for the most part large nurseries and as not over 25 Georgia nurseries ship outside the state to any appreciable extent, it is evident that the amount of stock imported will considerably exceed that shipped out. In fact, we estimate that the excess will far more than balance any salable stock left in the Georgia nurseries. 3,000,000 is therefore a safe estimate of the number of peach trees that will be planted in Georgia this Winter.

Approximately 5,580,000 peach trees (dormant-budded, grafted and small June-budded stock) will be carried through to next season by the nurserymen, all of which will be available for the season of 1904-'05. Some of this stock will of course be lost through faulty handling, disease, insects, etc. but as the above figure does not take into account the June, bud crop of 1904—which will more than off-set any loss due to disease, etc.—there will be between five and six million peach trees for sale by the Georgia nurseries next year.

It seems very improbable that the planting of peach trees in commercial orchards will reach these enormous figures in 1904-'05, hence a large surplus of stock, with correspondingly low prices, may be expected.

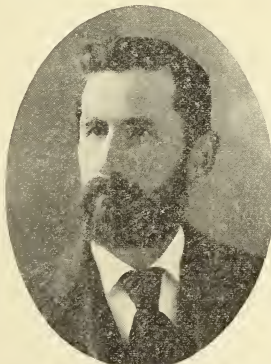
Of the 990,000 apple trees probably one-fourth or 250,000 will be planted this Winter

Marietta is the largest nursery center in the State, having 32 nurseries, containing a total of 2,887,000 trees. Concord, Ga., ranks second as a producer of nursery stock, having three nurseries containing 805,000 trees. Reeves Station ranks third with six nurseries and 665,000 trees, while Rome stands fourth with five nurseries growing 391,000 trees. Of the eight most important nursery towns in the State, six are located in North Georgia and two in Middle Georgia.

ALBERT BROWNELL.

Albert Brownell was born April 24th, 1854, near Buffalo, N. Y. He removed to Iowa at the age of 21 and spent nine years in that state and Missouri in farming and teaching. In the Spring of 1884 he decided to go still farther west, locating at Albany, Oregon, where in 1888, together with the late J. A. Hyman, he established the Albany Nurseries. After three years of profitable business, Mr. Hyman retired from the firm.

Mr. Brownell assisted in organizing the Oregon Association of Nurserymen, serving it several years as president and secretary and when the Pacific Coast Association of Nurserymen was formed to succeed the old Oregon Association, was unanimously elected its secretary and treasurer.



ALBERT BROWNELL.
Albany, Oregon.

TRADE MARK CASE DISMISSED.

The Sarcoux, Mo., Record, of December 4, says:

The big trade mark case brought by Stark Bros. Nursery & Orchard company against James B. Wild & Brothers of Sarcoux, Mo., for alleged infringement of trade marks on the following named varieties of Apples, namely—Black Ben Davis, Apple of Commerce, Champion and Senator—has been voluntarily dismissed by the plaintiffs.

The petition of Stark Bros. was filed by their attorney, F. T. F. Johnson of Washington, D. C., and was quite lengthy, covering every detail. The suit was given great publicity, particularly in some of the trade journals. The case was set for trial on December 2, 1903, but plaintiff's attorneys early "found their case not tenable" and the defendant was directed to recover the costs of the case from the plaintiff.

The varieties in question were not originated by Stark Brothers as some supposed. The Arkansas State Horticultural Society has adopted resolutions condemning the renaming of Arkansas seedling Apples and adopting the local names by which these Apples are known in the State. All persons interested should procure bulletin 49 of the Arkansas Experiment Station in which this subject is discussed.

The Alabama Nursery company is arranging to build a warehouse on a strip of land at Mercury, purchased by the firm a few months ago.

The National Nurseryman.

PUBLISHED MONTHLY BY

THE NATIONAL NURSERYMAN PUBLISHING CO.,
(INCORPORATED)

205 COX BUILDING, ROCHESTER, N. Y.

PRESIDENT - - - - THOMAS B. MEEHAN
VICE-PRESIDENT AND EDITOR - - RALPH T. OLCOTT
SECRETARY-TREASURER AND BUSINESS MANAGER, C. L. YATES

The only trade journal issued for Growers and Dealers in Nursery Stock of all kinds. It circulates throughout the United States and Canada.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF NURSERYMEN.

AWARDED THE GRAND PRIZE AT PARIS EXPOSITION, 1900.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

One year, in advance,	- - - - -	\$1.00
Six Months,	- - - - -	.75
Foreign Subscriptions, in advance,	- - - - -	1.50
Six Months,	- - - - -	1.00

Advertising rates will be sent upon application. Advertisements should reach this office by the 20th of the month previous to the date of issue.

Payment in advance required for foreign advertisements. Drafts on New York or postal orders, instead of checks, are requested.

Correspondence from all points and articles of interest to nurserymen and horticulturists are cordially solicited.

Entered in the Post Office at Rochester, as second-class mail matter.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., JANUARY, 1904.

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF NURSERYMEN.

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Committee on Publicity—Ralph T. Olcott, Rochester, N. Y.; Orlando Harrison, Berlin, Md.; Prof. W. G. Johnson, New York City.
Committee on Exhibits—R. C. Berckmans, Augusta, Ga.; J. C. Hale, Winchester, Tenn.; M. B. Fox, Rochester.
Committee on Cost of Growing Trees—Wilson J. Peters, Troy, O.; W. F. Helkes, Huntsville, Ala.; Theodore Smith, Geneva, N. Y.

STATE AND DISTRICT ASSOCIATIONS.

AMERICAN NURSERYMEN'S PROTECTIVE ASSOCIATION—President, William Pitkin, Rochester, N. Y.; vice-president, A. L. Brooke; secretary, Thomas B. Meehan, Dreshertown, Pa.; treasurer, Peter Youngers. Meets annually in June.
NURSERYMEN'S MUTUAL PROTECTIVE ASSOCIATION—President, N. H. Albaugh, Phoneton, O.; secretary, George C. Seager, Rochester, N. Y. Meets annually in June.
AMERICAN RETAIL NURSERYMEN'S PROTECTIVE ASSOCIATION—President, Charles J. Brown, Rochester, N. Y.; secretary, Guy A. Bryant, Princeton, Ill. Meets annually in June.
EASTERN ASSOCIATION OF NURSERYMEN—President, W. C. Barry, Rochester, N. Y.; secretary-treasurer, William Pitkin, Rochester, N. Y. Meets annually in January.
WESTERN WHOLESALE NURSERYMEN'S ASSOCIATION—President, F. H. Standard, Ottawa, Kan.; secretary, E. J. Holman, Leavenworth, Kan. Meets in July and December at Kansas City, Mo.
SOUTHERN NURSERYMEN'S ASSOCIATION—President, W. T. Hood, Richmond, Va.; vice-president, Henry Chase, Huntsville, Ala.; secretary, J. C. Hale, Winchester, Tenn. Meets at Asheville, N. C., in August, 1904.
SOUTHWESTERN NURSERYMEN'S ASSOCIATION—President, J. W. Preston, Kingfisher, Okl. Terr.; secretary, J. A. Taylor, Wynnewood, Ind. Terr.
TEXAS NURSERYMEN'S ASSOCIATION—President, E. M. Kirkpatrick, McKinney, Tex.; secretary, John S. Kerr, Sherman, Tex.
PACIFIC COAST ASSOCIATION OF NURSERYMEN—President, S. A. Miller, Milton, Ore.; secretary-treasurer, C. A. Tonneson, Tacoma, Wash. Organized at Portland, Ore., January, 1903.

THE NEW YEAR'S PROMISE.

The opening of a new year brings renewed hopes for a continuation of the prosperity which has characterized trade in all lines during the year just closed. Nurserymen have reason to look forward confidently, provided due caution is exercised in all undertakings. A note of warning is sounded in another column by an eastern nurseryman on the subject of over-planting.

Distinct advances have been made during 1903 in several features of the nursery business. A lively interest in trade topics was manifested at the Detroit convention of the American Association and a progressive spirit was evinced by all the members. Southern nurserymen are enthusiastic over plans for the coming convention in Atlanta and it is hoped that there will be a representative attendance. The South has made great progress in fruit growing and the nursery industry since the last convention of the Association in that section of the country.

There is promise that in matters of legislation an understanding may be reached whereby the interests of the nurseryman may be cared for as well as those of the fruit grower.

The nurseryman will progress in proportion as he keeps informed upon topics pertaining to his trade and keeps up to the times.

IMPORTERS' ASSOCIATION.

The importers of the United States have determined that in order to preserve their commercial right it is necessary for them to form an association. To that end a large number of importers have signed a call for the formation of an association. William Meyer, of New York, city has consented to act temporarily as secretary. Among those who have signed the call are August Rolker & Sons, Charles F. Meyer, J. C. Vaughan, Suzuki & Iida, Stumpp & Walter Co., H. Berkhan, Henry & Lee and H. H. Berger.

Acting as a unit, the power of thousands of importers of the United States to establish true market values will, unquestionably, be strong enough to insure the respect and consideration of appraising officers.

In order to be effective, the importers' association must be strong in numbers. Every importer in the country is interested in securing a fair prompt and impartial administration of the custom law, and every merchant, large and small, engaged in the importing business, should, regardless of political affiliations, as a matter of pride as well as for self-interest, join the proposed national association, and thus make it a power in the land.

Such an organization must prove potential in tariff legislation, and will command the respect and proper consideration of those highest in authority.

INSPECTORS FAVOR FAIR LAWS.

We are pleased to note the sentiment that was expressed in resolutions adopted by the Association of Official Horticultural Inspectors at the recent meeting in Washington, D. C., as reported in another column of this issue. It was conceded that, in the light of experience, laws could be framed that would protect the interests of the nurseryman as well as

the fruit grower. To that end a conference is suggested between the representatives of that association and the nurserymen's associations. We think this is an excellent idea.

It will be seen that the inspectors discussed topics that are of direct interest to the nurserymen. There is evidently intention on the part of the horticultural inspectors to recommend regulations which will not interfere with the conduct of the nursery business.

That there is room for much improvement is repeatedly shown in the experience of nurserymen at widely separated points, and by the determination of the American Association of Nurserymen at its last convention to take such action as shall bring about amended laws. It is also shown by such an incident as that of a western nurseryman who sold trees in the state of Virginia and then was prohibited from sending them into Virginia by the regulations of that state, in the meantime selling them at a much higher price in the West. So strong was the protest of the Virginia nurserymen affected that, we are told, a special red label was issued by the Virginia inspection authorities to the western nurseryman in question, admitting his trees into the state when no others could get in; though, it is said, the trees even then were not shipped, because of the peculiar circumstances under which they were to be sent.

Whether this statement is borne out by the facts or not, it is nevertheless true that, with more attention to the interests of all concerned, laws could be framed so that there would not be the tendency toward evasion that must result from unduly restrictive measures.

THE BEST PÆONIES.

We have received several lists of the best 12 varieties of Pæonies. They agree of course, only in part. The American Pæony Society is at work on a revision of the lists of Pæonies. In the meantime, E. J. Shalyor, Wellesley Hills, Mass., very appropriately remarks:

"My proposition is to have a number of sets made by the best judges—one set from the best collections near New York, one from those near Boston, and a couple in the West, and these with G. C. Watson's list, taken as the ground work for selecting a final list. Then begin and select the varieties which appear in the most lists, and so on until the twenty-five were had."

A matter of greater consequence at present is the revision of all lists so that the nomenclature may be established according to an accepted standard. This work is to be undertaken by the American Pæony Society. It has been decided to plant three plants of each variety from the eight or ten principal growers of the country, in Highland park, Rochester, N. Y., under the care of Assistant Superintendent John Dunbar, of the Rochester Park department, for purposes of comparison. The judges of the American society are to view these plants and make a report as to nomenclature. The plan is favored by Mr. Peterson, Mr. Thurlow, Mr. Charlton and others.

TEXAS NURSERY CO., SHERMAN, TEX.—Enclosed please find \$1 subscription to your paper. We are well pleased with same."

NEW YORK STATE NURSERY.

The Growth of Forest Seedlings to Replace Denuded Portions of Adirondacks—Could Not Procure Sufficient Seedlings in America or Europe.

After much halting New York state has at last developed a policy for the Forest Preserve which promises to be successful, says the Brooklyn Eagle. The great problem of maintaining the Adirondack woods is to be met, if Commissioner Middleton has his way, by the maintenance of state nurseries, in which to grow the seedlings to plant out the great denuded areas in that region. In the Spring of 1901 a start was made along this line by the purchase of young trees from the Cornell experiment station, but in the long run it has been found impossible to obtain sufficient seedlings either in this country or in Europe. So in a small way the Forest Fish and Game Commission has gone about demonstrating that they can be grown by the state at a minimum cost. The first planting of seed has recently been made at a small nursery near the state fish hatchery at Saranac Lake station.

The great forest fires of last May, by which thousands of acres of timberland were devastated, has emphasized the necessity of some policy and some plan for saving the forests.

Much of the damaged land can be bought for a dollar or two an acre. It can be replanted for two or three dollars, and in fifty years will grow a stand of timber worth \$50 an acre, a profit of a dollar a year on an investment of \$5, or 20 per cent. That leaves a margin for losses.

NOT ALL BEN DAVIS.

At the annual meeting of the Missouri Horticultural Society, at Columbia, December 8-10, statements of the leading growers as to the most profitable varieties to plant in this state showed that Ben Davis and Gano still lead as money-makers, but that there is an accelerating tendency to add to this list varieties of high quality, such as Jonathan, York, Grimes, Winesap, Wealthy and Maiden Blush, the last two being the leading Summer varieties. For the home orchard a much larger list was named.

TO FERTILIZE THEIR NURSERIES.

Jackson & Perkins Co., Newark, N. Y., received from Kansas City, late in the Fall, two car-loads of young cattle which they will fatten during the Winter and resell next Spring. While they, of course, hope to make a profit on the transaction, the chief object is to provide an abundant supply of manure for use in their nurseries. The cellar has already been dug for a large new cattle barn which will be completed next season. This will provide enough additional room so that one hundred and fifty head can be handled each season. It is this liberal fertilization of the land together with high cultivation that have given to the Jackson & Perkins Nurseries the high reputation which they enjoy.

—THE NATIONAL NURSERYMAN—a business journal for business men. One dollar buys a complete volume.

Among Growers and Dealers.

W. P. Robinson, Atlanta, Ga., died recently, aged 81 years.

Stark Brothers nursery, seven miles from Huntsville, Ala., has been discontinued.

W. A. Peterson, Chicago, has been elected a director of the State Bank of Chicago.

James M. Kennedy, Dansville, N. Y., called upon Rochester nurserymen last month.

The West Coast Nursery Co. has been established by H. A. Curtis at St. Petersburg, Fla.

J. J. Harrison, of Storrs & Harrison Co., Painesville, O., with his daughter, are in California.

M. J. Wragg, Waukegan, Ia., has been re-elected a member of the Iowa State Board of Agriculture.

The Jackson & Perkins Co., shipped 250,000 rose plants this season from their California nurseries.

George Barter, Attila, O., is not in the nursery business. His name appears in the florists' directory.

J. E. Carothers has changed his address from Stillwater, Minn., to Argentine Station, Kansas City, Kan.

The P. J. Berkman Co., Augusta, Ga., have formed a company for the raising of cattle in the vicinity of Augusta.

Mr. McGill, of the Oregon Nursery Co., visited Topeka and other points in the Mississippi Valley last month.

Silas Wilson, Atlantic, Ia., is chairman of the civic improvement committee of the Iowa State Forestry Association.

The forty-ninth annual meeting of the Western New York Horticultural Society will be held in Rochester, January 27-28.

The first annual meeting of the Agricultural Experimenters' League of New York will be held at Cornell University, January 8-9.

Prof. Charles S. Sargent, of the Arnold Arboretum, called upon Rochester Park officials on his tour around the world last month.

H. W. Jenkins, proprietor of the Walnut Hill Nursery at Boonville, Mo., has moved to Plattsburg, where he will grow trees and plants for E. Mohler.

The Dogwood Hardy gardens have been incorporated at Dogwood, N. J., with a capital of \$25,000 by H. F. Smith, C. Pelrey Walker and F. E. Williamson.

H. L. Bird, of the West Michigan Nurseries, Benton Harbor, Mich., called on Rochester nurserymen on his way home from New York just before the holidays.

Charles Fremd, Jr., Rye, N. Y., found among his Christmas presents a new boy who arrived December 26th. Mr. Fremd is right in the nursery business.

Twenty-five thousand trees have been planted in the Kansas City streets under the supervision of the city and 15,000 planted privately exclusive of the parks.

Fire recently destroyed rare plants to the value of \$10,000 in the Missouri Botanical Garden and trees, shrubs and buildings to the value of \$50,000 at Graceland Cemetery, Chicago.

Stark Brothers Co., Louisiana, Mo., use a tree digger for their own make, drawn by eight strong mules, which gets practically all the roots, allowing the purchaser to trim as he chooses.

Orlando Harrison, Berlin, Md., made a trip to Western points before the holidays. He reports trade outlook in the West as especially good and prospects of increase in prices of nursery stock.

The Huntsville Wholesale Nursery company has purchased the Motz farm of eighty acres two miles from Huntsville, Ala., and will establish thereon warehouses and shipping headquarters.

J. M. Underwood, of the Jewell Nursery Company, Lake City, is one of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition commissioners from Minnesota. Mr. Underwood is also chairman of the legislative committee of the Minnesota Horticultural Society.

A four-year-old Wagener apple tree in the Hood River valley, Oregon, that yielded more than four bushel boxes of apples this season which sold for \$2 per box, came from a Western New York nursery. This from the East!

Carl Purdy, Ukiah, Cal., will endeavor to produce bulbs of Tulips Hyacinths and Narcissus equal to Holland grown. The U. S. Department of Agriculture has furnished to him quantity of stock obtained by the government from Holland.

A carload of bulbs, seeds and plants, principally from the Royal Seed Establishment, of Reading, England, and Carter & Co., of London, arrived late in November in St. Louis for planting about the English pavilion at the Louisiana Exposition.

The Muskogee Nursery Company, Muskogee, I. T., has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$20,000. The officers are: J. L. Knisley, president; Benj. Martin, Jr., vice-president; S. E. Gidney, secretary, and James T. Perkins, treasurer.

Orlando Harrison, of the firm of J. G. Harrison Sons, Berlin, Md., from the Atlantic coast, met A. W. McGill, of the Oregon Nursery Company, from the Pacific Coast, at Topeka, Kansas, and delivered to him a quantity of Apple seedlings to go to the Pacific coast.

E. F. Stephens, Crete, Neb., manages thirty orchards extending from Eastern Nebraska to the Wyoming line in Platte Valley. He expects to work in Wyoming next season, perhaps also in Montana. He does ornamental work also for the Burlington railroad system.

The commissioner of parks, New York city, has awarded to Hitchings & Co. the contract for the completion of the range of propagating houses at the nurseries on the east side of the New York Botanical Garden, together with a series of propagating pits at a contract price of \$7,593.

It is stated that the Good Nursery Co., Springfield, O., with a capital of \$60,000 proposes to establish a rose farm of 3,000 acres in the delta section of the Mississippi. The promoters are John M. Good, I. Verney, C. T. Ridgely, Edwin S. Houck, C. W. Welsh, and L. P. Job, all of Springfield, Ohio.

H. M. Stringfellow, of root pruning fame, looks with contempt upon the use of dynamite in tree planting. He says: "With common sense methods New England is destined to be the apple orchard of Europe, but never will be if 20-inch drilled holes and a stick of the dangerous dynamite is a necessity for every tree."

E. Runyan, Elizabeth, N. J., is organizing a company to be incorporated under the laws of New Jersey, for the purpose of operating in Cuba, to act as agents for American goods, and to grow tropical fruits in that island. It is also proposed to grow nursery stock until such times as the fruit plantations come into bearing.

Much has been said in favor of thinning fruit on apple trees. President T. B. Wilson, of the New York Fruit Growers Association, says: "When there is a general crop of apples and the crop, or set, is very full, so that the chance for small fruit is very great and widespread over the country, I think it would pay to thin to such an extent as to insure good-sized fruit. Aside from this I do not think it would pay, only for the protection of the tree."

NOT IN NURSERY ROWS.

In the F. R. Pierson Nursery at Scarborough, N. Y., instead of the familiar parallel rows, one finds irregular and picturesque groupings of stock so planted as to set forth the full character of each subject in decorative effect, the taller material in the background and the low in front, skirting well-built, winding driveways from which customers may inspect the stock under best conditions and make personal selections without leaving their carriages. For a nursery catering to a cultured community, says American Florist, this method impresses one as eminently sagacious and practical and we are assured by Mr. Pierson that it pays in every way, the massed plantings being cared for at even less expense than when laid out on the usual parallel-row plan.

APPLE STOCKS IN NORTH.

For Best Results a Root Must Be Used Vigorous Enough to Strike Out Strongly the First Season After Grafting — *Pyrus Baccata*.

Following is a digest of a paper read before the Minnesota Horticultural Society, by Roy Underwood, secretary of the Jewell Nursery Co., Lake City, Minn.

"Here in the North it has come to be a pretty generally accepted fact that in an Apple tree a hardy root is quite as important as an early ripening tendency of wood and a tough quality of bark. A chain is only as strong as its weakest link, to follow the old adage, and an orchard tree that may be perfectly hardy above ground, but that is grafted on a root of inferior hardness, is a successful tree only so long as its root withstands the extremes of our climate. Such a tree will thrive until it meets with one of our test Winters, accompanied by bare ground and protracted zero weather; then, unless one is philosophical enough to inquire below the surface of things, he is apt to condemn the variety when in fact he ought to 'roast' the tree man.

"The recent agitation that has arisen here in the West over the question of using *Pyrus Baccata* stocks to obtain hardier and better trees has had its due effect among our local growers, but the present scarcity of the seed makes it yet impossible to conduct experiments on an extended scale. But the effect has not been lost, as it has brought to light for discussion and experiment the comparative merits of true Crab seed and that of the commercial Apple. Many of our hardy Crabs and hybrids, such as the Minnesota, Orange, Early Strawberry, etc., have been pressed into service, and with many of them, notably the stock produced from the seeds of the Orange, a superiority in point of vigor has been found to characterize both the root and the top of the tree when grafted. We have recently experimented quite extensively with stocks from the Siberian Crab, which is nearly akin to the *Pyrus Baccata*; so far as we have yet been able to determine, it has shown no marked superiority over some of the other more common Crabs, but we do not feel that its test has yet been of sufficient duration to give a safe basis for judgment. Its small size, regular bearing, and a generally full quota of seed would make it a good variety for practical purposes.

"From the nurseryman's standpoint, there is one thing of which we feel certain; for best results in the North a root must be used that is vigorous enough to strike out strongly the first season after it is grafted. That is perhaps the most critical time in the life of the young tree, for if it is feeble on the approach of its first Winter, it is apt to come out in the Spring with only enough vitality to dally through its second Summer, or succumb altogether. If this premise is correct the obvious conclusion is, that to determine the best Apple stock for the northern grower we should first assemble the hardest stocks on our list, and then select from these, the one showing the greatest amount of vital energy. In this way we may some day stumble on a stock of which we may conscientiously say, 'there is none better.'"

Long and Short.

Peach trees are offered by C. W. Stuart & Co., Newark, N. Y. For Pear trees apply to South St. Louis Nurseries, St. Louis, Mo. Strawberry plants are a specialty with H. W. Henry, La Porte, Ind. Nurserymen's grafting knives are made by Maher & Grosh Co., Toledo, O.

Two good grafters are wanted by the Stuart Pecan Co., Ocean Springs, Miss.

Deming's sprayers, made at Salem, O., are declared satisfactory for every purpose.

A special list is announced in this issue by the Fraser Nursery, Huntsville, Ala.

Hardy trees and shrubs are a specialty with C. Eschweiler, Oudenbosch, Holland.

Greenhouse material of all kinds is provided by S. Jacobs & Sons, Brooklyn, N. Y.

H. M. Simpson & Sons, Vincennes, Ind., has a special Spring list in another column.

W. T. Hood & Co., Richmond, Va., offer in another column a surplus list for Spring, 1901.

Evergreen and forest tree seedlings are specialties with R. Douglas' Sons, Waukegan, Ill.

The new blue conifera *Retinispora Sanderi* may be obtained of Henry A. Dreer, Philadelphia.

Youngers & Co., Geneva, Neb., has a surplus of Apple trees, root grafts and forest seedlings.

At Geneva, N. Y., is a fine stock at low prices offered by Whiting Nursery Co., Boston, Mass.

Fruit and ornamental stock and the Common Sense cultivator are offered by George Peters & Co., Troy, O.

The largest nurseries in Tennessee are those of the Southern Nursery Co., which has 500 acres in nursery stock.

North Carolina Mountain natural Peach seed may be obtained of J. Van Lindley Nursery Co., Pomona, N. C.

A mid-winter bargain offer is made in another column by the Chattanooga Nurseries, Chattanooga, Tenn.

August Rolker & Sons, 31 Barclay Street, New York, have Raffia fibre and nursery stocks, fruit and tree seeds.

Apple and Pear are ready, in surplus stock, for Spring shipment from Pioneer Nurseries Co., Salt Lake City, Utah.

The Phenix Nursery Co., Bloomington, Ill., has a complete line of fruit and ornamental nursery stock for Spring shipment.

Elberta June bud Peach trees, 200,000, are offered for immediate shipment by Chickamauga nurseries, Chattanooga, Tenn.

A Caldwell water tank will hold everything put into it and last a lifetime. It is made by the W. E. Caldwell Co., Louisville, Ky.

Apple, Standard Pear, Dwarf Pear, Cherries, Plums, Peach, Grapes, small fruits and ornamentals are offered by A. Willis, Ottawa, Kan.

W. B. Cole, Painesville, O., believes that his prices will interest nurserymen. He offers *Deutzia* and *Privet* at less than cost of imported plants.

Myrobalan Plum stocks and a choice list for nurserymen are attractions offered in another column by Thomas Meehan & Sons, Inc., Dreshertown, Pa.

Special attention is called to the stock of the Storrs & Harrison Co., Painesville, O., for Spring of 1901—Apples, Pears, Cherries, Plums and Peaches; Grape vines, roses, shrubs and importations from Holland, and descriptive catalogue is sent free to the trade.

Among recent publications received are the following: "Cherries and Cherry Growing in Iowa," Ames, Iowa; U. S. Experiment Station Record, Washington, D. C.; "Should Apples Be Thinned," Geneva, N. Y.; "The Apple in Cold Storage," U. S. Department of Agriculture; catalogues of the Willis Nurseries, Ottawa, Kan.; California Rose Co., Los Angeles, Cal.; Mt. Arbor Nurseries, Shenandoah, Ia.; Pioneer Nurseries Co., Salt Lake City, Utah; Ottolander & Hooftman, Boskoop, Holland.

WORSE THAN THE TREE AGENT.

"I know of an instance," says W. F. Allen, of Maryland, in Rural New Yorker, "where a western grower furnished a large order of plants. The purchaser after receiving the plants, made complaint that they were in poor order, and would not grow. Being late in the season, and the nurseryman having plenty of the varieties first ordered, he refilled the order entire. Some time during the following Summer, the nurseryman had occasion to be in that part of the country and visited the customer under a nom de plume. He found there were two complete settings of the varieties he had filled for the party, and asked why the varieties were not all planted together? He stated that, after setting out the plants he had first ordered, he wished to plant more, and sent back and had his order refilled. As a matter of fact, the plants were all growing vigorously.

"The nurseryman brought in a bill for the first plants which were condemned, his railroad expenses, and \$10 per day for his time; and collected same. It is hard to tell how often we are imposed on in this way, as it is not always convenient to look into the matter. I do not think that a large portion of the customers would do this; and yet there are a few who would practice it in order to get extra plants free."

SPITZENBURGS AND BEN DAVIS.

The Ben Davis, according to the American Apple Growers Association, constitutes one-half of the reported crop of the country. But not all the crop was reported.

"The entire apple crop of the famous Hood River valley, in Oregon," says J. G. Curtis in Rural New Yorker, "was sold early in September to the local dealer at the following prices per bushel box, f. o. b., cars at Hood River: Spitzenburg, \$2; Newtown Pippin, \$1.85; Ben Davis, 85 cents. The buyer only contracts to take 3,000 boxes of Ben Davis, while of the other two varieties he takes the entire product of the valley that is of shipping quality. Of course there is a reason why the Hood River grower gets \$6 per barrel while the Western New York grower only gets \$2 per barrel, and it is chiefly because he grows good apples, keeps them good by thorough spraying, and then has them packed uniformly so that a box of Hood River apples is a staple article in any market to which it may be sent.

"Most of this fruit goes to Asiatic ports, since it can be

carried across the Pacific at a cost of 20 cents per box as compared with 50 cents per box to New York and \$1.06 to either London or Liverpool via New York. It is interesting to note that there are practically no Ben Davis being planted now in that section, although the orchard acreage is increasing rapidly, and I believe I have learned some of the reasons why Oregon Spitzenburgs retail on Broadway at "two for a quarter" each year at holiday time."

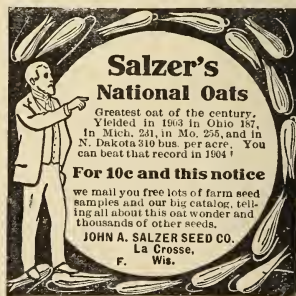
TO STOP USELESS EXPENSE.

Representative Shephard, of Texas, has introduced in Congress a bill providing:

That the present indiscriminate and inequitable distribution of vegetable seeds by the Department of Agriculture be discontinued, and that the Secretary of Agriculture be requested to submit to Congress plans restoring the original purpose of the seed distribution, which contemplated the introduction of new varieties in various localities and the determination of their adaptability to the soil, but which have degenerated into an expensive and farcical allotment throughout the entire country, regardless of the character of the soils and industries of the respective communities and the occupations and pursuits of the people thereof.

Secretary John Watson, of the Pioneer Nurseries Co., Salt Lake City, Utah, writes under date of November 3:

Fall sales have been good, better than last Fall. We find Sweet Cherries, European Plums and Peaches in good demand. They appear to be scarce and prices are not what they should be considering the demand. Apples and Pears are slow, as the market seems to be uncertain. Indications are that Spring sales will be brisk at better prices.



Michigan Grown Apple, Pear, Peach and Plum.

Catalpas
Carolina Poplars
Mountain Ash En.
Hydrangea F. G.
Barberry Par.
Am. Arbor Vitae
Norway Spruce

Arkansas Black
Baldwin
Ben Davis
Hubbardston
Grimes' Golden
Longfield
Northern Spy
Rome Beauty
Tallman Sweet
York Imperial
Stark

Bartlett
Anjou
Clairgeau
Clapps Fav.
Flemish Beauty
Idaho
Kieffer
Lawrence
L. Bonne
Seckle
Sheldon
Vt. Beauty

Elberta
Kalamazoo and St. John
Lewis S. Fitzgerald
B. Smock and Champion
Salway and Crosby
Early and Late Crawford
Chair's Choice and Triumph

Wickson
Climax
Abundance
Red June

WEST MICHIGAN NURSERIES, Benton Harbor, Mich.

The National Nurseryman.

FOR GROWERS AND DEALERS IN NURSERY STOCK.

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"Advertising is necessary for the future success of any business firm."—Lafayette Young, Des Moines, Ia.

Vol. XII.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., FEBRUARY, 1904.

No. 2.

WESTERN WHOLESALEERS.

Methods for Overcoming Scarcity of Labor—Recommendation Regarding American Association Dues—Association Provided with a Good Stock, But Many Lines Limited—Two Days' Session.

The fourteenth annual meeting of the Western Association of Wholesale Nurserymen was held at Kansas City, December 15 and 16, 1903. President A. L. Brooke, being absent on account of illness, Vice-President R. H. Blair called the meeting to order. Roll call showed a majority of the members present. Secretary's report read and approved. Treasurer's report read and approved, showing a balance of \$117.45. Committee on program, nomination of officers and revision of constitution appointed. The name of J. S. Butterfield was presented for membership, reported favorably and admitted.

At the afternoon session, December 15, A. Willis, Ottawa, Kan., was in the chair. The committee on nomination, J. H. Skinner, E. S. Welch and A. C. Greisa, reported, and the following officers were elected for the ensuing year:

President, F. H. Stannard, Ottawa, Kan.; vice-president, E. R. Taylor, Topeka, Kan.; secretary and treasurer, E. J. Holman, Leavenworth, Kan.; executive committee, Peter Youngers, Geneva, Neb.; R. J. Bagby, New Haven, Mo.; D. S. Lake, Shenandoah, Ia.; W. P. Stark, Louisiana, Mo.; E. P. Bernardin, Parsons, Kans.

Appointed by President Stannard—Committee on transportation and tariff, A. L. Brooke, Topeka, Kan., E. S. Welch, Shenandoah, Ia., J. W. Schuette, St. Louis, Mo. Program committee—E. P. Bernardin, Parsons, Kan., R. H. Blair, Kansas City, Mo., E. J. Holman, Leavenworth, Kan.

M. J. Crow, of Stark Bros., introduced the subject, "The Present Labor Situation." He said they had felt its pressure, but by employing women and working night shifts by electric light, they had succeeded so far in its solution. E. S. Welch used night shifts and for stripping used boys outside of school hours and succeeded in meeting the demand of the packing season in good shape. All spoke of the scarcity and high price of labor, but regarded the situation as an abnormal one caused in part by the great demand for labor in St. Louis, in rebuilding the flooded districts and the rush of men for homes in the territories. It is felt that a gradual resumption of normal labor will soon follow, as much of the unusual cause will have ended.

On Wednesday morning, December 16, the association was called to order by A. Willis presiding. Peter Youngers intro-

duced the subject: "Which is the Best Way to Handle Forest Tree Seedlings for Early Fall Delivery?", the main object being to check the growth and denude the trees to obviate the tedious and expensive work of stripping. The experience given showed that by digging and covering tops with earth a few days, the end was best attained. J. H. Skinner introduced the subject, "What can we do to secure better transportation facilities?" This old matter was given considerable discussion and a purpose strengthened to seek needed changes such as the rights of nursery stock demand.

The action of the National Association in its pending resolution to raise the annual fees from \$2.00 to \$5.00 was debated and a resolution adopted that it would be unwise to advance above \$3.00, especially in the present healthy condition of its treasury, from a \$2.00 fee.

At the afternoon session, A. Willis was in the chair. The committee on revision of constitution and by-laws, E. S. Welch, A. Willis, J. A. Lopeman and A. C. Griesa, recommended the repeal of Sections 6 and 7 of the by-laws and the adoption of amendments providing that stock reports be made June 1st, other reports August 1st, and that Association reports be held from those that fail to comply with these requirements.

It was further recommended that firms changing their personality or location lose their identity in the Association. Also that the admission fee of \$6.00 shall include the first year's annual dues which shall be due July 1st of each year and any member delinquent six months to be denied the Association privileges and reports and his membership cease, and further that Section 5 of the constitution be amended in accord. All of which were adopted. A roll call was had to report any surplus stock of any kind. The general report showed the Association provided with a good stock, but in many lines limited.

This was the first time the Association has held a two days' meeting and from the fact that the next meeting calls for two days is shown the satisfaction of the change.

Adjourned to meet in Kansas City, July 12 and 13, 1904. E. J. Holman, secretary.

NEW YORK FRUIT GROWERS.

Forty counties were represented by nearly four hundred fruit growers at the third annual meeting of the New York State Fruit Growers Association, at Geneva, January 6-7. There was a large exhibit of fruit growers' apparatus and supplies. Ellwanger & Barry, Rochester, N. Y., made a fine exhibit of fruit.

TRADE-MARK CASE.

DEVELOPMENTS IN THE CONTROVERSY BETWEEN STARK BROS. COMPANY AND JAMES B. WILD & BROS.

The Other Side of the Case — Statement by Stark Bros. Co., Showing That Action Was Only Temporarily Dismissed — Controversy Not Wholly a Question of Nomenclature — Claims of Open Infringement — Trade-Mark To Be Protected.

Replying to articles published in the January issue of the NATIONAL NURSERYMAN, relating to Black Ben Davis and Gano apples and the trade-mark case brought by Stark Bros. Nurseries & Orchards Co. against James B. Wild & Brothers, Sarcxie, Mo., the Stark Bros. Company write as follows:

Editor NATIONAL NURSERYMAN: We thank you for favor of the 18th inst. We note your prompt disavowal of responsibility for the articles appearing in January number of the NATIONAL NURSERYMAN, entitled respectively, "Black Ben Davis and Gano" and "Trade-Mark Case Dismissed." Had you simply printed these article over the signatures of authors, we would have cared very little, although we might have thought a publication like yours, an official organ, should exercise a more rigid censorship over the matter admitted to its columns. The great injury done us, however, is because you accepted both articles as a matter of news, making the insertion as a reader, following them with editorial comment, thereby giving both the weight of your publication. To be plain, we felt not only indignant but outraged. However, your prompt acknowledgment of error, your offer to repair so far as lies within your power by explaining in next issue, we accept as satisfactory.

NOT QUESTION OF NOMENCLATURE.

For your information we desire to say that this Black Ben Davis and Gano controversy is not a question of nomenclature; instead it is the outcome of petty jealousy, self-interest and vindictiveness. In an open fight no one fears the result of an issue with such antagonists. These people, however, do not work that way. They prefer rather to remain invisible, working under cover as they have done in your case.

In the conduct of our business our time has been fully employed and we have simply ignored these petty efforts. But they go so far, using publications like yours, using state horticultural societies, and even government departments to gain their end that we think it is high time to call a halt and give the people the facts. In making above statement it is not our intention to impugn the honesty or the motive of either horticultural society, government department or yourselves. It is the means, the questionable methods used to which we refer, and which have been the same in each case. From the same fountain head which furnished you this innocent reader on Black Ben Davis and Gano came the gentle zephyr which blew into Washington City last summer, carrying another subtle suggestion that it would have been possible for Stark Bros. to have picked all the striped apples off the Bain trees before the Missouri committee and Professor Van Deman got there. From the same magical source was exhibited at

Edwardsville, Kansas, the sample Black Ben Davis apple which came from the original Black Ben Davis tree, although this same tree had been destroyed years before. Truly this is a great testimonial for the keeping qualities of this variety.

BLACK BEN DAVIS AND GANO DISTINCT.

But enough of this except to say we have named but two or three instances; there are many. We are glad your letter distinctly locates the responsibility. We expect to look into that a little later. In your next issue in addition to giving the people the facts in regard to these two articles, we will ask you, in justice to us, also to give them the facts concerning Black Ben Davis and Gano by publishing the report made by the Arkansas State Horticultural Society at Van Buren, Ark., on the 14th of January, 1904. This society at this meeting, feeling an injustice had been done, spoke in no uncertain tones, pronouncing Black Ben Davis to be not only of distinct seedling origin, but a separate and distinct variety from Gano, to which report they append evidence which cannot be controverted. In addition to this report we desire very much that you publish the opinions given by as eminent pomologists as can be found in the United States, horticulturists, orchardists, etc., many of whom first held that varieties were one and the same, but after personal investigation, tests of different character, etc., are now as pronounced in their opinion that they are separate varieties as even Stark Bros.; but we know your lack of space forbids. For the benefit of your readers, however, we will say, "that those directly interested may obtain" them by simply sending us a request only and they will be furnished without the charge of \$1.00 or any other sum. Right here allow us to add that we have yet to find a single grower who, having fruited the true stock of each variety side by side under same conditions, but who pronounces them distinct and Black Ben Davis the superior of the two.

What the people want and what they are entitled to is facts and not personalities; hence, while there are pages we could write you as to the work of those who are at the bottom of this controversy, the methods employed by which they have succeeded in using some good and honest men, we forbear for the present. We know our position, have made no claims which we are not abundantly able to substantiate and which the future will prove. We first placed Black Ben Davis on the market in 1895, since which time we have shipped trees of this variety into every state of the Union and many foreign countries. In short, a majority of the orchards, especially in Central and Western territory, have both Black Ben Davis and Gano growing side by side. We are content to let the trees tell the true story and pronounce the verdict from now on. This will be a verdict which no pomologists, no horticultural societies can influence or controvert.

QUESTION OF TRADE-MARK.

So much for the Black Ben Davis and Gano article. Now what about the trade-mark article and Mr. Wild's clipping from Sarcxie paper sent you? Here are the facts:

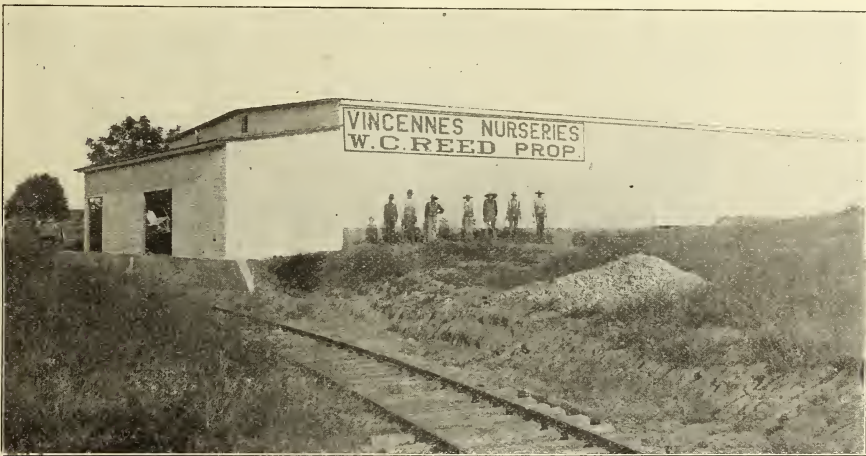
During the year 1895 we adopted trade-marks on several seedling apples which originated in North-west Arkansas, known there in a neighborhood or local way only. We early learned that this part of Arkansas was one of the best apple sections in the United States, learning further, as stated in the Stark Fruit Book, one of our first publications following

the adoption of trade marks, that our market apples of the future must come from this section. This for the reason that while in other less remote regions trees were propagated by either grafting or budding, here for seventy years the people had been planting seed of their best apples. The excellence of these varieties engaged our attention, we made full investigation, carefully tracing origin and history. Becoming convinced that these were valuable varieties, possessing worth, merit, decided to introduce them; but never claimed to originate, as is stated in your article. On these varieties we adopted and placed a trade-mark or brand to designate and distinguish these trees as propagated and furnished by our nurseries from trees propagated and furnished by others; in short, to give customers our guaranty that they would receive exactly what we represented, thereby protecting them from fraud, deception or mistake on the part of others engaged in the business of furnishing nursery stock to the fruit-growing world. It is unnecessary to go into details, explaining the

restrain them, desire to step in, reap where we have sown, share equally in the demand and market we have established by our labor, expenditure for testing, advertising, etc. This infringement was slight at first and we paid very little attention to it; becoming bolder, however, in time nurserymen of this class began to include our trade-marks in their price lists, order blanks and printed matter generally; also to misrepresent us, our position, our claims, our motives, etc., to such an extent forbearance has ceased to be a virtue. Thinking because we had paid no attention, that they could infringe with impunity, they have become bolder and bolder.

SUITS INSTITUTED.

Reaching the conclusion that it was necessary to call a halt, we instructed our trade-mark attorney at Washington, D. C., to institute suit against Schulze Bros., of Brussels, Ill., and Wild Bros., of Sarcoux, Mo. He did so, but not being familiar with the court calendars of each state, instituted suits at a time which would bring the Wild suit up for trial first; at



PACKING HOUSE AT W. C. REED'S NURSERIES, VINCENNES, IND.

fraud and deception practiced by unscrupulous people engaged in the nursery business, dealers, etc., or of the actual mistakes made, as you and every nurseryman is fully familiar with it; fully cognizant that perhaps in no line is the buyer so much dependent upon the honesty of and care exercised by the firm from whom he purchases goods as in the nursery business.

TRADE-MARKS RESPECTED.

These trade-marks or brands we are glad to say have been respected by the responsible nursery companies in the country almost without exception. In fact, we have in our possession recent letters from almost all firms of recognized standing, promising their assistance in our present litigation, stating that they recognized our moral as well as legal right, many of these offers coming entirely unsolicited.

As stated above, we have suffered no infringement since the adoption of these trade-marks, except in the case of a few firms, who, not possessing the ability to advance or lead in any line, and without the necessary moral rectitude to

same time had made his arrangements, collected necessary evidence, etc., expecting to try first the suit against Schulze Bros.

This state of affairs becoming apparent and it being impossible for attorney to be in Sarcoux, the usual request was made through local attorneys that case be continued. To this Mr. Wild positively refused to agree; hence our only resort was to dismiss suit against Wild, which we did at a cost of \$8.75. Our case against Schulze Bros. is now under way, part of the depositions having been taken. The case is docketed, the complete evidence will be presented and a decision rendered at the next term of circuit court held at Hardin, Calhoun Co., Ill., to be held April next. It is our intention to attend to Mr. Wild as soon as the Schulze case is decided, not only in matter of infringement but for other responsibilities, among them this one which you have enabled us to locate. However, this is neither the time nor the place to declare intentions.

We beg pardon for so long a letter, but wanted you to have

the facts, also your readers. We prize too highly our standing in the nursery world, prize too highly the fraternal ties existing between us and brother nurserymen, to allow misrepresentations of this character to go unchallenged. It has become a fashion in late years in certain quarters to abuse Stark Bros. We have been busy and heretofore ignored it simply because it was too small, too petty, too contemptible, to notice. We have suffered them to do the talking and have kept right on growing and selling the trees. They, mistaking our reasons for forbearance, have continued their misrepresentations until they have acutely impressed the belief upon some honest people that our methods were questionable, that we were trying to obtain a monopoly by reason of our trade-marks, etc. Feeling that the public is interested in facts alone, we have in this letter endeavored to give you the facts only and avoid personalities, although we confess the temptation great. If necessary later we shall call names.

This letter we will ask you to give the same publicity given the articles to which it refers. Believe us,

Yours truly,

STARK BROS NURSERIES & ORCHARDS CO.

Louisiana, Mo., Jan. 28, 1904.

EUGENE W. STARK,
Sec'y.

IN EXPLANATION.

The above letter of Stark Brothers explains itself; but in justice to that firm and to ourselves we desire to add that the publication of but one side of the case was due to the fact that we did not have at hand the information we now have, which puts the matter in a different light. The articles appeared to be simple statements of fact and not being familiar with the contentions in either case we gave them to the nursery world as matters of interest. In view of later developments we take pleasure in presenting Stark Brothers' statement and in making this explanation.

Stark Brothers have been subscribers and patrons of this publication since its first issue. The wonderful success they have achieved speaks for itself; none stands higher in the nursery world; personally we hold them in high regard, esteeming them as gentlemen above questionable business methods. Hence nothing could have been further from our intention than to do them an injustice through our columns.

We are glad to have brought out a plain statement regarding this trade-mark case which we believe will be of special interest to all nurserymen. The suit of Stark Brothers vs Schulze Brothers, as we understand, is along new lines, no precedent having been established by previous court decisions; consequently the eyes of the nursery world will be upon it.

As to the merits of the Black Ben Davis and Gano conten-

tion, we do not know and have no opinion to offer, as we see a wide difference of opinion exists, not only among horticulturists and pomologists, but even state societies. It seems to be a case where each must form his own opinion. The plan adopted by Professor L. H. Bailey and others, in volunteer testing for orchards, would seem to be a good one to apply in these cases—to secure a few trees of each of these varieties, have them planted side by side and watch them carefully as they grow and mature fruit. In this way one may decide for himself whether they are the same or distinct varieties.

ORIGIN OF BLACK BEN DAVIS.

At the annual meeting of the Arkansas State Horticultural Society held at Van Buren, Ark., January 12, 13, 14, 1904, a motion was made and carried "That a committee of three be appointed to investigate the origin of the Black Ben Davis and its relation to Gano, and to report to the Association at its pleasure."

The president appointed Prof. W. G. Vincenheller, director

of the Arkansas experiment station, Fayetteville; A. W. Poole, Ozark; J. E. Reynolds, Maple. At the morning session January 14, the committee submitted the following report, together with the evidence, all of which was adopted, with only one dissenting vote:

"Your committee appointed to investigate the origin of Black Ben Davis apple and the claim of some horticulturists that the apple is identical with the Gano, respectfully beg leave to report



SCENE IN W. C. REED'S NURSERIES, VINCENNES, IND.

as follows:

"We are thoroughly convinced, after a rigid investigation of the facts that the Black Ben Davis originated in Washington county, Arkansas, on a farm owned by Alexander Black, commonly known as the 'Parson Black Farm;' that while it is of the Ben Davis type and has some of the characteristics of the apple known as Gano it is a separate and distinct variety.

"In substantiation of this opinion we herewith submit the following testimony, which testimony we feel certain has never been presented to any committee or body of horticulturists before, and that if this testimony had been secured by the Missouri horticultural committee their report would have been in accordance with our conclusions.

"We ask that this testimony be filed with these findings as a part of this report. Respectfully submitted, W. G. Vincenheller, A. W. Poole, J. E. Reynolds, committee."

The committee filed with other evidence an abstract of title showing that "Parson" Alexander Black filed his homestead entry on September 9, 1899; patent was granted him from United States government on November 6, 1874; Alexander Black sold to J. S. Eally, December 3, 1877; J. S. Eally sold to

J. D. Moore; Moore sold to J. F. Reagan, March 8, 1883; J. F. Reagan sold to Nathan S. Thomas, April 11, 1887. Mr. Thomas has lived continuously on the old Black homestead ever since.

In support of this report this statement is made:

"This abstract shows every owner of the old Black homestead from the time of its first settlement to the present time. The statements submitted below show conclusively that the only fruit trees ever planted on the Black farm were 100 apple trees planted by Alexander Black in 1870 and later, three or four years after the Black Ben Davis seedling came up, another small orchard, which was planted by Mr. Reagan. The trees planted by Mr. Black were thirteen years old and in full bearing when Mr. Reagan moved on the place.

"Attention was called to two very important facts appearing in the evidence submitted: First, that the original Black Ben Davis tree came up within six feet of a cedar tree; had anyone been planting a fruit tree, as some have claimed was the case with B. B. D., certainly they would not have selected such a location. Second, even the seed of the original tree is accounted for by Mr. and Mrs. Reagan's statement that their predecessors were in the habit of preparing, in the shade of the cedar tree, their apples for drying, cooking, etc. The first fact seems to have been lost sight of in a previous investigation and the second was not discovered as Mr. and Mrs. Reagan were then living in the Indian Territory and efforts to locate them had been unsuccessful."

Copies of this report, with the evidence submitted, may be procured from the secretary of the Ark. Hort. Society, Fayetteville, Ark.

W. C. REED.

W. C. Reed, proprietor of the Vincennes Nurseries, at Vincennes, Ind., was born in Greenfield, Hancock county, Ind., March 17, 1868. He went to Vincennes when 2½ years old and lived on a farm all his life. Educated at the Vincennes University, he left school when he was 20 years old and went to work for Simpson & Hogue, nurserymen, of Vincennes. At the close of the first year he was taken into the firm which became Simpson, Hogue & Co. Mrs. Hogue retired from the business in November, 1891, and the firm was dissolved, Mr. Reed starting in business for himself. His trade has increased until his nurseries cover more than two hundred acres, 100 of which are planted to nursery stock which is shipped from coast to coast and from Canada to the gulf. On November 14th, a large furniture car laden with cherry and peach was shipped to Oregon from this nursery in perfect condition and not a tree was rejected. Cherry is one of Mr. Reed's specialties. He plants from 100,000 to 150,000 each season. Mr. Reed was married in November, 1891. He is a member of the American Association of Nurserymen and a regular attendant at the conventions.

PENNSYLVANIA NURSERYMEN ORGANIZE.

After adjournment of the Pennsylvania Horticultural Society at Lancaster on January 19th, Prof. Surface, economic zoologist, department of agriculture of Pennsylvania, called the nurserymen together and suggested the need of forming an organization. He dwelt upon the importance of legislation to protect nurserymen and particularly in regard to combating the San Jose scale. "This" said he, "can only be obtained by uniting as a body." The following nurserymen were represented: W. E. Grove, The W. H. Moon Co., The Conard & Jones Co., Rakestraw & Pyle, John Peters & Co., D. C. Rupp, C. P. Schell, J. R. Snively, John G. Engle, Maurice Brinton, W. P. Bolton, D. D. Herr, H. H. Harnish, John Keady, Calvin Cooper, A. W. Root & Bro., J. Krewson & Son, T. Meehan & Sons, wholesale, W. W. Harper, Thos. Meehan & Sons, retail, H. E. Chase, George E. Stein.

W. H. Moon was made temporary chairman, and Earl Peters temporary secretary. "It is something," said Mr. Moon, in a few introductory remarks, "that we should have had long ago and the forming of an organization will fill a long felt need. We have no manner or method at present of safeguarding our interests as a whole. There are 144 nurserymen in the state and we should organize as a body to protect ourselves and secure legislation that will benefit the trade."

After a brief discussion, it was unanimously decided to form a permanent organization. Committees to nominate officers and draft a constitution were appointed.

The following officers were elected:

President, William H. Moon; vice-president, Thomas B. Meehan; secretary, Earl Peters; treasurer, Thomas Rakestraw. A constitution and by-laws were adopted. The next meeting will be held in Harrisburg.

COULD REPLANT ADIRONDACK REGION.

Regarding the statement in the Brooklyn Eagle, quoted in the last issue of the NATIONAL NURSERYMAN, that "it has been found impossible to obtain sufficient seedlings either in this country or in Europe for the re-forestation work in the Adirondack region," the Evergreen Nursery Co., at Sturgeon Bay, Wis., says:

"There are several nurseries in the United States that would contract to supply seedlings of standard evergreens, or even transplanted stock, sufficient to re-plant the entire region. Perhaps they wish to raise them themselves, anyway; but it is not fair to assert that the nurseries of the United States could not supply them, and that it is for that reason they have to raise them themselves. We could raise and supply 10,000,000 seedlings per year, on two years notice, more if anyone wants them."



W. C. REED.

The National Nurseryman.

PUBLISHED MONTHLY BY

THE NATIONAL NURSERYMAN PUBLISHING CO..

(INCORPORATED)

205 COX BUILDING, ROCHESTER, N. Y.

PRESIDENT, ... THOMAS B. MEEHAN
VICE-PRESIDENT AND EDITOR, ... RALPH T. OLCOTT
SECRETARY-TREASURER AND BUSINESS MANAGER, ... C. L. YATES

The only trade journal issued for Growers and Dealers in Nursery Stock of all kinds. It circulates throughout the United States and Canada.

Official Journal of American Association of Nurserymen.

AWARDED THE GRAND PRIZE AT PARIS EXPOSITION, 1900.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

One year, in advance, ...	\$1.00
Six Months, ...	.75
Foreign Subscriptions, in advance, ...	1.50
Six Months, "	1.00

Advertising rates will be sent upon application. Advertisements should reach this office by the 20th of the month previous to the date of issue.

Payment in advance required for foreign advertisements. Drafts on New York or postal orders, instead of checks, are requested.

Correspondence from all points and articles of interest to nurserymen and horticulturists are cordially solicited.

Entered in the Post Office at Rochester, as second-class mail matter.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., FEBRUARY, 1904.

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF NURSERYMEN.

President, N. W. Hale, Knoxville, Tenn.; vice-president, Frank A. Weber, St. Louis, Mo.; secretary, George C. Sager, Rochester, N. Y.; treasurer, C. L. Yates, Rochester, N. Y.

Executive Committee—William Pitkin, Rochester, N. Y.; Peter Youngers, Geneva, Neb.; Hiram T. Jones, Sherman, Tex.
Committee on Transportation—President Hale, ex-officio; A. L. Brooke, N. Topoka, Kan.; J. H. Hale, South Glastonbury, Conn.; E. Albertson, Bridgeport, Ind.; M. McDonald, Salem, Ore.

Committee on Tariff—Irring Rouse, Rochester, N. Y.; Thomas B. Meehan, Dreshertown, Pa.; Hiram T. Jones, Elizabeth, N. J.
Committee on Legislation—C. L. Watrous, Des Moines, Ia.; Silas Wilson, Atlantic, Ia.; George A. Sweet, Danville, N. Y.; William Pitkin, Rochester, N. Y.; E. M. Kirkpatrick, McKinney, Tex.

Committee on Program—J. H. McFarland, Harrisburg, Pa.; Harlan P. Kelsey, Boston, Charles A. Ugenfriz, Monroe, Mich.
Committee on Publicity—Ralph T. Olcott, Rochester, N. Y.; Orlando Harrison, Berlin, Md.; Prof. W. G. Johnson, New York City.

Committee on Exhibits—R. C. Berckmans, Augusta.; J. C. Hale, Winchester, Tenn.; M. B. Fox, Rochester.

Committee on Cost of Growing Trees—Wilson J. Peters, Troy, O.; W. F. Heikes, Huntsville, Ala.; Theodore Smith, Geneva, N. Y.

STATE AND DISTRICT ASSOCIATIONS.

AMERICAN NURSERYMEN'S PROTECTIVE ASSOCIATION—President, William Pitkin, Rochester, N. Y.; vice-president, A. L. Brooke; secretary, Thomas B. Meehan, Dreshertown, Pa.; treasurer, Peter Youngers. Meets annually in June.

NURSERYMEN'S MUTUAL PROTECTIVE ASSOCIATION—President, N. H. Albough, Phoneton, O.; secretary, George C. Sager, Rochester, N. Y. Meets annually in June.

AMERICAN RETAIL NURSERYMEN'S PROTECTIVE ASSOCIATION—President, Charles J. Brown, Rochester, N. Y.; secretary, Guy A. Bryant, Princeton, Ill. Meets annually in June.

EASTERN ASSOCIATION OF NURSERYMEN—President, W. C. Barry, Rochester, N. Y.; secretary-treasurer, William Pitkin, Rochester, N. Y. Meets annually in January.

WESTERN WHOLESALE NURSERYMEN'S ASSOCIATION—President, F. H. Stannard, Ottawa, Kan.; secretary, E. J. Holman, Leavenworth, Kan. Meets in July and December at Kansas City, Mo.

SOUTHERN NURSERYMEN'S ASSOCIATION—President, W. T. Hood, Richmond, Va.; vice-president, Henry Chase, Huntsville, Ala.; secretary, J. C. Hale, Winchester, Tenn. Meets at Asheville, N. C., in August, 1904.

SOUTHWESTERN NURSERYMEN'S ASSOCIATION—President, J. W. Preston, Kingfisher, Okl. Terr.; secretary, J. A. Taylor, Wynnewood, Ind. Terr.

TEXAS NURSERYMEN'S ASSOCIATION—President, F. M. Kirkpatrick, McKinney, Tex.; secretary, John S. Kerr, Sherman, Tex.

PACIFIC COAST ASSOCIATION OF NURSERYMEN—President, S. A. Miller, Milton, Ore.; secretary-treasurer, C. A. Tompason, Tacoma, Wash. Meets annually in June.

COMMITTEE WORK FOR ATLANTA.

President N. W. Hale, of the American Association of Nurserymen, has asked the chairmen of the standing committees of the Association to begin the work of preparing for the convention at Atlanta. An effort is to be made to make this convention as profitable from a business point of view as it doubtless will be enjoyable.

"Everything points to a large and profitable meeting at Atlanta, Ga., next June, writes President Hale. "We are all at work, I mean all the committees and friends of the Association, to that end at this time. If Georgia has a large peach crop and the meeting is set for such time as will enable the Association to visit the commercial orchards, it will be the greatest show in the United States.

"Members and friends of the Association should begin thinking of and working on the live questions of the day that confront the nurserymen, such as state and national legislation on the subject of inspection of nursery stock and the transportation of the same.

"The greatest loss of all losses that come to the nursery business now is on account of slow and uncertain transportation of our shipments. Many firms this year in the South have lost thousands of dollars on account of stock being out many weeks longer than is should be, and unless some very positive work is done by our various Associations, by the strong firms and men in the nursery business, it is going to end in ruin."

HOW TO INCREASE SALES.

"Pushing to the front" is the motto that successful nurserymen have adopted. It cannot be emphasized too often. Study of methods must accompany action, so that trade movements may be made intelligently. We have referred to the remarkable progress made by nurserymen in many sections during the last year or two. That was the result of keeping well informed as to what others were doing and then adding original ideas and proceeding.

The nurseryman must either progress or recede; he cannot long stand still. The new year brings additional problems, keener competition, and the successful nurseryman must be equipped to cope with existing conditions. Ample opportunities are afforded. Membership in the American Association of Nurserymen and in the district nursery associations a list of which appears on our editorial page, is highly important. All of these organizations are active means toward the betterment of trade relations and full advantage of them should be taken. The American Pomological Society in which nurserymen take a prominent part and whose president is J. H. Hale, well versed in nursery and fruit growing subjects, is a medium for the dissemination of valuable pointers for the trade.

In a communication to the NATIONAL NURSERYMAN, President Hale says: "I think in the past the majority of nurserymen have failed fully to realize the advantage that would come to their business through the stimulation of higher horticultural and pomological ideas. A love and understanding of trees and plants must be created before one can

stimulate the greatest amount of buying. Nurserymen have spent a great deal of money trying to induce people to buy trees and plants who did not want them, and if a part of this money and energy had been first devoted to stimulating a desire for trees, sales could have been more readily made."

All of which we earnestly commend to those who would know the secret of increasing sales.

NEW FRUIT SELLING METHODS.

At the meeting of the Kansas Horticultural Society, Prof. F. A. Waugh urged diversification instead of consolidation. He thought some men could grow other fruit than apples. He cited instances of success with quinces, plums and other secondary fruit. New markets can also be reached. Local markets are often or even generally neglected. New packages should be introduced. New ways of marketing should be devised. The old scheme of selling through the commission men is sometimes good, but often bad. Selling fruit direct by means of newspaper advertisements has proved successful.

RELATIONS WITH AGENTS.

To J. W. Schuette, of St. Louis, was ascribed the discussion of the following question at the semi-annual meeting of the Western Association of Wholesale Nurserymen: "Is not the system of such large advances to dealers and salesmen wrong and unbusinesslike and what can we do to remedy it?"

In connection with this subject the question of providing a fund to punish dishonest dealers and salesmen was considered. Among those who discussed it was A. Willis, of Ottawa, Kan. In a great majority of cases the delinquency of salesmen and dealers that could be proved in court to be criminal is small. Most of these delinquencies come along lines of shabby work or neglect of business and it does not seem that these could be regarded as strictly criminal. Often salesmen that were delinquent in their returns of the amounts that should have been paid are in that situation because of carelessness and sometimes the agent will claim a misunderstanding and sometimes will plead poverty. A nurseryman may loan an agent too much money; but all these things are not criminal. Then when criminal matter comes up, it is generally of such an amount and the agent is at a distance, and sometimes before the crime is known he is gone altogether, that difficulties of prosecution are very serious.

With these matters in view and with the uncertainty as to what one nurseryman would feel of the opinions of another nurseryman as to the criminality of a particular case it seemed that, while losses were serious and sometimes criminally gross, on the whole the difficulties would be too great to attempt the forming of an association to punish dishonest dealers and salesmen. This seems to have been the view generally of the members of the Association, as after the discussion no move towards such an organization was undertaken and since then no desire on the part of anyone to make such a move has been expressed.

The American Breeders Association, including both plant and animal breeders, was formed at St. Louis, December 29, 1903. Secretary James Wilson, of the Department of Agriculture, is president. Prof. N. E. Hansen, of South Dakota, is secretary of the plant section.

NO SPECIAL TAGS AUTHORIZED.

Editor NATIONAL NURSERYMAN:

Dear Sir: In the January issue of the NATIONAL NURSERYMAN there appeared an article under the caption, "Inspectors Favor Fair Laws," in which come incorrect statements are made in regard to shipments of nursery stock in Virginia. In order to correct any misapprehension that may have arisen from these statements I wish to state that no tags have been issued from this office, except the regular official tag authorized by the Crop Pest Commission, and no exceptions have been made, the requirements being uniform for all nurserymen. Consequently, the statement that a special red tag was issued or offered from this office on which stock might be shipped into Virginia is incorrect.

No issue of special tags has been under contemplation, and if red tags or any tags other than the above-mentioned official tag have been used to cover shipments of nursery stock to Virginia, it was done without the knowledge of this office.

Blacksburg, Va. J. L. PHILLIPS, State Entomologist.

Obituary.

JOSIAH HOOPES, the senior member of the firm of Hoopes, Bro. & Thomas, died of pneumonia at his home in West Chester, Pa., January 16th, aged 71 years. Of him the West Chester News says: "Josiah Hoopes was a man of fine business ability and of varied attainments. His almost unrivaled success as a nurseryman was the result of life-long application in the line of his natural bent. He was a botanist by nature, by choice and by systematic practical study. His fame both as a botanist and a business man of integrity and reliability is well known throughout this country and Europe. He was regarded as an authority on many lines, but particularly on evergreen trees, which he made the subject of diligent and exhaustive study. In 1868 he published the principal work on that subject. It is entitled 'Book of Evergreens,' and a practical treatise on the conifera or cone-bearing plants of the world. It has since been recognized as an authority on this class of trees. Hoopes, Bro. & Thomas have 600 acres of land in trees. Probably no other firm in the United States does a larger business in the general nursery line. Some specialists excel them in a particular line, but in the nurseries of Hoopes, Bro. & Thomas is grown almost every form of plant and tree indigenous to the United States and an almost endless variety of tropical plants. The grounds about the office, so beautifully and attractively laid out and planted, have been the special care of Josiah Hoopes for many years, and are a credit to his skill and artistic taste. Many West Chester properties have been laid out and planted with ornamental trees under his direction. Possessed of a liberal education himself, he always manifested a lively interest in the education of others. For a number of years he served as a trustee of the West Chester Normal School." He traveled in Europe and contributed many articles to publications. He was a patron of base ball and athletics. On March 17, 1898, he married Helen A. Morgan who survives him, with a son. He also leaves a brother, Abner Hoopes, who with George B. Thomas constitute the firm. Josiah Hoopes was a life member of the Society of Friends.

The February issue of Country Life in America contains articles of interest to nurserymen and horticulturists including a description of rose-growing under glass, by Prof. L. H. Bailey; an account of a 2,000-acre estate in California where 20 different fruits are grown the year around, how home-grown grapes may be had in winter and an article of unusual practical interest to gardeners, "Transplanting a Million-Dollar Industry," suggesting how Americans may save the money sent abroad each year for Dutch and other bulbs.

Among Growers and Dealers.

It is reported that the Easterling Nursery Co., of Cleveland, Tenn., proposes to plant 1,500,000 peach trees and 1,000,000 apple trees, and 50,000 cherry trees and 50,000 pear trees.

The Green Nursery Co., Rochester, N. Y., has been incorporated with a capital of \$10,000 by C. A. Green, Jennie C. Green and R. E. Burleigh.

Knight & Bostwick, Newark, N. Y., has been incorporated with a capital of \$5,000 by C. W. Stuart, C. H. Stuart and J. M. Pitkin, of Newark.

Herbert S. Chase, Huntsville, Ala., visited Rochester nurserymen on January 14th on his way home after a two weeks' trip.

W. F. Heikes, Huntsville, Ala., is erecting a handsome residence.

The Weber & Sons Nursery Company, St. Louis, will have an exhibit of trees, shrubs and herbaceous plants on the horticultural grounds at the World's Fair. A part of it is already installed. F. A. Weber made a business trip to eastern points last month.

J. W. Schuette, St. Louis, Mo., spent last month in California.

Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Greening, of Monroe, Mich., celebrated the fiftieth anniversary of their wedding on December 26th. Mr. Greening was the founder of the Greening Brothers' Nursery Company in 1863.

A. W. McDonald and Leon Girod are operating the Washington Nursery Company at Toppensish, Wash. Their grounds comprise 350 acres of which nearly 50 are in nursery stock. According to the Yakima Herald this firm is preparing to open an office at Detroit, Mich., whence nursery stock grown in Washington is to be distributed to the east.

The park commissioners of New London, Conn., have engaged W. E. Arnold, of the Shady Hill Nursery Company, to lay out Riverside park, on the Thames River.

It is reported that Downs & Co. have purchased the business of the Shreveport, La., Nursery Co.

The Oklahoma Nursery purchased the William Murray farm just north of Guthrie, Oklahoma, for \$15,000. A large plant will be erected for packing and shipping trees and a switch will be built to the farm from the Santa Fe and the Denver, Enid and Gulf railroads.

J. F. DONALDSON.

The subject of this sketch started in life with nothing but his hands and a determination to succeed at anything he might undertake. He was born in London, England, October 6, 1874, and at the age of eight years came to America to live with an uncle in Orange County, Va. His life from eight years to 16 years was spent on a farm and he received a common school education. At the age of 17 he engaged in the nursery business. In 1892 he went to Kentucky and was employed by E. K. Taliaferro & Bro., of Newport and Warsaw, Ky.; was with them three years and then went to The Storrs & Harrison Co.'s at Painesville, O.; was with them two years and in Spring of 1898, with D. E. Gibson, of Warsaw, Ky., started the Willadean Nurseries known as Donaldson & Gibson, J. F. Donaldson being manager and at the head of the firm, as his partner knew nothing about the nursery business. The first year they planted about six acres in nursery stock; have grown and increased their planting until now they have about 100 acres planted in stock. The Willadean Nurseries are the largest nurseries in the state and grow one of, if not the largest stocks of ornamentals, shrubs and seedlings south of the Potomac and Ohio rivers.

The business is almost exclusively wholesale. They ship

to over 30 states and their trade is increasing rapidly each year. In August, 1903, J. F. Donaldson bought out his partner's interest in the nursery which is now conducted by The Donaldson Co., Mr. Donaldson being the proprietor. The nursery is located on the Ohio river, 65 miles south of Cincinnati and 85 miles north of Louisville, Ky.

MARYLAND ORCHARD COMPANY.

The Mountain Dale Orchard Company of Maryland and West Virginia, was recently incorporated at Cumberland, Md., with a capital stock of \$20,000. Mayor W. C. White, of Cumberland, is the president; G. H. Hetzel, secretary-treasurer, and S. D. Moser, general manager. The company controls or owns about 1,000 acres of land adjoining the Allegheny peach orchards, near Paw Paw, W. Va., Hampshire county, and it is understood has options on more of the contiguous territory. It contemplates starting a general nursery business. It starts with an orchard of 25,000 peach, pear and plum trees from one to four years old. About 50,000 additional trees in variety will be planted in the next two years.

MARYLAND HORTICULTURISTS.

At the sixth annual meeting of the Maryland Horticultural Society, in Baltimore last month, W. M. Peters' Sons, Snow Hill, exhibited big stem juicy sweet potatoes; J. G. Harrison & Sons, Berlin, fruit and ornamental trees; J. W. Kerr, Denton, varieties of nuts. Professors T. B. Symons and J. B. S. Norton exhibited 36 cases of mounted insects which affect crops. Orlando Harrison discussed "Nomenclature and New Fruits." Prof. F. A. Waugh, of the Massachusetts Agricultural College, spoke on "The Tree Planters' Interest in Propagation." His talk gave rise to considerable discussion and differences of opinion between the growers and the nurserymen. Professor Waugh said that the nurserymen should be held responsible for the trees they sell if they

develop disease. C. M. Peters read a paper on vineyards.

A. L. Towson, of Washington County, was elected president; Prof. Norton, secretary-treasurer. Orlando Harrison is a county vice-president; he is also a member of the executive committee of the Peninsula Horticultural Society, including Maryland and Delaware.

The Illinois Horticultural Society has adopted a resolution asking the state department of agriculture to conduct experiments tending to convince the foreign authorities that there is no danger of infection of orchards from fruit infested with San Jose scale.

Dean Davenport, of Illinois, says that if the various kinds of apples were as assiduously advertised as breakfast foods, the orchard business would be revolutionized, much to the increase of the fruit growers' bank account and the general health of the public.

It is probable that the general assembly of Virginia will adjourn until 1905 early this month and that there is little hope for an amendment of existing nursery inspection laws about which there has been much complaint. The reason for a shorter recess is that the last legislature passed a large mass of new and untried laws that will have been tested in twelve months, and as is always the case, time will demonstrate the necessity for change in some of them. The regular biennial session would not meet until 1906.



J. F. DONALDSON.

LITTLE DAMAGE BY SEVERE COLD.

Reports from various points regarding the effect of the severe temperatures this winter indicate that owing to the heavy fall of snow comparatively little damage has been caused.

GENEVA, N. Y., January 20—W. & T. Smith Company: "We are glad to report that, as far as we can now find out, stock has not been materially damaged thus far. It has been very fortunate that the ground has been well covered with snow; otherwise we think some kinds of plants would certainly have been injured. Almost all kinds of nursery stock were well ripened before cold weather came on, which is another point in favor of nurserymen. It is our opinion that most of the injury to plants in cold weather is in the Spring of the year when we have alternately severe freezing and bright sun."

NEWARK, N. Y., January 22—Jackson & Perkins Co.: "So far as we have been able to ascertain thus far, the severe cold weather has done no particular damage in this locality. We had no peaches outdoors and think that they might have suffered somewhat if we had had any; but the other stock we believe has thus far come through all right. We have had a very heavy fall of snow here which has protected small stock well and we do not anticipate any unusual losses."

DANVILLE, N. Y., January 21—James M. Kennedy: "I have examined the nursery stock in this locality and find it has stood the test of the severe cold weather. I am safe in saying at this writing that nursery stock never wintered better. Other nurserymen here say the same thing."

TROY, O., January 21—George Peters & Co.: "As far as we have observed stock in this section is in very good condition at this time, with the exception of the peach trees. The peach that were allowed to stand out during the winter are badly browned and quite a number of the fruit buds are killed. Stock was in unusually good condition when winter set in as it was well matured and was in better shape to stand a hard freeze in ordinary seasons. The mercury through this section has stood from 10 to 15 degrees below at the coldest."

GENEVA, NEB., January 22—Youngers & Co.: "We have had no severely cold weather, the thermometer registering only about eight degrees below zero, which we consider rather mild for the north pole. We have had no snow worth mentioning, probably not more than an inch. The trees are absolutely uninjured and, at the present time, everything indicates a good fruit crop."

NORTH TOPEKA, KAN., January 22—Peters & Skinner: "While we have had quite steady winter, we have not had any severe cold weather. The thermometer has registered little if any below zero. So far, there has been no injury to nursery stock and peach buds are apparently unhurt."

BRIDGEPORT, Ind., January 21—Albertson & Hobbs: "We have not had any severe weather here this winter. It has been an exceptionally steady winter with us, but we have not had as low temperatures as we have often had before. In fact, our lowest temperature has been from 12 to 15 degrees below zero, and only two mornings that cold and that only lasted for a few hours, and it is nothing uncommon for

us to have 15 to 20 below. This season the cold has been so continuous and steady, stock was well ripened up when it went into winter quarters, and we do not anticipate the slightest injury to our stock here. But from reports we have had from other sources we would not be at all surprised if much stock has been injured in some sections.

Long and Short.

Roses are a specialty with George Bros., Penfield, N. Y. Salzer's Seed Novelties are distributed from LaCrosse, Wis. Special low prices are offered by the Donaldson Co., Warsaw, Ky. Small fruits in surplus are listed by W. N. Scarff, New Carlisle, O. Standard flower pots can be had of the Keller Pottery Co., Norristown, Pa.

For spraying apple trees use Century Sprayer made by the Deming Co., Salem, O.

Wood labels of all kinds are made by the Dayton Fruit Tree Label Co., Dayton, O.

Sherman Nursery Co., Charles City, Ia., offer a heavy stock of evergreens and grapes.

Twelve thousand peach, in twelve kinds, are offered by Josiah A. Roberts, Malvern, Pa.

E. Smith & Sons, Geneva, N. Y., offer special inducements on all lines of nursery stock.

Dean & Billingsly, Greenwood, Ind., offer for Spring apple and peach; also small fruits.

The Dansville Willow and Twine Looping Machine is sold by G. C. Stone, Dansville, N. Y.

Ornamental stock is a specialty with Wm. H. Harrison & Sons, Lebanon Springs, N. Y.

Strawberry plants and seed potatoes are specialties with Flansburg & Peirson, Leslie, Mich.

An especially fine lot of apples and peaches is offered by Peirson Bros., Waterloo, N. Y.

The P. J. Berkmans Co., Augusta, Ga., announce their February and March list in another column.

Hot bed sash and frames of all sizes are kept in stock by Lord & Burnham Co., St. James Building, New York.

Apple seedlings and apple grafts and hardy nursery stock generally are offered by Albertson & Hobbs, Bridgeport, Ind.

Large specimen shrubs, evergreens, etc., are wanted by H. J. Weber & Sons Nursery Co., Nursery station, St. Louis, Mo.

E. S. Welch, Shenandoah, Ia., has in storage a large stock. His list of apples and crabs is given elsewhere in this issue.

Greenhouse material cut and spliced ready for erection is offered by S. Jacobs & Sons, 1365 Flushing avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.

John Charlton & Sons, Rochester, N. Y., offer the Charlton grape and the new gooseberry Victoria, among other choice nursery stock.

The Albough Nursery & Orchard Co., Phoneton, O., offer apples, peaches and cherries. They want plums Kieffer pear and strawberries.

Extremely low prices are offered by the H. S. Taylor Nursery Co., Rochester, N. Y., on a full line of nursery stock. Special line of ornamentals.

4,000,000 PEACH TREES

Largest stock of Peach grown by any one man in the United States. Write me before you place your order for Fall of 1903 and Spring of 1904.

TENNESSEE WHOLESALE NURSERIES,

J. C. HALE, Proprietor.

Winchester, Tenn

WANTED

A First Class Practical Nursery Foreman in the East. Wages limited by ability only. State experience, etc., on, application. Address,

"MT. D." care National Nurseryman, Rochester, N. Y.

Pink Dogwood, 10 Ft. High
4 times transplanted. Koster's Blues Spruce
Japanese Maples Specimens up to ten feet
full heads, three times transplanted. Long Distance Telephone 506 W. Orange

HENRY B. BURR

Irvington and Boyden Avenues, South Orange N. J.

WM. H. HARRISON & SONS
Lebanon Springs, N. Y.

Nursery grown and selected Ornamental Trees, Shrubs, Vines, Trailers and Herbaceous Stock. Wholesale orders solicited from Landscape Architects, Parks and Cemeteries. Send for catalogue.

Surplus Roses
Clematis, 2 year, 1st class, Andre, Duchess, Henry, Jackmanii, Ramona, Coccinea and Paniculata Get Our Prices
1,000 No. 1, own roots, PINK RAMBLER.
1,000 No. 2, own roots, GEN. JACQUIMINOT

GEORGE BROS., Penfield, N. Y.

WANTED

An experienced man to conduct a NURSERY OFFICE. Business well established. An A-1 position for a CAPABLE MAN. Position ready May first. Reference required. Address "LIFE," care of this paper.

1846

1904

E. Smith & Sons
Geneva, N. Y.

Are offering special inducements on all lines of Nursery Stock



*Write for Prices and
Send List of Wants*

SALZER'S SEED NOVELTIES

HANNA BARLEY

SPELTZ

MAC WHEAT

OATS

BROMUS

ALFALFA &c.

SALZER'S NATIONAL OATS.

Yea, farmers of America, lend me your ears, while I chant the merits of this new oat Novelty.
Editors, Agricultural Writers, Institute Orators, all talk and write about this new oat. It yielded in Wis. 156 bu., in Ohio 187 bu., in Mich. 231 bu., in Mo. 253 bu., and in N. D. 310 bu., per acre, during 1903, and in 1904 you can grow just as easily 300 bu., per acre of **Salzer's National Oats**, as we can. Your land is just as good, just as rich and you are just as good a farmer as we are. We hope you will try this Oat in 1904, and then sell some for seed to your neighbors at a fancy price, next fall.

Macaroni Wheat.

It does well on arid, dry lands, as also on rich farm lands, yielding from **30 to 80 bu. per acre.**

Speltz and Hanna Barley.

Greatest cereal food on earth. Yields 4 tons elegant straw hay and 50 bu. of grain, as rich as corn, oats and wheat ground together! Does well everywhere, Hanna Barley grows on dry, arid lands, yielding 60 bu., per acre.

Salzer's Home Builder Corn.

Positively the highest and early corn on earth, yielding in Ind. 127 bu., Ohio 160 bu., Penn. 113 bu., Mich. 230 bu., and S. D. 276 bu., per acre. It is really a marvelous corn. Sinks its roots deeply after moisture and nourishment and grows like a weed.

Bromus Inermis and Alfalfa Clover.

Bromus Inermis is the most prolific grass for permanent pastures on earth. Yields 7 tons hay per acre. Good on sand, lime, clay, gravel, etc., on all kinds of soils!

Alfalfa Clover produces more hay and better hay than any Clover known. It is good for 7 tons per acre.

Potatoes 736 bushels per Acre.

The Editor of the **REAL NEW YORKER** says, "Salzer's Earliest Potato is the earliest out of 58 early sorts tried, and yields 464 bu., per acre, while Salzer's Early Wisconsin yielded for them 748 bu., per acre. Salzer's Potatoes for yield challenge the world!"

FOR 10c IN STAMPS

and the name of this paper, we will send you a lot of farm seed samples, including some of above, together with our mammoth 148 page illustrated catalog. Send to-day.

JOHN A. SALZER SEED CO. LaCROSSE, WIS.

University Avenue Nurseries

ESTABLISHED 1865

The CHARLTON GRAPE

Has been awarded Gold and Silver Medals, Bronze Medals and Certificates of merit. The highest flavored **Hardy American Grape**, SUPERB IN QUALITY. Equals Foreign Grapes. Send for descriptive catalogue of it.

We also offer selected 2 yr. Industry, Keepsake and Whitesmith Gooseberries. Also the **New Gooseberry Victoria**. A strong grower, more prolific, and better flavored than Industry.

Soleil d' Or, strong 2 yr. plants. **Nat. Holland Plants**, better ones.

Flowering Shrubs, New Hardy Phloxes. Ampelopsis, field grown, Clematis, etc.

John Charlton & Sons,
ROCHESTER, N. Y.

The National Nurseryman.

FOR GROWERS AND DEALERS IN NURSERY STOCK.

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"Advertising is necessary for the future success of any business firm."—Lafayette Young, Des Moines, Ia.

Vol. XII.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., MARCH 1904.

No. 3

NURSERY INSURANCE.

Chairman Albertson, of National Association Committee, is Procuring Data for a Report—Questions for Nurserymen to Answer—Proposition for Mutual Company.

E. Albertson, Bridgeport, Ind., chairman of the committee appointed by the American Association of Nurserymen, has sent out the following self-explanatory notice:

At the last meeting of the National Nurserymen's Association in Detroit in June, the subject of insurance on nursery storage buildings, grafting rooms, offices (when on packing grounds) and contents of buildings, was treated in a paper by G. C. Perkins, followed by short discussion, but owing to lack of statistics on which to base calculations, nothing definite could be done or proposed.

The Association was very much interested in the subject, and the undersigned were appointed a committee to collect such statistics as could be gotten together and make as full an investigation of the subject as possible, and if practicable to formulate some plans, or bring some suggestions for the organization of a mutual company of our own that would give us insurance at actual cost, or at least at lower rates, and report at the next meeting.

That we may be able to make as full and complete a report as possible, we have prepared the enclosed list of questions, which we think covers the ground, though we shall be glad for any additional information, or suggestions, that you may be able to give us, and we hope that you—one and all—will give this your careful attention, and answer as fully and accurately as possible the questions on enclosed blanks, and return same promptly. And we pledge ourselves to make as full a report as possible to the next Association, and hope we may be able to present some definite plans on which immediate action may be taken for our mutual benefit.

Among the questions and propositions presented are the following:

If a mutual company were organized on a thoroughly practical safe basis, meeting with your approval, how much insurance would you like to carry?

If such a company were organized, would you be willing to pay as much as 1 per cent. (\$10) on the thousand a year on amount of your insurance for two, three, or four years to accumulate a reserve, after which premiums might be reduced as considered safe by executive officers? Reserve to be held and handled by a good trust company, to whom all payments would be made, and who would pay out all monies only on order of the company—thereby guaranteeing the safety of all funds.

Would you be willing to be one of one hundred, or more, to make a cash payment into the company of \$250 to establish at once a reserve of \$25,000, this \$250 to be credited on your insurance at rate of one half of 1 per cent. per year until used up, and other one half of 1 per cent. to be paid each year in cash?

If company were organized on basis indicated, we would not have to bother about short time insurance on stock in storage, but full insurance would be carried through the year, no new policies to be bothered with, or old ones to lapse, if dues were paid, and if heavy losses were not met with, reserve would soon be sufficient to carry insurance without further premium, and all monies paid would be into our own

treasury, and not into some insurance company, never to be seen again unless we met with loss. Risks should be limited to safe amount of \$10,000 to \$25,000, as company might approve, being governed by amount of insurance in force, reserve fund, and other conditions, which statistics, etc., might indicate. Few oldline companies want to carry as much as \$10,000 in one risk.

The other members of the committee are George C. Perkins and William Pitkin. Replies should be sent to the chairman at Bridgeport, Ind.

AN IMPORTANT TRADE MARK DECISION.

The Circuit Court of the United States in the City of Boston handed down, October 26, 1903, a decree restraining Thayer & Co., Cambridge, Mass., from using the word "Painkiller" upon a compound made by themselves and granting a perpetual injunction against their using this name, which was adopted many years ago by Perry Davis, of Providence, R. I., to designate his medicine, and is now the property of his successor, The Davis & Lawrence Co., New York.

The effect of this and other decisions makes it quite clear that no one but the owners of this trade mark has the right to use the name "Painkiller" upon their compounds.

MANY BELIEVE GANO DISTINCT.

Since publishing the explanation by Stark Bros. Nurseries & Orchards Company, Louisiana, Mo., regarding the trade mark case, we have received many letters expressing satisfaction with the statement.

Prof. E. J. Wickson, of the Agricultural Experiment Station at the University of California, Berkeley, Cal., writes:

"I have read with much interest your issue of February and am pleased with the fairness of your comments on the Black Ben Davis-Gano question. I am now carefully studying the two conflicting committee reports and the evidence submitted by the Arkansas committee. So far it seems to me the Arkansas report is unimpeachable and very significant."

N. H. Albaugh, Phoneton, O., writes: "I was especially pleased that you published Stark Bros.' letter on their 'Trade mark' fruits, in last number. Starks are undoubtedly right in this matter. A trade mark is and should be a protection."

Others who have written similar letters are: A. Bentley, Farmington, Ark.; P. M. Love, Carlsbad, N. M.; J. H. Johnston, Brashear, Mo.; W. T. Davis, Buchanan Co., Mo.; W. O. Norval, Oklahoma City, Okla.; Frank Greene, Farmington, Ark.; S. T. Cole, Clyde, Ark.; Charles H. Maxson, Kalamazoo, Mich.; Frank Holsinger, Rosedale, Kan.; Nathan B. Williams, Fayetteville, Ark.; Henry Schroeder, Sigourney, Ia.

R. M. Kellogg, of Three Rivers, Mich., well known as a grower of small fruits, died at his home, February 17th, after a brief illness.

TRADE MARK CASE.

*Resume of the Situation—Statement of Wild Brothers' Position
As to Action Before Trade Marks Were Registered—
What Might Have Been Done.*

The trade mark case in which Stark Bros. Nurseries & Orchards Co., Louisiana, Mo., and James B. Wild & Bros., Sarcoxie, Mo., are interested, has caused much discussion. In its December issue the NATIONAL NURSERYMAN clipped from a Carthage, Mo., paper the statement that suit had been begun by Stark Bros. against Wild Bros. for alleged infringement of trade mark. It was stated at that time that the Stark Bros. claimed that it originated the varieties in question. In the next issue of the journal the fact that the case had been voluntarily dismissed by the plaintiffs was published. At the request of Wild Bros., correcting the former statement it was announced that the varieties in question were not originated by Stark Bros., as some supposed; also that the Arkansas State Horticultural Society had adopted resolutions condemning the renaming of Arkansas seedling apples and adopting the local names by which these apples are known in the state; and referring persons interested to Bulletin 49 of the Arkansas Experiment station.

During the time these statements were being made, Stark Bros. were not given the opportunity to state their position in the whole matter, as they deemed should have been done; therefore in the last issue of the journal a communication from Stark Bros. was published, giving their side of the case.

WILD BROTHERS' STATEMENT.

Having given the side of Stark Bros. somewhat at length, it is but just that Wild Bros. should state their case more fully. We are glad, therefore, to present the following statement:

Editor NATIONAL NURSERYMAN: In the year 1886 at Springdale, Arkansas, we first became acquainted with some of the many new Arkansas seedling apples, of which Mr. Wyatt Coffelt's exhibit contained at that time the most promising, and also others of which "Lady Pippin" (or Richardson Red) was one, "Oliver Red," another, (Coss Champion) or (Champion Red) or "Collins Red," were with others, among what we now recall as being promising. First we propagated of the Coffelt collection and later of the other varieties, giving Arkansas credit for all her varieties as we procured them.

As we began to offer some of these varieties in our catalogue and price list, others were offering them under other names. Later we were given to understand by letters and threats of litigation if we continued offering by citing to renames, which were claimed to have been trade marked. This occurred in the latter part of September and early part of October of 1898, before there were any registered trade marks on the varieties in question.

We ignored all such letters and threats, having been furnished positive information from an Arkansas nurseryman who claimed to be "the first" to exhibit, introduce and call attention to new prize winning Arkansas apples.

Since then suit has been brought against us with the result as stated in the NATIONAL NURSERYMAN of January, 1904.

Messrs. Stark Bros., being subscribers to the NATIONAL NURSERYMAN, should have corrected the statement in the January number of the NATIONAL NURSERYMAN (and also the same statement in the American Florist) had they been so minded. But it does not appear in the January number of NATIONAL NURSERYMAN, and now in the February number do they first disavow by saying, "but never claimed to originate, as stated in your article." Then stating further "on these varieties adopted and placed a trade mark or brand to designate and distinguish these trees as propagated and furnished by our nurseries, from trees propagated and furnished by others." Had Stark Bros. taken out trade marks conforming to these statements on the varieties in question as follows: Stark Oliver (instead of Senator) Stark Collins Red (instead of Champion), Starks Reagans Red (instead of Black Ben Davis), Starks Beach (instead of Apple of Commerce), it would have been apparent to any one that the trade mark names indicated the nursery firm that the trees were from without further notice.

A QUESTION OF NOMENCLATURE.

And in so doing it would not have been so much a means of confusing the nomenclature of the varieties, as originally known. This they seem to have later discovered as they have taken out a trade mark on a variety of grape, "Starks Star Grape," although first sent out by the originator, we understand, as "Uncle Sam."

Now as to promised assistance "from almost all (nursery) firms of recognized standing." Do they favor confusing the nomenclature of the already many varieties of fruit that the American Pomological Society has been so long in striving to straighten out? If so, let them declare themselves. Nor would any recognized pomologist of which we here call to mind these statements by one as follows: "Renaming is especially dangerous if not positively reprehensible, except after passing the scrutiny of properly constituted committees and meeting their approval." "The American Pomological Society and the Division of Pomology, jointly, constitute our national authority on all matters of this kind."

Yours respectfully,

JAMES B. WILD & BRO.

Those who are especially interested may obtain from the West Publishing Co., St. Paul, Minn., for 25 cents, the full opinion in trade mark cases bearing directly upon this subject. In view of the frequent reference to trade marks on fruits, etc., these opinions will be of value.

The firm of C. P. Carpenter & Sons, Winona, Ontario, Canada, has been dissolved. The nursery branch will be continued by C. W. F. Carpenter, the fruit branch by C. P. Carpenter and T. H. P. Carpenter.

"How to Make a Flower Garden," a manual of 370 pages, profusely illustrated, is one of the latest products of the well-known publishing house of Doubleday, Page & Co., New York. This book is written by experts and covers every branch of the subject. It contains many accounts of actual experience in various parts of the country which are of especial value. The appendices alone are of great value to gardeners, professional or amateur. The contributors include Prof. L. H. Bailey, William Falconer, O. C. Simonds, Sarah Hopkins, Alice M. Rathbone, Patrick O'Mara, W. C. Egan, P. J. Berchmans, Warren M. Manning and many others. The introduction is followed by nineteen chapters and three appendices. Buckram, 8vo, New York; DOUBLEDAY, PAGE & CO. ROCHESTER: SCRANTON, WETMORE & CO.



TWO-YEAR-OLD EVERGREEN SEEDLINGS IN WINTER QUARTERS ON GROUNDS OF R. DOUGLAS' SONS, WAUKEGAN, ILL., NURSERIES.

EVERGREEN SEEDLINGS WINTERING.

We present herewith an interesting cut showing how evergreen seedlings pass the winter at the Waukegan, Ill., Nurseries of R. Douglas' Sons.

Robert Douglas, the founder of the Waukegan Nurseries, bought his first nursery stock in 1848. He was the first person in America to raise evergreens from seed in the open air. He was laughed at by New York Nurserymen when he said he would send nursery stock from Illinois to the East, but before his death he had sent millions there. This nursery was the first to introduce Blue spruce, Douglas spruce and other Colorado evergreens to the trade. The firm confined itself to evergreen seedlings and forest tree seedlings from 1862 to 1895 when it added a general nursery stock. It has made the largest forest planting of any firm in the world, over 3,000,000 trees being used. The business is now being conducted by two sons of the originator under the name of R. Douglas' Sons.

The March issue of *Country Life in America* is a gardening manual number, containing many spring features. Wilhelm Miller describes the Arnold Arboretum under the title "The World's Greatest Tree Garden." Numerous articles cover a wide range of practical subjects and the wild flowers and nature of the spring woods and fields.

Dreer's Garden Book for 1904, published by Henry A. Dreer, Philadelphia, is a veritable encyclopedia regarding up-to-date matters connected with seeds of all kinds. It is a handsome publication of 208 pages, four colored plates, many half-tone views and an embossed cover showing the Shirley poppy. The most complete list of the kind in America or Europe is here shown.

Among Growers and Dealers.

E. L. Parmenter, Menominee, Mich., will enter the nursery business this spring.

T. E. Cashman, Owatonna, Minn., will continue the business of L. P. Lord & Co., who have sold out to him.

E. B. Lewis, Lockport, N. Y., died January 21st. He leaves a widow, five children and 13 grand-children.

The Wichita, Kansas, Nursery Company has purchased 18 acres in Wichita for the planting of nursery stock.

C. L. Whitney, Warren, O., has purchased 100 acres at Thomasville Ga., which he will plant as a pecan orchard.

The imports of nursery stock—plants, trees, shrubs, vines, etc.—into the United States for the year ending June 30, 1903, showed a total valuation of \$1,373,198, against \$1,172,570 for 1902, an increase of \$200,628.

John Watson, of the Pioneer Nurseries Co., Salt Lake City, formerly of Texas, is the secretary of the recently formed King Standard Oil Company, of that city. The company will work the Farmington Oil fields in Utah.

P. Loef Az will withdraw from the firm of P. Loef Az & Co., Boskoop, Holland. J. C. Von Heiningen and P. J. Von Heiningen will continue the business under the name of Von Heiningen Brothers & Co., Boskoop, Holland.

Superintendent Laney of the Rochester, N. Y., park board advocates the planting of the elm, red oak, oriental plane, sugar maple, tulip and canoe birch in city streets. He discourages the planting of the horse chestnut and the sycamore maple.

The Riverside County, Cal., supervisors have passed a law giving the county board of horticultural commissioners power to destroy all nursery stock imported from any place, where peach yellows, peach rosette, phyloxera, red spider or white fly prevail.

The National Nurseryman.

PUBLISHED MONTHLY BY

THE NATIONAL NURSERYMAN PUBLISHING CO.,

(INCORPORATED)

205 COX BUILDING, ROCHESTER, N. Y.

PRESIDENT, ... THOMAS B. MEEHAN
VICE-PRESIDENT AND EDITOR, ... RALPH T. OLCOTT
SECRETARY-TREASURER AND BUSINESS MANAGER, ... C. L. YATES

The only trade journal issued for Growers and Dealers in Nursery Stock of all kinds. It circulates throughout the United States and Canada.

Official Journal of American Association of Nurserymen.

AWARDED THE GRAND PRIZE AT PARIS EXPOSITION, 1900.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

One year, in advance, ...	\$1.00
Six Months, ...	.75
Foreign Subscriptions, in advance, ...	1.50
Six Months, " "	1.00

Advertising rates will be sent upon application. Advertisements should reach this office by the 20th of the month previous to the date of issue.

Payment in advance required for foreign advertisements. Drafts on New York or postal orders, instead of checks, are requested.

Correspondence from all points and articles of interest to nurserymen and horticulturists are cordially solicited.

Entered in the Post Office at Rochester, as second-class mail matter.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., MARCH, 1904.

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PACIFIC COAST ASSOCIATION OF NURSERYMEN—President, S. A. Miller, Milton, Ore.; secretary-treasurer, C. A. Touneson, Tacoma, Wash. Meets annually in June.

TARIFF ON NURSERY STOCK.

A practical topic for consideration at the Atlanta convention next summer is the tariff on nursery stock. The treasury department has ruled that the appraiser cannot state the prevailing prices upon which the duty is to be collected. Importers must name the price. If this is above the official standard the importer is allowed to pay the good round duty. If it is below that standard the appraiser may advance it and collect in addition as penalty an extra duty amounting to 50 per cent. of the total revaluation.

CREATION OF NEW FRUITS.

At the St. Louis meeting of the Society for Horticultural Science, Dr. H. J. Webber, of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, presented, as some of the results of recent attempts in breeding hardy oranges, the citrange and the tangelo. The fruits of the citrange are about the size of a tangerine orange, have a thin skin, are very juicy, and are nearly seedless. The texture of the pulp is excellent, but the fruit is rather sour. In flavor citranges are more like lemons or limes than oranges, but they resemble no other fruit in existence. The tangelo is a cross of the tangerine orange and the pomelo. Both of these fruits are new creations and can be grown no further north than the common orange. It is believed that within the next decade hardy edible oranges may be produced. I. C. Corbett discussed co-ordination of horticultural work and a uniform scheme of note-taking for varieties of plants in different localities, so that nurserymen can with greater confidence recommend varieties for a given locality. A permanent committee was appointed for this work.

A BUSINESS PROPOSITION.

The mails are flooded with periodicals published for the general instruction or entertainment of their readers. A man may choose from these what he will read.

But in the matter of a trade journal pertaining exclusively to his business the nurseryman has no choice. There is but one nurseryman's journal. THE NATIONAL NURSERYMAN is a business journal for business men. It is not for entertainment; it is for business, from cover to cover. It keeps the nurseryman informed upon nursery matters all over the country and the world at large. Its readers repeatedly say that they could not do business without it because in these days of competition the enterprising nurseryman must know what his brother nurseryman is doing. He must get new ideas and he must have the very latest information regarding the location of stock that he needs.

All these things and much more are provided by the NATIONAL NURSERYMAN, the official journal of the American Association of Nurserymen. This journal has always had the interests of the nursery trade first at heart and it should receive the united support of all who believe that nursery interests should be safe-guarded at all times and in all places. To all our subscribers we extend appreciative recognition of their warm endorsement and to those who are still outside the fold we say: "Come and join us." The dollar for the subscription is not chargeable to expense; it is simply a commission advanced for a sure return of many fold.

STORING NURSERY STOCK.

Views of an Expert on Storage Buildings—Advantages and Disadvantages Under Present Systems—Winter Storing to Become Universal—Nurserymen Interrogated.

Upon the subject of storing nursery stock, Madison Cooper, of Minneapolis, an expert in the construction of storage buildings, writes for the NATIONAL NURSERYMAN:

It is within recent years that the digging of trees from nursery row in the fall and storing during the winter for spring shipment has come to be an established feature of the nursery business. This subject was brought to the writer's attention by a discussion between nurserymen of the advisability of the method. In this discussion the term "Cold Storage" was used in reference to the cellars or sheds in use for the purpose.

Having a great interest in cold storage matters, the writer determined to get the best information obtainable from those actually using the storage method. Letters of inquiry were therefore sent out to representative nurserymen. That nurserymen are in the main progressive and liberal minded is evident from the interest shown and the careful replies received. The writer hopes that nurserymen will excuse the conceit which allows an outsider to write regarding a business with which he is not intimately familiar. This article is, however, no mere theory or opinion by the writer, but information carefully gleaned from those actually engaged in the business and put in shape by one who has had a long experience with the cold storage of perishable products.

From the information contained, it is beyond doubt a fact that a majority of nurserymen, especially the larger and more progressive, are using frost-proof winter storage facilities of one kind or another. A few are using artificial cooling, but as a general proposition, this is not as yet fully appreciated. In time, no doubt, this feature will also come to be permanent, not only for maintaining regular temperatures during winter, but should there be an overstock of certain varieties in the spring, it would result in a great saving to store the surplus over until the next shipping season.

ARTIFICIAL COOLING.

Artificial cooling is another step in advance of frost-proof storage in the same sense that fall digging and frost-proof storage is a step in advance of the old method of digging at shipping time in the spring. It is natural that every planter should want his trees immediately as soon as the frost is out of the ground. The result is that they all want their stock at the same time. As a consequence, nurserymen who do any considerable amount of business and have no storage facilities have more than they can attend to in the spring. Even with this almost impossible problem to solve, there are many who are not converted to the storage method, so a few words regarding its advantages and alleged disadvantages will be timely. The advantages may be stated as follows:

PROTECTION FROM LOSS.

A few years ago thousands of dollars worth of trees and vines were killed during a severe spell of extreme low temperature during the winter at a time when the ground was nearly bare of snow. It is also believed that nursery stock is in

better condition to thrive when dug in the fall and stored in an even temperature approximating the freezing point than if allowed to stand in the nursery subject to wide fluctuations of temperature which will cause injury to a greater or less extent, depending upon the severity of the winter and snow protection afforded.

PROMPT SHIPMENT.

If no storage is provided, digging must be done in the spring after frost is out of the ground. Frost is not generally out of the ground until April 1st, sometimes later. This means that a large part of the trees are not finally planted until May 1st to June 1st, and perhaps not until the leaves have started. Trees set under those conditions do not thrive and many die.

SAVING IN LABOR.

The shipping season is so short that if trees were all dug and shipped after frost is out of the ground the necessity of having a large and well trained force to get the shipments out promptly would be very expensive. With storage facilities, stock can at convenience be graded, counted and put in bundles ready for packing by cheap help during the winter. Trees may be dug in the fall at a much lower cost than in the spring, owing to more abundant available labor and dryer working conditions. Less hands are required as the labor is more evenly distributed.

THEORETICALLY CORRECT.

Trees dug late in the fall are dormant from natural causes and will stand handling, shipping and planting much better than trees dug after frost is out of the ground in the spring. After frost is out, sap starts and the tree is more liable to be damaged by rough usage and replacing. A dormant tree held at about the freezing point will retain its vitality almost indefinitely.

BAD EFFECTS OF WINTER STORAGE.

The disadvantages or bad effects of winter storage as claimed by those who oppose the method, are that trees dry out and mould when stored and that when finally set the percentage of trees which die is greater. It is also claimed that among the stock which survives, the growth is retarded and the trees handicapped by at least a year's growth as compared with freshly dug trees. Plenty of evidence is obtainable from disinterested parties that these effects result in some cases.

These bad effects are, however, not from defects in the method, but from careless or unskillful handling or lack of suitable storage facilities. Farther on we will take up the construction of suitable buildings. It is notable that the advocates of freshly dug trees are almost wholly of the "old-line" element who stick to old customs, because some few failures have resulted from the winter storage method. This method, which has barely passed the experimental stage cannot but record some failures on account of improper application.

WINTER STORAGE TO BE UNIVERSAL.

Nurserymen who advocate and sell freshly dug trees are handicapped in the handling of their business and the increasing of same to any considerable proportions is practically impossible. From the preponderance of evidence in favor of winter storing, it seems that this will be universal in due time.

We have then to consider the most approved methods now in use and suggestions for possible improvements.

Next month we will consider the most improved methods of winter storage now in use, the buildings in use and difficulties encountered.

WILLIAM A. PETERSON.

William A. Peterson, the proprietor of the Peterson nursery, was born in 1876 at the old homestead in Jefferson, now a part of Chicago. To an inherited good constitution, with a mixture of Swedish and Puritan blood in his veins, the outdoor life at the nursery gave full sway. He rode horseback a great deal and attended the high school at Evanston, riding daily the six miles thither and was not only diligent in his studies, but also took an active part in all kinds of athletics.

At 18 the young viking, six feet four in height, had fitted himself for college, but owing to the sudden death of Mr. Lillja, his father's right hand man, it was thought best for the son to enter business at once. This was a great disappointment, as he was naturally a student, which is testified to by his choice library numbering to-day some four thousand volumes including old manuscripts, rare first editions, the oldest printed book in Chicago and many Latin, French, German and Scandinavian books, both on horticultural and other subjects. This booklore was supplemented by extensive travels at home and abroad, during which he acquired a familiarity with the best examples of landscape. He has had exceptional opportunities in Europe, being entertained by various court gardeners, such as at Potsdam and St. Petersburg, as these gentlemen had been associated with the elder Peterson at Louis Van Houtte's establishment in Ghent.

Being the only child, he employed his otherwise lonely hours in making collections, and the fact that there were on the premises several Indian village sites made it easy to acquire the very large collection of stone implements which forms the nucleus of his well-known museum.

Possibly his scientific work among the peonies has brought his name most prominently before the people. He has long been an enthusiastic Sunday School worker and is identified with many philanthropic movements.

Mr. Peterson brought home a wife in 1892, who has since aided the mother in making the old manor house a center of much social life. He belongs to the Union League, Chicago Athletic, Caxton and other clubs. In 1895 he was made a member of the firm and since then has been its manager. The making of landscape plans is quite an adjunct to the steadily increasing business. The present management is keeping up the old-time reputation of the concern.



WILLIAM A. PETERSON.

Long and Short.

Pin oaks are proffered by William Warner Harper, Chestnut Hill, Pa.

L. R. Taylor & Sons, Topeka, Kan., are headquarters for apple trees.

Evergreens are a specialty with the Scotch Grove Nursery, Scotch Grove, Ia.

D. S. Lake, Shenandoah, Ia., wants Snowballs and white and yellow Ramblers.

T. W. & J. P. Rice, Geneva, N. Y., offer a general line of high grade nursery stock.

Rakestraw & Pyle, Kennett Square, Pa., offer surplus stock for spring of 1904.

Hardy ornamentals of all kinds may be had of Henry A. Dreer, Philadelphia, Pa.

Baldwin and Ben Davis apple trees are offered at a bargain by Charles Ernst, Moscow, O.

This season marks the golden anniversary of Thomas Mehan & Sons, Dreshertown, Pa.

One hundred acres of nursery lands are offered near Emporia, Va., by the Emporia Nurseries.

Shrubs, evergreens, roses and hardy plants are specialties with Ellwanger & Barry, Rochester, N. Y.

Fruit trees and ornamentals, tree diggers and cultivators may be had at L. G. Bragg & Co.'s, Kalamazoo, Mich.

Rosa multiflora Japonica, any size and quality, can be had of the California Rose Company, Los Angeles, Cal.

Standard apple and pear in carload lots, complete assortment, at Pioneer Nurseries Company, Salt Lake, Utah.

Native ornamental trees, shrubs, plants and vines, ferns, etc., are offered by Sackett Bros., Lebanon Springs, N. Y.

Peters & Skinner, North Topeka, Kan., have a fine stock of apple, peach, cherry and standard pear; also grape vines and small fruits.

The firm of C. P. Carpenter & Sons, Winona, Ontario, Canada, has been dissolved. The nursery branch will be continued by C. W. F. Carpenter, the fruit branch by C. P. Carpenter and T. H. P. Carpenter.

The Shenandoah Nurseries, Shenandoah, Ia., have in cold storage at Rochester, N. Y., for early spring shipment stock listed in another column, all well graded and first-class.

Standard fruit trees and small fruits may be had of Paul Hauber, Tolkewitz, Germany. Shipments are made to all countries. He makes a specialty of trees trimmed and trained.

Readers of the NATIONAL NURSERYMAN will be interested in the bulletin just issued by the division of zoology, department of agriculture, Harrisburg, Pa., giving treatment for combating the San Jose scale. In addition to the directions, it gives an illustration of an apparatus for boiling "lime-sulphur-salt wash" in barrels or tanks with live steam. Prof. H. A. Surface, economic zoologist, will be pleased to send copies of this bulletin to all those who ask for it.

PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED—"Insects Affecting Forest Trees," by E. P. Felt, D. Sc., state entomologist of New York, a handsomely printed monograph illustrated with half-tone engravings and lithographs; "Boskoop in Words and Pictures," by J. W. De Ruyter, a beautifully printed description of the seat of J. Blaauwo & Co.'s Nurseries at Boskoop, Holland, including views of their home, office and grounds as well as views in the vicinity; "What to Plant and How to Plant it," an attractive catalogue of the Pomona Nurseries, Griffing Brothers Co., Jacksonville and Miami, Fla., illustrated; catalogue of Phoenix Nursery Co., Bloomington, Ill., Experiment Station Record, Vol. XV, No. 4; bulletin on grapevine root worm, by Dr. E. P. Felt, New York, entomologist; proceedings of annual meeting of Georgia Hort. Society.

NEW GEORGIA RULES.

*Regulations In Case One or More Blocks Have San Jose Scale
— Rules Applying to Nurserymen Who Ship
Stock Into the State.*

At its annual meeting at Macon, Ga., January 26th, the Georgia Board of Entomology adopted regulations providing that no trees, shrubs or other plants commonly known as nursery stock shall be sold, delivered or given away within the state of Georgia without being plainly labelled with the certificate of the state entomologist and that application shall be made for inspection on or before July 1st, each year.

Heretofore it has been necessary under the regulations for the Department to refuse certificates whenever a nursery, or any part of it, has been found infested with San Jose scale. Under the new regulation a nurseryman may secure a certificate covering stock which is not infested and which is not in immediate danger of becoming infested, even though one or more blocks of his nursery may have scale in them. It must not be understood from this, however, that infested stock will be allowed upon the market, or that a certificate will be granted covering stock which is in dangerous proximity to San Jose scale.

Regulations applying to nurserymen outside of Georgia who ship stock into that state are as follows:

"Any person or persons residing in states or countries outside the state of Georgia, dealing in or handling trees, shrubs or other plants in this state, or shipping trees, shrubs or other plants therein, shall file with the state entomologist (Atlanta, Ga.) a certified copy (or signed duplicate of original) of the certificate issued by the entomologist, fruit inspector, or other duly authorized official of the state or country in which said stock was grown. Such certificate for nurseries south of the north boundary line of North Carolina, Tennessee and Arkansas must be based upon an inspection made not earlier than July 1st; and for nurseries north of said line, upon an inspection made not earlier than June 1st. Said person or persons shall also file with the state entomologist a signed statement in which said person or persons agree to fumigate with hydrocyanic acid gas all stock shipped into the state of Georgia. Such fumigation shall be in a manner approved by the state entomologist. Upon receipt and approval of the certificate and statement above-mentioned, the certificate of the Georgia State Board of Entomology will be issued to the applicant without charge, and official tags bearing a fac simile copy of such certificate and the seal of the state board, will be furnished such applicant at cost of printing, viz: 60 cents for the first one hundred or part thereof, and 25 cents for each additional hundred."

The officials of Georgia impose no fees upon nurserymen who desire to ship stock into the state, and wish to encourage all reliable nurserymen to handle nothing but strictly-first-class stock, free from injurious insects and diseases. To all such the State Board of Entomology offers every facility for doing business in Georgia. However, nurserymen who fail to comply with the state laws and with the regulations of the board or who ship infested stock into the state will be rigorously dealt with. Wilmon Newell is the state entomologist.

MAY GET THE TREE FINALLY.

Nurserymen will be interested in the following article from the Richmond "Times-Dispatch":

A native Virginia tree will shortly, through the courtesy of Governor Montague and City Engineer W. E. Cutshaw, be planted on the public square at Indianapolis, the gift having been requested by the governor of the Hoosier state some time ago, though the end can only be reached by easy stages.

Mr. Kelley, of this city, yesterday offered a bill in the House to exempt city and town nurseries from the operations of the crop pest law, which requires the rigid inspection of all trees shipped out of the state, and behind it is an interesting little story.

Not long ago the governor of Indiana requested Governor Montague to give him a certain kind of Virginia tree to plant on the Capitol grounds in Indianapolis. The tree was to have been secured from the city nursery, and Colonel Cutshaw was anxious to accommodate Governor Montague, and the latter wanted to conform to the wishes of his Hoosier contemporary, but it was found that the state law prohibited the shipment of the tree without a great deal of expense and red tape. So, in order to have the thing legally and properly done, Mr. Kelley has offered his bill at the request of Colonel Cutshaw, and when it shall have passed, the tree will be shipped.

NEW TARIFF RULING.

Under date of February 9, 1904, the assistant secretary of the U. S. treasury writes to the appraiser in New York as follows:

Referring to the Department's letter addressed to you under date of July 13, 1901, wherein, owing to the alleged inability of importers of nursery stock, such as seeds and bulbs, to inform themselves as to the foreign market value at the time of shipment, and to the perishable nature of the goods and other exceptional circumstances attending such importations, you were authorized to supply importers with data relating to the different foreign market values of such merchandise, without, however, making any suggestions as to the value to be declared on entry, I will state that the Department is in receipt of information to the effect that there seems to be no good reason why importers should not be as familiar with the foreign market value of seeds, plants and bulbs as importers are with the values of other goods.

It appears that frequently where merchandise of the character in question is raised under contract, the contract price is accepted as the foreign market value; that in a year when there is an abundant crop the contract price may represent the true foreign market value, but that should there be a partial failure in the crop, the contract price may not represent such value.

In this connection it further appears that it has been the practice at one or more ports to average invoice values in order to arrive at the foreign market values of goods of the above description, which practice is discontinued.

In view of the foregoing, it is hereby directed that the practice aforesaid be discontinued.

COLONIST RATES ON SALE DURING MARCH AND APRIL VIA WABASH RAILROAD.

\$12.50
From Buffalo
To San Francisco, Portland, Los Angeles, Tacoma, San Diego, Seattle;
\$40.00
Spokane, Ellensburg, Wenatchee, Umatilla, Pendleton;
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Helena, Butte, Anaconda, Missoula, Ogden, Salt Lake City, Pocatello;
\$34.00
Billings, Mont., and all intermediate points.
For full information apply to your Local Ticket Agent, or
R. F. KELLEY, G. A. P. D. &
JAMES GASS, N. Y. S. P. A., Wabash Railroad,
287 Main Street, Buffalo, N. Y.

A St. Louis World's Fair INFORMATION BUREAU has been established at 287 Main Street, Buffalo, N. Y., in charge of R. F. Kelley, where information will be cheerfully furnished.

CALIFORNIA FRUIT CONDITIONS.

The twenty-ninth convention of California Fruit Growers, at Fresno, is thus summarized by the Country Gentleman:

President Cooper said the season just closed was not as disastrous as that of 1902. Walnut growers had received higher prices than ever before, but the future of this industry is menaced by a blight which in some districts reduced the crop one-half. The association has offered a prize of \$20,000 for a feasible remedy. Shipments of table grapes have given excellent results, but wine grapes have not sold at prices that would pay for their production. Olive-growing remains uncertain, owing to the substitutions and adulterations used in making olive oil, and their being forced on the market at ruinous prices. The ripe olive pickle is, however, in great demand, and a large market is offered to the careful grower. Almonds have sold at higher prices, but the uncertainty attending their culture forbids its encouragement. The prune question is also unsettled. The citrus industry was never more depressed; orange shipments not successful; lemon was worse. Many lemon growers will either bud with oranges or root out their trees. Still, many new plantations are noted through the citrus districts. Alden Anderson reported the season's shipments of deciduous fruit at 7,668 carloads, of which 1,867 were peaches, 1,802 grapes, 1,719 pears, 1,145 plums and prunes, and 670 apples, exceeding last year by several hundred carloads. This fruit was distributed to 131 cities. Most of these shipments were made by the California Fruit Distributors.

EVERGREENS

The rooty, symmetrical, thrifty, home-grown, transplanted sort that will grow again.

Colorado Blue Spruce (*Picea pungens*) 8 to 36 inches inclusive. Any color from green to silvery shiners.

Balsam Fir, 18 to 48 inches inclusive. Any number, grade or degree of excellence.

Norway Spruce, 18 to 36 inches inclusive. The best lot we have ever grown.

White Pine, 24 to 48 inches. A choice lot.

Arbutus (American), 24 to 48 inches, inclusive. The bushy, rooty kind.

Arbutus (Pyramidalis), 60 to 84 inches. A few choice big pyramids. Send for list and let us know how many and what you need.

Address

SCOTCH GROVE NURSERY

Scotch Grove, Iowa

TREES

A General Line of High Grade Nursery Stock.

We are especially heavy on Standard and Dwarf Pears and Peaches.

Write for prices on large or small quantities.

WILLIAM STREET NURSERIES

T. W. AND J. P. RICE, PROPRIETORS
GENEVA, N. Y.

Surplus Stock for Spring, 1904

Apples, $\frac{3}{8}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ and $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{3}{8}$.

Cherries, sweet and sour, $\frac{3}{8}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ and $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{3}{8}$.

Peaches, all grades.

Japan Plums, all grades.

Bartlett and Kieffer Pears, $\frac{3}{4}$ and up.

American Persimmons, American Chestnuts, English Filberts, Butternuts, Asparagus, 2 year; Osage Orange, 2 year; California Privet, 2 year; Catalpas, American Elms, Laburnums, Yellow Locusts, Maples, Oaks, Poplars, Salisburias, etc.

RAKESTRAW & PYLE

Kennett Square, Pa.

When writing to advertisers mention The National Nurseryman.

WANTED

1,000 Snowballs, 2-3 feet.
500 Snowballs, 3-4 feet.
500 White Ramblers, first-class.
500 Yellow Ramblers, first-class.

THE SHENANDOAH NURSERIES
D. S. Lake, Proprietor Shenandoah, Iowa

SPECIAL OFFER PIN OAKS

Low branched specimens—good roots and fine tops.

8 to 10 feet. 15 to 20 inch caliper.
Also a surplus of specimen Norway Sugar and Silver Maples.
14 to 18 feet. 3 to 4 1/2 inch caliper.

Price list now ready

ANDORRA NURSERIES

WM. WARNER HARPER, Prop.

Chestnut Hill, Phila.

SALZER'S FARM SEED NOVELTIES

Salzer's National Oats.

Most prolific Oats on earth. The U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, Washington, says: "Salzer's Oats are the best out of over four hundred sorts tested by us." This grand Oat yielded in Wisconsin 156 bu., Ohio 187 bu., Michigan 231 bu., Missouri 253 bu., and North Dakota 310 bu. per acre, and will positively do as well by you. Try it, sir, and be convinced.

A Few Sworn to Yields.

Salzer's Barless Barley, 121 bu. per A.
Salzer's Homebuilder Corn, 304 bu. per A.
Salzer's Big Four Oats, 250 bu. per A.
Salzer's New National Oats, 310 bu. per A.
Salzer's Potatoes, 736 bu. per A.
Salzer's Onions, 1,000 bu. per A.
All of our Farm and Vegetable Seeds are pedigree stock, bred right up to big yields.

Salzer's Speltz (Emmer).

Greatest cereal wonder of the age. It is not corn nor wheat, nor rye, nor barley, nor oats, but a golden combination of them all, yielding 80 bu. of grain and 4 tons of rich straw lay per acre. Greatest stock food on earth. Does well everywhere.

Salzer's Million Dollar Grass.

Most talked of grass on earth. Editors and College Professors and Agricultural Lecturers praise it without stint, yields 14 tons of rich hay and lots of pasture besides, per acre.

Salzer's Teosinte.

Salzer's Teosinte produces 113 rich, juicy, sweet, leafy stalks from one kernel of seed, 14 feet high in 90 days; yielding fully 50 tons of green fodder per acre, doing well everywhere, East, West, South or North.

Grasses and Clovers.

Only large growers of grasses and clovers for seed in America. Operate over 5,000 acres. Our seeds are warranted. We make a great specialty of Grasses and Clovers, Fodder Plants, Corn, Potatoes, Onions, Cabbages and all sorts of Vegetable Seeds.

For 10c in Stamps

and the name of this paper, we will send you a lot of farm seed samples, including some of above, together with our mammoth 160 page illustrated catalogue, for but 10c in postage stamps.

Send for same to-day.

JOHN A. SALZER SEED CO.
LA CROSSE, WIS.

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E. T. DICKINSON, CHATENAY SEINE, FRANCE

GROWER AND EXPORTER OF

French Nursery Stocks, Dutch Bulbs, Gladioli, Etc Fruit Tree Stocks.

All grown specially for the American trade.

PEAR AND CRAB APPLE SEED

The most complete assortment of Ornamental Stocks, Trees and Shrubs.

GEO. E. DICKINSON, 1 BROADWAY, NEW YORK

OSAGE ORANGE HEDGE PLANTS

One and two year old. Make the best fence, screen, wind break, and grove. For fence posts, telegraph and telephone poles, most lasting timber known. For best plants and prices write

A. E. WINDSOR, HAVANA, ILL

SHADE TREES AND PAEONIES.

1500 AM. ELMS. Fine. 8 to 10 feet. 1½ to 2 in. cal.
900 BOX ELDERS. 9 to 12 feet. 1½ to 2 in. cal.
500 CATALPA. 8 to 10 feet. 1½ to 2 in. cal.
900 ROSE PAEONIES. a fine double rose pink.
2000 HUMEI PAEONIES, a fine pink variety late.

This stock is in excellent condition. Must be removed from ground before next winter. A sacrifice sale.

WILLIAMS & SONS CO., BATAVIA, ILL.

Snow Hill Nurseries

W. M. PETERS SONS

R. F. D.

SNOW HILL, MD.

OFFERS

Peach and Apple Trees

California Privet

1-2 Year Old Strong.

Grape Vines

1 and 2 Year Old.

Asparagus Roots

2 Year Strong.

Strawberry Plants

From Plants planted Spring 1903.

CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED.

The Fraser Nursery,

JOHN FRASER, Prop.

HUNTSVILLE,

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OFFERS FOR IMMEDIATE OR LATER SHIPMENT

Small grade June Buds.

Peach in Dormant Bud.

Standard Pear one and two years old.

Apple one year.

A large stock of Magnolia Grandiflora one and three years old.

H. P. Roses, California Privet one year, Hydrangea, P. G. Altheas and Carolina Poplar.

WRITE FOR PRICES.

APPLE GRAFTS

We have about 150,000 good **Apple Grafts** to offer which will be made to your order. Also Russian Mulberry, Black Locust and Osage Orange seedlings in good supply. Favorable prices.

J. A GAGE, Beatrice, Nebraska

Georgia Nursery For Sale

40 acres best land in Cobb County.

Full line of Young Stock.

For further information address,

NURSERY, P. O. BOX 182, AUSTELL, GA.

GOLDEN MEDAL
PARIS 1900.



16 GOLDEN MEDALS.
52 SILVER MEDALS.



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PAUL HAUBER,

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TRAINED FRUIT TREES A SPECIALTY.

TOLKEWITZ - DRESDEN, GERMANY.

Branch Nursery for Evergreens,
Schweizermühle, Königstein.

Correct trained fruit trees in all shapes and in the best kinds fit for this country.

Standard Apple, Pear, Cherry, Plum, Peach and Apricot Trees.

Standard Gooseberries and Currants (3-4 feet high.)

Rose Bushes as well as Standard Roses. Strawberries and Evergreens.

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RASPBERRIES

Cumberland (new)

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Conrath

Atta

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Cuthbert

Golden Queen

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Lawson

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Marlbrough

Turner

Rancocas

Columbian

Kino (new)

Shafter Col.

Haymaker (very fine)

Cardinal (new)

Surplus Stock

Good Assortment in Storage for Early Shipments—Prices right

ASPARAGUS

Our Asparagus is extra well grown and sure to please you.

Prices, we think, very low.

Conover's Col., 1, 2 and 3 years

Barr's Mammoth, 1, 2 and 3 years

Palmetto, 1, 2 and 3 years

Columbian White, 1, 2 and 3 years

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CUTTINGS

5,000 Currant Cuttings and

Gooseberry Layers, also Quince

Cuttings

Unbarb, Horse Radish, Grape

Vines, Currant and Gooseberries

Catalogue and Wholesale Price

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BLACKBERRIES

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Star's Hardy

Snyder

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Wilson Jr.

Agawam

Wachusett

Iceburg

Premo Dewberry

Lucrétia Dewberry

Austins Dewberry

Japanese Wineberries

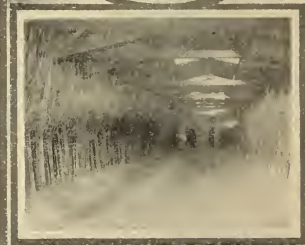
June Berries, 12-18 in.

June Berries, 16-24 in.

Logan Berries

W. N. Scarff, New Carlisle, O.

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The National Nurseryman.

FOR GROWERS AND DEALERS IN NURSERY STOCK.

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"Advertising is necessary for the future success of any business firm."—Lafayette Young, Des Moines, Ia.

Vol. XII.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., APRIL, 1904.

No. 4.

CELEBRATED APPLE TREE CASE

Summary of the Action Brought Against John W. Adams & Co., of Springfield, Mass., By Edwin F. Miller For Alleged Breach of Warranty in the Sale of Apple Trees.

The case of Edwin F. Miller, of Williamsburg, Mass., against J. W. Adams & Co., nurserymen, of Springfield, Mass., has just been tried the second time.

This case was first tried in the Superior Court in Northampton, Mass., during the February term of the Court in 1903, and a verdict of \$604 was returned for the plaintiff. In the fall of 1903 this verdict was set aside and a new trial ordered, on the ground that new and important evidence had been discovered.

On March 1st of this year the second trial was begun and on March 8th a verdict for the defendant was returned, reversing that of a year ago.

The suit was brought to recover damages of \$3,000 alleged to have been suffered from the sale of one hundred and fifty Gravenstein apple trees sold the plaintiff and which he claimed were not true to name.

The action was brought over eleven years after the sale of the trees and some five years after the said Miller discovered, to his satisfaction, that the trees were not what they were bought for. The plaintiff testified that he bought the trees of an agent of J. W. Adams & Co. in the year of 1891 or '92, the exact date he could not remember; that the agent warranted the trees to be of the Gravenstein variety and that they would bear apples of that variety when they came into bearing, and that in case they did not bear apples of that variety that the defendant would make him (Miller) good for all loss that would accrue from such failure. His wife testified to practically the same thing, and they claimed that only the agent and themselves were present at the time the order was given. Mr. Miller further testified that when the trees first bore fruit, on a dozen or fifteen trees, in 1896, he was convinced from the similarity of the trees in bearing and the rest of the orchard, that the entire lot was not true to name, but that he waited until 1898 before he notified the defendant of his discovery, and at his request the defendant visited him and that he informed the defendant of the warrant given by the agent and that he agreed to back up anything the salesman had agreed to do. That part of the trees were regrafted the next two springs and paid for by the defendant company, but that said grafting was not a satisfactory settlement and was not considered a settlement by the plaintiff, Mr. Miller.

The plaintiff further testified that the ground upon which he had planted the trees had been plowed and manured heavily and cultivated for two years before the trees were set, and that for three years thereafter it was manured and planted to corn and potatoes and thoroughly cultivated and was then seeded down to grass; that the trees were properly trimmed, manured and washed and sprayed until 1898, after which, on the advice of his attorney, no care had been taken of the orchard. The plaintiff claimed that the trees had never been grafted or budded, but were native or common cider apples, although he admitted that a very large portion of the orchard bore apples of one kind.

Several witnesses for the plaintiff, none of which were acknowledged experts, (one was a depot master, one a foreman in a brass shop, one a freight handler), only two having orchards of their own and only one of these growing apples of the variety in question for market, testified that the fruit was not of the Gravenstein variety and that it was a worthless fruit for market. All of the witnesses for plaintiff testified that they did not see the fruit until the last of September.

The defendant denied that their salesman had authority to make any other warranty than the one printed on their regular order blank, in use in 1890, and which stated that the trees should be delivered in good condition, that they should be not less than five feet in height, and that any other condition of sale should be in writing and subject to the approval of the proprietors. The salesman testified that he gave no other warrant than the one printed on order blank, and the defendant said that the question of warranty was not discussed at the time he was at the Miller place in 1898.

TRUE GRAVENSTEIN, DEFENDANT CLAIMED.

The defendant claimed that the fruit borne on the trees in 1903, seen on August 18th, was true Gravenstein but lacked quality owing to the very apparent lack of cultivation and proper fertilizing and trimming; not a sign of trimming was visible except where grafting had been done. It was claimed by them that the Gravenstein tree had distinct characteristics that would easily distinguish it from any other variety of apple trees, and that the orchard in question bore these distinguishing features. Many sizes of trees were shown on a plan of the orchard prepared from measurements taken of each tree, showing trees varying from one and three-fifths inches to nine and one-quarter inches, all of which the plaintiff claimed were planted at the same time, thirteen years ago. All of these trees were equally vigorous and were intermixed. These small trees were testified to by several experts as being, in their opinion, planted some years after the original trees were set.

For the defendant, J. H. Hale of Connecticut, J. W. Clark

of Massachusetts, (largest grower of Gravenstein apples in the state), E. C. Powell of the Farm and Home and others testified as to the genuineness of the fruit and also to the true characteristics of the trees, and also that in their opinion about one-third of the orchard was interplanted later than the original trees. Edwin Hoyt did not see the trees in fruit, but testified that there was no doubt as to the genuineness of the larger trees in the orchard, and that in his opinion the small trees could not be as old as the large ones.

Defendant's witnesses also testified that apples growing on the grafts set in spring of 1899 and 1900 were identical with apples seen on trees adjoining and not grafted and upon the branches not grafted.

All of the above witnesses told of the very poor condition of the orchard and apparent lack of cultivation.

FARM HAD BEEN LEASED.

It was also developed by witnesses for the defense that the farm on which the orchard was planted had been leased, beginning in the fall of 1890; that instead of being plowed two years before the trees were planted it was not broken up until the same month the trees were set, and before that date had been used as a pasture; that little manure was used in preparing the soil and for only two seasons was it cultivated, after which it was seeded down and for the next five years the grass was cut and taken off, while no manuring was done, and the parties who hired or worked upon the place during the seven years testified that no trimming or other work was done on the trees.

Several professors from the Massachusetts Agricultural College, who testified for the plaintiff in the first trial, were not called on the second trial. One of these visited the orchard with Mr. Hale and others in 1903.

The plaintiff's side introduced sections cut from the trunks of the trees in the orchard in question, of which the diameters were eight, five and three inches. Engineer E. C. Davis, who cut the sections, testified that the rings in these sections showed them to be of the same age, though they varied in size. This testimony was introduced to offset the claim of the defense that trees not sold the plaintiff by the defendant had been placed in the orchard at a date later than the original planting of the orchard.

DEFENDANT'S OFFER.

The defendant's side met this evidence by asking Mr. Davis when he was on the stand what he would charge to go to Haydenville and get sections of two trees which the defendant's son would point out. Mr. Davis placed the charge at \$5, and soon started for Haydenville with the younger Mr. Adams. When he returned the additional sections were entered as exhibits in the case without comment.

It is understood that the case has been appealed.

Prof. C. S. Sargent, of the Arnold Arboretum, who recently returned from a six months' trip in Russia and Siberia, sent home 8,000 specimens of bulbs, seeds and plants.

Country Life in America for April with a superb cover of magnolia blossoms in colors carries the breath of spring and growing things. Among the leading articles of the large and beautiful number are, "The Vanishing Beaver," a wonderful first-hand story of these rare animals in the forest with many remarkable photographs of wild beavers working; "The Problem of the Soaring Bird," by Frank M. Chapman, illustrated with some of the best examples of Mr. Chapman's wild-bird photography; "Magnolias—The Trees that have the Largest Flowers," with consideration about selecting and planting.

Among Growers and Dealers.

Thomas E. Cashman, president of the Clinton Falls Nursery company and manager of the Lord Greenhouse company, has been re-elected mayor of Owatonna, Minn.

The Reliance Nursery company, Geneva, N. Y., has been incorporated; capital, \$20,000. The directors are: John M. Twomly, Timothy J. Twomly, Mary E. Twomly, of Geneva.

The Miller Nursery company, Rochester, N. Y., has been incorporated with a capital of \$30,000 by Fred A. Miller, Ada M. Miller, of Rochester, and George M. Kellogg, of Hornellsville.

The Capital City Nursery and Orchard company has been incorporated at Indianapolis. Capital, \$10,000. Incorporators: H. G. Beckner, Elijah A. Henby and Oma Beckner.

The partnership of Cannon Bros., who have been conducting a nursery business at Detroit, Minn., has been dissolved. The firm is succeeded by Cannon & Anderson, O. D. Cannon having sold his interest to A. W. Anderson.

Prof. Marlatt, of Washington, D. C., says that many California fruit growers regard the San Jose scale as having been a real boon, because so many good results have followed the treatment for its destruction.

The Sunnyside Nursery Co., Poughkeepsie, N. Y., has been incorporated for carrying on a general nursery and florist business, with a capital stock of \$5,000. The incorporators are: Frank B. Lown, John B. Grubb and Harry C. Barker.

J. H. H. Boyd, of Gage, Tenn., has purchased a half interest in the Perry Bros. Nursery company at Irving College, Tenn., buying out Taylor Perry, Jr. The business will be conducted under the firm name of Boyd & Perry, with Mr. Boyd as general manager.

Thomas Meehan & Sons, Germantown, Pa., has established a retail branch at 503 Tradesmen's building, Pittsburg, in the charge of Warren J. Chandler, who has for years been connected with the home establishment, and J. Franklin Meehan and S. Mendelson Meehan.

The men on the farm, and the women, too, will find plenty to interest and amuse them in The Youth's Companion of March 24th. Professor Lanciana tells about farming in the plains around Rome, and R. B. Morrill, Jr., contributes a capital story of a competition for a corn prize, entitled "Salt-peter-Water."

Charles A. Sadler, a wealthy nurseryman, of Bloomington, Ill., died at his home, March 10, 1904, from an attack of pneumonia, at the age of 46. He embarked in the nursery business as a traveling salesman for his father. He secured an extensive knowledge of the business and two years ago bought the plant of the Home Nursery company, and last summer also purchased the business of the F. S. Phoenix nursery. Mr. Sadler was associated in business with his brother, William. He is reputed to have left a fortune estimated at \$100,000.

Otto Katzenstein and S. Z. Ruff announce that they have formed a partnership for the purpose of exploiting extensive fields of Rhododendron Catawbiense and kindred plants which they have acquired. They will do business as the firm of Katzenstein & Ruff in Atlanta, Ga. Mr. Katzenstein was, since their inception about eight years ago and until recently, manager of the Pinehurst nurseries at Pinehurst, N. C. Mr. Ruff is a plantsman and collector, with extensive practical experience gained in charge of large and private plantings.

The executive committee of the International Apple Shippers Association reported that on February 1st there were in the United States 1,628,148 barrels of apples in cold storage and 589,670 in common storage as against 2,139,949 in cold and 748,770 in common storage on February 1, 1903. In Canada there were 119,750 barrels, in Nova Scotia, 112,800, an increase of 94,300 barrels over 1903. The total quantity of apples in the United States, Canada and Nova Scotia on February 1, 1904, was 2,450,458 barrels, as against 3,124,689 on February 1, 1903, a decrease of 674,231.

H. L. CLARK, Paris, Tex.—"Enclosed find \$1 for renewal of subscription. I might, but I do not like to be without the NATIONAL NURSERYMAN. So please keep it coming."

FAVOR THE NURSERYMEN

Pacific Coast Association Secures Concessions from the Horticultural Inspectors as to Time and Doubt Regarding Crown Gall — Result of Conference.

During the fruit growers' convention in Portland, Ore., the Pacific Coast Nurserymen's Association took up the matter of the delay in the inspection of trees and delegated the president, S. A. Miller, and M. McDonald to confer with the inspectors at their meeting in Pullman.

It was agreed that inspectors should have three days' notice prior to the day of delivery, and if unable to inspect the trees within that time, that planters should be allowed to take their trees, and where the inspector deems it necessary he is to inspect subsequently on their premises. It was also agreed that where nurserymen have a large number of orders to deliver in one county on closely following dates, notice of such deliveries be given sufficient time in advance to both the commissioner and the inspectors to enable them to provide any needed deputies.

In a number of cases trees have been held up on complaint of crown gall. A number of the specimens were sent to different experiment stations and were reported not to be crown gall. Small enlargements are found on roots from various causes, many times from the effects of grafting. Nurserymen are anxious to keep crown gall out, and desired some ruling on that point. It was agreed that in case of doubt the trees should be passed.

IN TENNESSEE NURSERIES.

The nursery business in Tennessee is one of the coming industries of the state, says State Entomologist George W. Martin. Owing to great ranges of climatic conditions and soil composition, together with the undisturbed element and cheapness of labor, Tennessee is fast becoming one of the leading nursery centres of the South.

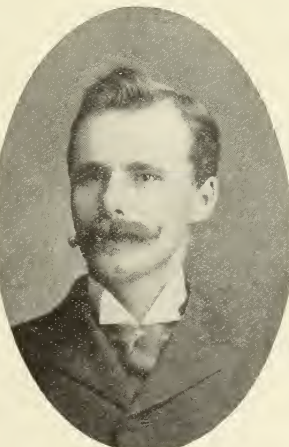
The number of nurseries and the amount of stock grown are annually increasing. Since July 1st, 1903, 130 inspections have been made and certificates issued to the same. In cultivation, the nursery interests of the state embrace about 2650 acres, distributed as follows: East Tennessee, 800 acres; Middle Tennessee, 1,700 acres; West Tennessee, 150 acres.

The nursery-stock grown in the above named divisions embrace the following varieties: Apple, 7,148,000; apricot, 18,000; apricot, 18,000; cherry, 1,002,000; grape, 92,100; nuts, 376,000; peach, 9,921,600; pear, 748,800; plum, 294,400; quince, 34,400; roses, 72,150; shade-trees, 1,100,550; evergreens, 57,050; raspberry, 160,000; strawberry, 5,820, 500; total, 26,846,500.

The above figures do not include several infested places, where the San Jose scale, oyster-shell bark louse, wooly aphid and other kindred diseases invalidated the sale of the stock.

It may be stated with pride and great credit to the state that Winchester is the greatest nursery centre of the state, and is rapidly becoming the nursery centre of the whole South.

The following inventory of stock taken for the past year will prove the above assertion: Apple, 3,441,500; apricot, 15,000; cherry, 482,500; grape, 50,000; nuts 176,000; peach, 8,469,000; pear, 530,000; plums, 220,000; quince, 27,000; roses, 52,000; shade trees, 90,000; evergreens, 25,000; raspberry, 3,000; strawberry, 500,000; total 14,081,500. The foregoing figures show that Winchester not only grows as much stock, variety for variety, (in good many cases, more, in few cases less) as the rest of the state combined, but grows more. Knoxville, which is another great nursery centre, easily ranks second.



JOHN A. CHARLTON.

The nursery conditions in the state are good, considered from the viewpoint of dangerous nursery diseases. With the present protective measures inaugurated by the state, and with the assurance that Tennessee will soon have her nursery and fruit industries safeguarded by better laws, the equal of any other great fruit state, have greatly stimulated the nursery and fruit interests the past few years. Within the last year the number of nurseries has increased 25% and the amount of trees has nearly doubled. Likewise, the number of orchards and amount of trees planted have more than quadrupled.

But few states in the United States have, as before mentioned, as great a variety of natural conditions, so productive of tree-growth as Tennessee. No state can produce finer trees, or fruit-plants in general, and not even as fine, especially when the work is conducted with the best scientific training. When the people of the state awake to the real natural advantages presented, and with the highest cultural methods obtainable co-operate with these natural conditions, then Tennessee will share with other states the oft-repeated epithet, "The banner fruit-state of the United States."

JOHN A. CHARLTON.

John A. Charlton was born in Rochester, N. Y., January 30, 1865. He received a common school education, and a years' business training in the Rochester High School, after which he began his business career with his father, and continued with him until 1898, when he and his younger brother became partners of the firm of John Charlton & Sons. Mr. Charlton has always devoted close attention to their large and ever increasing business interests, he having the personal supervision of the growing of the greater part of the complete lines of nursery stock.

The National Nurseryman

PUBLISHED MONTHLY BY
THE NATIONAL NURSERYMAN PUBLISHING CO., Inc.
205 COX BUILDING, ROCHESTER, N. Y.

PRESIDENT, ... THOMAS B. MEEHAN
VICE-PRESIDENT AND EDITOR, ... RALPH T. OLCOTT
SECRETARY-TREASURER AND BUSINESS MANAGER, ... C. L. YATES

The only trade journal issued for Growers and Dealers in Nursery Stock of all kinds. It circulates throughout the United States and Canada.

Official Journal of American Association of Nurserymen.

AWARDED THE GRAND PRIZE AT PARIS EXPOSITION, 1900.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

One year, in advance, ...	\$1.00
Six Months, ...	.75
Foreign Subscriptions, in advance, ...	1.50
Six Months, " "	1.00

Advertising rates will be sent upon application. Advertisements should reach this office by the 20th of the month previous to the date of issue.

Payment in advance required for foreign advertisements. Drafts on New York or postal orders, instead of checks, are requested.

Correspondence from all points and articles of interest to nurserymen and horticulturists are cordially solicited.

Entered in the Post Office at Rochester, as second-class mail matter.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., APRIL, 1904.

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF NURSERYMEN.

President, N. W. Hale, Knoxville, Tenn.; vice-president, Frank A. Weber, St. Louis, Mo.; secretary, George C. Seager, Rochester, N. Y.; treasurer, C. L. Yates, Rochester, N. Y.

Executive Committee—William Pitkin, Rochester, N. Y.; Peter Youngers, Geneva, Neb.; John S. Kerr, Sherman, Tex.

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Committee on Exhibits—R. C. Berckmans, Augusta; J. C. Hale, Winchester, Tenn.; M. B. Fox, Rochester.

Committee on Cost of Growing Trees—Wilson J. Peters, Troy, O.; W. F. Heikes, Huntsville, Ala.; Theodore Smith, Geneva, N. Y.

STATE AND DISTRICT ASSOCIATIONS.

AMERICAN NURSERYMEN'S PROTECTIVE ASSOCIATION—President, William Pitkin, Rochester, N. Y.; vice-president, A. L. Brooke; secretary, Thomas B. Meehan, Dreshertown, Pa.; treasurer, Peter Youngers. Meets annually in June.

NURSERYMEN'S MUTUAL PROTECTIVE ASSOCIATION—President, N. H. Albaugh, Flomaton, O.; secretary, George C. Seager, Rochester, N. Y. Meets annually in June.

AMERICAN RETAIL NURSERYMEN'S PROTECTIVE ASSOCIATION—President, Charles J. Brown, Rochester, N. Y.; secretary, Guy A. Bryant, Princeton, Ill. Meets annually in June.

EASTERN ASSOCIATION OF NURSERYMEN—President, W. C. Barry, Rochester, N. Y.; secretary-treasurer, William Pitkin, Rochester, N. Y. Meets annually in January.

WESTERN MIDLAND NURSERYMEN'S ASSOCIATION—President, F. H. Stannard, Ottawa, Kan.; secretary, E. J. Holman, Leavenworth, Kan. Meets in July and December at Kansas City, Mo.

SOUTHERN NURSERYMEN'S ASSOCIATION—President, W. T. Hood, Richmond, Va.; vice-president, Henry Chase, Huntsville, Ala.; secretary, J. C. Hale, Winchester, Tenn. Meets at Asheville, N. C., in August, 1904.

SOUTHWESTERN NURSERYMEN'S ASSOCIATION—President, J. W. Preston, Kingfisher, Okl. Terr.; secretary, J. A. Taylor, Wynnewood, Ind. Terr.

TEXAS NURSERYMEN'S ASSOCIATION—President, E. M. Kirkpatrick, McKinney, Tex.; secretary, John S. Kerr, Sherman, Tex.

PACIFIC COAST ASSOCIATION OF NURSERYMEN—President, S. A. Miller, Milton, Ore.; secretary-treasurer, C. A. Tonneson, Tacoma, Wash. Meets annually in June.

PENNSYLVANIA NURSERYMEN'S ASSOCIATION—President, W. H. Moon, Morrisville, Pa.; secretary, Earl Peters, Mt. Holly Springs, Pa. Next annual meeting at Harrisburg, in January.

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF RETAIL NURSERYMEN—President, William Pitkin, Rochester, N. Y.; secretary, John B. Kiley, Rochester, N. Y.

PRESIDENT HALE FOR CONGRESS.

Hon. N. W. Hale, president of the American Association of Nurserymen, president of the Knoxville Nursery company and president of the Southern Nursery company, has been nominated for Congress on the republican ticket from the second congressional district of Tennessee by a substantial majority.

As this district has a large republican majority, the nomination is equivalent to Mr. Hale's election to Congress next fall. Mr. Hale has represented his district in both branches of the state legislature with marked ability and success, and the nurserymen of the United States together with the people of Tennessee are to be congratulated in having as a representative in Congress a gentleman of such high character and well known executive ability.

SAMPLE OF GOVERNMENT AID.

One of the youngest members of the House of Representatives, Mr. Sheppard, of Texas, made a determined and persistent effort to bring about a reform in the matter of the distribution of seeds by the government. Mr. Sheppard's first move was to have stricken from the agricultural appropriation bill certain sections providing the machinery for the distribution of the seeds authorized to be purchased under the bill.

In this he was successful, his point of order being sustained by the chair, but on an overwhelming vote the house promptly added the sections to the bill by way of amendment. Only three members voted in opposition to the restoration. Mr. Sheppard's further effort was to secure an amendment to the restored sections which would provide for the purchase of rare and untried seeds, but the amendment failed, and the bill was left just as the committee brought it into the house, so far as seeds for free distribution were concerned. With a few minor amendments the bill passed the house without division.

PROPAGATION OF FRUIT TREES.

In a recent article in the American Agriculturist, George T. Powell says:

The best apple trees to purchase are those grown upon French stock. The seedlings have a much longer season in which to grow in France, and become much larger and stronger. They are imported by the best nurserymen and these trees thus budded are more valuable, as the influence of these strong French stocks is clearly seen in the more rapid development of the orchards for years after being planted. In these times of growing competition, it will pay the fruit grower to make use of every principle that will give him the best and most economical results in his business."

This advice is well meant, but according to Prof. A. T. Erwin, of the Iowa Agricultural Experiment station, experience has shown that there may be some doubt as to the value of the French stock. The most serious problem before us in connection with orchard growing is that of root killing. Every few years we have a severe winter, which destroys the root system of thousands of larger apple trees. In many

cases we find the roots entirely dead up to the point of union, while any roots which have been emitted above this are sound and healthy. This naturally suggests that the roots from the scion and stock are of an unequal degree of hardness, or in other words, that the root of American origin is harder than the French upon which our trees are commonly grafted. For those living in severe sections, the American grown apple seed is very much superior to use for stocks, and the other should never be used if it can be avoided.

NURSERY INSURANCE.

E. Albertson, Bridgeport, Ind., of the American Association committee on insurance, is anxious to receive returns on the circular he sent out, so that he may make a report for the Atlanta convention.

A sample reply to Mr. Albertson's request is from George Peters & Co., Troy, O., who say:

Enclosed herewith we hand you the statement concerning insurance, filled out as requested. This has been delayed somewhat and trust you will pardon same. We would recommend the forming of a company such as your committee proposes. This statement will show you what we would be willing to do in case you organize a company or arrange for some trust company to take hold of the matter and secure for us such protection as would be required. We hope this arrangement will be successful and that we may be released from the old-line companies.

AS TO COUNTERMANDS.

C. S. Harrison discusses in the Twentieth Century Farmer the case of a Nebraska planter who complains that after he had bought apple trees at 20 to 25 cents each and cherry trees at 40 to 60 cents each, he received circulars from another nursery firm offering apple trees at 5½ cents, peaches at 5 cents and cherries at 25 cents, and ash at \$1.50 per 1,000 when he paid \$5 per 1,000. He asks if he should not throw up the contract in view of this apparent "fraud."

Mr. Harrison says he has gone through the lists of the leading nurseries East and West and finds that the prices the Nebraska planter paid are no higher and not as high as some. He quotes E. F. Stephens, Crete, Neb., as follows:

"Many a man who would be ashamed to drive a \$10 horse buys poor nursery stock advertised at cheap price because he does not understand that there are as many grades in nursery stock as in horses. An inferior tree is a poor investment at any price. The too cheap catalogue in any business is a give-away. Gold dollars are not sold for 50 cents. If you wish to achieve results buy the best trees and you will have them."

On the subject of countermands Mr. Harrison says:

"One man this winter sent in a countermand order on quite a bill. He said he had sold his farm. He had not, but simply had seen an advertisement where he could get cheap trees for a good deal less and so lied out of his contract. It is a sad and mortifying spectacle to go over the state in the fall and spring and see thousands of trees that have been ordered in good faith at the delivery grounds and the purchaser pays no attention and does not go after them. The nurseryman has been to great expense, has paid the freight and there is the result. The countermand order is on and it takes two to make a bargain and it takes two to unmake it. First, get the consent of the nursery before you countermand and pay for the loss involved."

THE ATLANTA CONVENTION.

The annual convention of the American Association of Nurserymen will be held at Atlanta, June 22d-24th. The secretary, George C. Seager, has prepared announcements to the members, the executive committee has arranged for headquarters at the Piedmont hotel, and the programme committee is preparing a schedule of business.

Southern nurserymen are especially active in behalf of the convention, and it is hoped by all that there will be a large attendance.

The following announcement has been mailed to the southern nurserymen by the Alabama Nursery Company, Huntsville, Ala.:

While yet early in the year we want to urge on all our nursery friends, especially in the South, to make their plans to attend the meeting of the American Association of Nurserymen to be held at the Piedmont Hotel, Atlanta, Ga., June 29th and 30th and July 1st, 1904. It is to the interest of the Southern nurserymen to turn out a big attendance at this meeting, and if any nurseryman receiving this circular is not a member of the American Association of Nurserymen, he should by all means send his application, accompanied with membership fee of \$2.00, to George C. Seager, Secretary, Rochester, N. Y., and have his name enrolled on the membership list in time to secure a badge book.

Not only should he become a member of this Association, but he should attend this meeting, which is probably the only one that will be held in the South for many years to come. The Southern delegates at Detroit meeting last June had a stiff fight to secure this meeting for Atlanta. We all want to see a rousing success and your membership and attendance will assist the cause wonderfully. At this meeting you will have the opportunity of meeting and making the acquaintance of the leading nurserymen of the United States.

Special rates will be granted at the Piedmont hotel, which is one of the finest hotels in the country, and a round trip rate of one and one-third fares will be granted by the railroads on the certificate plan. Now is the time to get your name enrolled as a member of the American Association of Nurserymen.

VALUE OF BUD SELECTION.

C. M. Peters in a communication to the Rural New Yorker, says:

We certainly think, and have proved to our satisfaction, that to propagate from a bearing tree that shows health and superior fruit over other trees of the same variety is an advantage to be gained in no other way. Our mode is to propagate from the bearing tree first and then from the nursery row from trees budded from the selected bearing tree. Our theory, from practical experience, is that from the nursery row, we get much healthier buds. A tree at one or two years old standing in nursery row, where it must have all the attention possible to make it grow and present the best of appearance, should be preferable to the tree standing in the orchard. My opinion is that the younger tree that we select our buds or grafts from the better. In this we are renewing vigor from those that have not had their vigor exhausted by bearing fruit or otherwise. There is but one thing in favor of selecting from the bearing tree over the nursery row that I see as of importance, which is a good one. That is, it insures variety beyond a doubt, for the fruit on it shows beyond question what you are propagating. If it were not for this I would not favor selecting from the bearing tree at any time. But we must for self-protection of our customer go back to the fruiting tree, at times when we are convinced that we can improve the variety by so doing, or we think we can.

J. J. Hess, writing to American Florist, says: "On my trip through Southern Germany, I visited W. Rall's nursery at Elmingen, Württemberg. It is one of the cleanest nurseries I have ever seen. He has 130 acres of fruit and ornamental trees, shrubs, conifers and hardy roses, and does an extensive business, wholesale only, employing eighty men. He also handles seeds and has an extra large building for that department."

WINTER STORAGE.

Present Methods Among Nurseriesmen Outlined and the Disadvantages and Advantages Noted — Changes in Temperature—As to Moisture—Trenching Trees for Winter.

Some of the nurserymen who do not advocate winter storage, admit the need of something better than spring digging by "heeling in" or "trenching" their trees for the winter in a protected place which will drain naturally. They admit that this allows of possible damage to the tops of the trees in severe weather, but it saves time and wet digging in the spring. As an improvement over this it is only another step in the solution of our problem to put a shed over these heeled-in trees to protect the tops from low temperature during severe weather. This is a common method and is practiced by some very large nurserymen. A frost proof cellar or shed is provided in which the trees are heeled-in in the fall, so as to have them ready for spring shipment. The storage shed is kept at the freezing point or somewhat above, so that sorting, grading and packing may go on independent of weather conditions outside, enabling shipments to be made as early as desirable in the spring. Much storage space is needed with this method and under some conditions the trees may dry out or shrivel, but the heeling-in storage method has the advantage of being more independent of temperature changes than where the stock is piled up with roots exposed. A change of temperature is largely what causes the drying out of trees, owing to the change of humidity with the temperature changes.

STRUCTURAL CONDITIONS.

Most of the winter storage structures in service are built partly below the surface, but many of the largest are wholly above the ground. Nearly all are insulated by building air spaces into the walls or by a filling of shavings, sawdust or similar non-conducting materials. It is the idea in building partly below ground to secure the protection afforded by the earth. It is a well known fact that at a depth of a few feet below the surface of the earth a nearly stationary temperature of about 55° F. may be obtained winter and summer. This will prevent freezing in winter if the cellar is rightly built, but it will likewise cause a marked rise in temperature whenever a winter thaw occurs and it becomes necessary to close the building tightly. The heat of the earth will then work up into the storage room and a temperature of 40°F. to 50°F. may result. Another disadvantage of the cellar is that when the first trees are stored during the fall, the surface of the earth is quite warm, and it is very difficult to keep the temperature of the cellar low enough. Ventilators, windows and doors are opened on a cold day or at night, and in this way the temperature is, after considerable delay, finally reduced to the desired point. A warm spell alternating with cold weather in the fall after storing commences will result in a great deal of damage by causing the temperature of the cellar to vary greatly. A variation of temperature and consequent variation of humidity will cause a drying out or shriveling of the trees, and may cause a growth of mold or mildew.

A building wholly above ground has many of the disadvantages above mentioned, and also the disadvantage of lack of protection during extremely cold weather. There are, however, advantages in above ground construction in that the building if of frame construction will not rot out as quickly, and it may be cooled more readily in the fall, and it is not affected so much by heat from the earth. It is stated by many nurserymen that temperatures are very difficult to maintain in any of the ordinary sheds or cellars in use, especially during the storage season in the fall and during the shipping season in the spring. Winter storage for nursery stock should be so arranged that when natural temperature is suitable, air may be taken from the outside and forced into the room for refrigerating and when natural temperatures are not suitable, as during a warm spell in fall or spring, or during a winter thaw, artificial refrigeration may be applied. Moisture brought in with stock—especially if the fall has been a wet and warm one—might cause mold. A proper cooling and temperature regulating system would prevent this.

CHANGES IN TEMPERATURE.

From the data at hand, it seems clear to the writer that practically all of the damage to nursery stock experienced in winter storing in cellars or sheds as ordinarily practiced comes from changes of temperature, and a generally too high temperature, which cannot by present methods be avoided. It has been noted that trees dug late in the fall and placed in storage after the temperature of storage-room has been reduced to about the freezing point have carried through in better condition than those dug at an earlier date and placed in storage while the temperature of the room was still comparatively high. This may be partly because the wood is more dormant, but it is probably largely because it is easier after about November 15th to keep down the temperature of the storage room. A high temperature and frequent changes of temperature will cause stock to dry out and shrivel. This is especially true of vegetation of quick growth such as peach trees. To prevent this drying out, a spraying with water is often resorted to, but this again leads to mold or mildew if the temperature is high and not very carefully handled.

AS TO MOISTURE.

One nurseryman states: "When stock is put in late in October and November, it needs no wetting at all, but stays damp all winter and spring;" another says: "In our own case, we find on account of the ups and downs of temperature, we must sprinkle with water more or less, but we believe that with a fixed temperature that did not vary to any great extent, the water could be omitted." No better argument could be made for low and uniform temperatures. There is no question at all that trees may be dug any time after October 1st, or after the tree is dormant from natural causes, placed in a temperature of 28°F. to 30°F., held steadily until spring, and come out in better condition for planting than stock allowed to remain in the nursery all winter and dug at the shipping time. Humidity must be attended to, but this is very easy to regulate at the low temperatures mentioned. As to temperatures at which trees should be held there seems to be a wide difference of opinion, no doubt this opinion is

largely influenced by the temperatures it is possible for each individual nurseryman to maintain in his storage cellar.

Nearly all admit the difficulty of keeping uniform temperatures and opinions as to correct temperatures vary from 30°F. to 50°F. No doubt 30°F. will produce better results than any of the higher temperatures. It has been demonstrated in the history of preserving perishable products by refrigeration that the lower the temperature at which any particular product may be carried without damage from such low temperature, the better and longer it may be kept in cold storage. Certainly a temperature of 30°F. cannot injure nursery stock if it is able to withstand severe winter weather with any degree of success. It seems reasonable therefore that this is a suitable temperature to maintain.

In the May number we will look into the question of humidity as it affects our problem and the relation between humidity and temperature. Description of a suitable refrigerating and temperature regulating system will be given.

THE BALLAD OF THE NURSERYMAN.

In Spring when nature wakes from her long sleep,
And rises from her couch at break of day,
She breaths a sigh of gladness swift and deep,
And o'er the harp of life her fingers stray.
"Rejoice!" she cries, "Our time of rest is o'er,"
Then on her harp she strikes a wondrous chord,
And sings, "O world awake! 'Tis Spring once more!
And now the Nurseryman reaps his reward!"

The blades of grass and tender blossoms peep
From out their dark homes 'neath the sodden clay;
The life blood of the trees begins to creep,
Through tiny sap veins, tingling all the way.
And as with us, some half forgotten lore
Returns to mind, the trees with one accord
Draw in the breath of Spring at every pore,
And now the Nurseryman reaps his reward.

And mortals who have seen the slow months creep,
While they, shut in, must all reluctant stay,
Now hail the Springtime with a pleasure deep,
And turn to labor with a spirit gay.
They flit like birds from out the wide thrown door,
They fall in rapture on the greening sward,
Their hands itch for a hoe as ne'er before,
And now the Nurseryman reaps his reward.

Ye princes, let them dig the garden o'er,
And let them play the string in monochord,
For they must needs buy shrubs and seed galore,
And now the Nurseryman reaps his reward!

\$15.00 BUFFALO TO ST LOUIS AND RETURN
VIA WABASH RAILROAD.

Tickets on sale, May 12th. Good to return leaving St. Louis up to midnight of May, 18th. The Wabash is the only line with its own rails from Buffalo to World's Fair Grounds, main entrance. These tickets good in our modern reclining chair cars free. Solid vestibule trains from Buffalo to St. Louis without change, at convenient hours. For full information, enquire of your local ticket agent and see that your tickets read via Wabash from Buffalo, or write R. F. Kelley, general agent, or James Gass, N. Y. S. P. A., 287 Main Street, Buffalo, N. Y.

WESTERN NEW YORK RETAILERS

Form a Trade Organization for the Advancement of Cordial Business Relations and the Prosperity of the Nursery Industry—a Banquet and Election.

On March 10th the retail nurserymen of Western New York decided to form an organization for the mutual benefit of the members and the advancement of nursery interests. E. O. Graham was the chairman and Edward S. Osborne the secretary of the temporary organization. On March 19th a banquet was held at the Powers hotel which was attended by the retail nursery firms of Rochester and surrounding points and by the office forces of those firms. Nearly eighty persons were present.

A permanent organization under the title National Association of Retail Nurserymen was formed, with the election of the following officers: President, William Pitkin, Rochester, N. Y.; vice-president, Orville G. Chase, Geneva, N. Y.; secretary and treasurer, John B. Kiley, Rochester; executive committee, C. W. Stuart, Newark, E. S. Osborne and Walter W. Wyman, Rochester.

The following firms were represented at the dinner: Allen Nursery company, H. J. Bowden, Brown Bros. company, E. J. Bowden, G. Costich & Co., Chase Bros. company, Charlton Nursery company, Charles H. Chase, Ellwanger & Barry, Glen Bros., F. E. Grover & Co., Graham Nursery company, Hooker, Wyman & Co., Hawkes Nursery company, R. D. Luetchford & Co., George Moulson & Son, Olver Bros. company, Rochester Nursery company, H. S. Taylor & Co., Western New York Nursery Company, Irving Rouse, C. L. Yates, Pinnacle Nursery company, all of Rochester; Clark Nursery company, Peirson Bros. company, Waterloo; C. W. Stuart & Co., Newark; R. G. Chase & Co., Geneva.

At the tables were the following:

H. C. Peck, John D. Kase, T. G. Moulson, C. H. Peck, J. M. Campbell, W. L. Manning, F. T. Burke, C. L. Boothby, Thomas Marks, E. H. DeForest, J. B. Nellis, J. R. Hanna, E. Mayo, S. M. Allen, Gilbert Costich, C. H. Hawks, George W. Olver, B. Frank Allen, L. G. Pendill, Walter W. Wyman, F. A. Devoll, C. G. Hooker, C. A. Leclair, William C. Barry, R. M. Bond, E. O. Graham, John Kusse, Charles J. Brown, G. T. Walters, Edward S. Osborne, Thomas McGlennon, H. C. Phillips, L. Hayward, Peter F. Williams, J. S. McGlennon, A. E. Bicknell, J. M. Charlton, T. F. Andrews, F. E. Grover, Phil H. Farber, A. H. Dale, James A. Ryan, J. Franklin Dale, William Pitkin, Charles H. Chase, W. F. Webb, G. E. Wyman, F. V. Taylor, Horace Hooker, H. J. Bowden, Ernest J. Bowden, H. S. Taylor, Irving Rouse, Charles G. Schoener, Ralph T. Olecott, Charles J. Maloy, A. A. Mosher, C. L. Yates, John C. Shaw, R. D. Luetchford.

Also the following named nurserymen from out of the city: C. W. Stuart, J. M. Pitkin, Jr., W. M. Gould and F. M. Phelps, of Newark; O. G. Chase, G. R. Watson, of Geneva; H. W. Clark and S. J. Pierson, of Waterloo.

William C. Barry addressed the nurserymen on the value of trade organizations and social gatherings.

The dinner committee was composed of B. Frank Allen, Charles J. Brown and Walter W. Wyman.

PROUD OF THE BUSINESS

*William C. Barry, Addressing the Western New York Retailers,
Praises the Work of the Nurseryman and Shows its
Great Value to the Planter.*

William C. Barry, of the firm of Ellwanger & Barry, Rochester, addressing the newly formed association of retail nurserymen, said:

"Ours is a business of which we may well be proud. During the sixty or seventy-five years that the nursery business has been in progress in this country much good has been accomplished. What if there had been no business of this kind? What would have been done with the barren ground? What would we have lost without the orchards of the country? What the conditions are with all these things you know, and you can appreciate the value of them by the comparison which I have suggested. You who saw the apple trees laden with their crops last fall will never forget the sight. The fruits were more beautiful than I have ever seen them; they were more highly colored. These Western New York apples are now sent all over the world. They command admiration in the remotest parts of the earth. Think of the many who use them, how they are prized and admired and how they attract attention to our section of the country.

"All this is the result of the work of the nurseryman and the efforts of his canvassers. We think some canvassers are not up to our ideals and we seek to educate them. Many of them do not get up to the mark; yet some who started selling trees have become great organizers through their experience in approaching men.

"The nursery business is being conducted today in such a manner that we may be continually prouder of its achievements. The business is increasing from year to year and with greater safety to the planter. The nurseryman are affording the means for the orchardist to increase the value of his land and to derive a steady income. You should do all in your power to extend this business. Yours is a business for the welfare of mankind. How much better is this business than some others that we know of. I congratulate you on the successful launching of this organization and hope it will live long and prosper."

CHEAP RATES AND THROUGH SLEEPERS TO THE ATLANTA CONVENTION.

Nurserymen and their friends going to Atlanta, Ga., to attend the National Convention in June are advised that specially reduced rates will be arranged for this occasion by the railroads interested. Through sleeping cars will be operated from Rochester, via the Northern Central to Washington, D. C., thence via the Southern Railway to Atlanta.

For those delegates who come from Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, etc., through sleeping cars will be operated from Cincinnati, via the Queen & Crescent Route through Chattanooga, thence Southern Railway. Persons desiring berths in these cars should communicate promptly with Mr. C. L. Yates, business manager, at Rochester, or with representatives of the Queen & Crescent Route at Cincinnati, or with L. S. Brown, general agent, Southern Ry., Washington, D. C., C. L. Hopkins, DPA, Southern Ry., Philadelphia, A. S. Thweatt, eastern passenger agent, Southern Ry., 271 and 1185 Broadway, New York, and full information will be furnished.

CENTRAL MICHIGAN NURSERIES, Kalamazoo, Mich.—"There is too much value in the NATIONAL NURSERYMAN for us to get along without it. Enclosed find draft for \$1 to cover renewal for the coming year."

EXHAUSTING NURSERY LANDS.

In a communication to the Gardener's Chronicle, London, England, J. J. Willis, of Harpenden, says:

The result of a test shows that but a small amount of plant food is removed from the soil by the growth of nursery stock. The most exhausting tree is the apple; the next is the pear; but any ordinary fertile soil, cultivated as nursery lands usually are, should easily furnish in three years ten times the amount of plant food used by the trees.

Two reasons have been assigned for the failure to raise successfully nursery stock continuously on the same land. The first is, that the trees have exhausted all the readily available plant food, and since nursery stock, to be at its best, must have an early and rapid growth, it is impossible without weathering the land and allowing some of the plant-food in the subsoil to rise to the surface, to secure satisfactory results. It should be kept in mind in this connection that under proper culture and conditions, in dry weather, nitrogenous plant-food rises from the sub-soil to near the surface, while in very wet weather it may pass from the surface downwards.

Nursery trees get a large proportion of their nourishment from the subsoil, and during the few years that the ground is occupied by them a portion of the available plant food in the subsoil is used. This would explain in part the difficulty of using land continuously for growing young trees.

The digging of the trees is usually performed late in the autumn or early in the spring, when the soil is little better than a mortar-bed. The digging and tramping, especially on clay soils, when the land is in this condition, puddle it, and the larger part of the available plant-food is thereby locked up; and it requires one or two years of culture, and even manuring, to bring the land back to its normal condition. But all these explanations do not fully account for the imperfect growth of the second crop of trees, for after having removed the trees from the land, if it be thoroughly ploughed and cultivated, there appears to be no difficulty in raising a good crop of wheat, barley, grass or potatoes.

In the haste to get the trees off at as early a period as possible, the grower is not satisfied unless they are making a rapid, continuous growth; that is, he asks more of the land in his method of culture than does the wheat or potato grower; and therefore, as soon as the land hesitates in the least when planted with a second crop of trees, he puts it down as a partial failure.

This explanation is emphasized by the fact that many orchardists have come to believe that nursery trees under present management are forced so rapidly, and make such soft growth of wood, that they are injured thereby. Those trees which have been forced to unusual growth, when set in the orchards under less favorable conditions than were present in the nursery row, start slowly, and frequently are unable to make a satisfactory growth of good wood for two or three years.

It has been found that an application of wood-ashes and lime (air-slacked), 25 to 30 bushels per acre, greatly assists the land in maintaining a nursery stock of fruit-trees. Apple-wood always improves with wood-ashes and lime, even on limestone lands.

WHOLESALE VS. RETAIL PRICES.

Editor NATIONAL NURSERYMAN:—

Kindly allow me to call attention to a practice that seems to be common among some nurserymen. About a year ago a gentleman handed me an invoice of nursery stock he had just purchased from one of the leading firms of Rochester, N. Y. I saw at once they had made the prices the same as in their semi-annual trade list on many items. Yesterday while conversing with a prospective purchaser I asked him if he had a list of his wants. He handed me the bill as it came from one of the leading firms in Ohio, and I was much surprised to find on many items a discount running as high as 40% from their regular list to nurserymen and dealers. At the meeting of the American Association of Nurserymen at Milwaukee in 1902, these questions were asked: "What per cent. should be added to the wholesale prices for the protection of salesmen and dealers, when the wholesaler sells direct to the planter?" "Should nurserymen buy of nurserymen who send their wholesale lists to planters?"

To the first question I would say 20 to 25 per cent.; to the second I would answer emphatically NO? Then how about the firm who discounts their own wholesale list to the planter? It is up to the retail nurseryman to answer: "What show has your salesman against such a deal?" Yet both firms are members of the American Association of Nurserymen.

I would like to have the views of other nurserymen on this question, as it probably concerns as many nurserymen as Gano vs. Black Ben Davis
Elgin, Ill.

E. W. CARBARY.

THE MONROE NURSERY.

The frontispiece of this number gives various views of the buildings and scenes of The Monroe Nursery of I. E. Ilgenfritz's Sons Co., at Monroe, Mich. This establishment was started by I. E. Ilgenfritz in 1847, who died in the Spring of 1895. The business has been continued by his five sons. In the fall of 1902, the business was incorporated as a stock company, the five brothers being the sole owners of the stock.

As can be seen in one of the views, the Nursery farms are located at all quarters of the city coming within its limits. Between eight and nine hundred acres of the very best lands are devoted to the cultivation of general Nursery stock, but more especially to growing of apple, pear, peach, cherry, plum, etc. Much of the product of this nursery finds its way to planters directly and through traveling salesmen, and a portion is supplied to nurserymen in all parts of the country.

Nurserymen and visitors are cordially invited to inspect this nursery at any time and can always be assured of a hearty welcome.

DEFECTS IN NURSERY STOCK.

W. H. Skillman in his address at the New Jersey Horticultural Society, said that among causes of defects in nursery stock may be mentioned the following: One cause of diseased peach stock is in the pit, in not coming from natural stock but from diseased orchard trees and through the agency of canning factories. Over fertilization to get a large, smooth

tree to send out is a source of evil; the nitrogenous fertilizer used to force the trees lessens the vitality, and removing it to a less highly-fed soil does the rest. Stripping leaves from the young trees that have been held until too late is injurious. The tree and leaf are co-existent, ripen together, and the stripping undoubtedly kills many leaf buds. Other errors in their ways are: Digging the trees and letting them stand; running the tree cutter along cuts the ends of the roots and cripples the tree; cutting back peach trees that remain unsold and letting them grow another year, thus sending out a three-year-old root with a year-old top, and keeping stock dormant too late. Black pith is a sure indication of disease. Every lot of Kieffer pears will show some of it, as will peaches and plums. It is easily to be seen by breaking a twig. The cause probably is freezing. Fumigation is sometimes injurious. Of 250 fumigated plum trees, 50 never put out a leaf, and the rest are dead, root and branch. Of 2005, not fumigated, all but two lived and did well.

NURSERY BUSINESS IN SOUTHWEST.

John S. Kerr, Sherman, Tex., says: "The nursery business of the Southwest this year has been very satisfactory. Our trade has been unparalleled in the last two years. Nurserymen are surely feeling very comfortable from their good trade, and it looks as if the present turn of horticultural development on account of the inroads of the boll weevil upon the domain of King Cotton will continue to be very active. The season for nursery business will close here by the 20th of March."

COLONIST RATES

On Sale during March and April
Via WABASH RAILROAD

\$42.50

From Buffalo

To San Francisco, Portland, Los Angeles, Tacoma, San Diego, Seattle;
\$40.00

Spokane, Ellensburg, Wenatchee, Umatilla, Pendleton;
\$39.50

Helena, Butte, Anaconda, Missoula, Ogden, Salt Lake City, Pocatello;
\$34.00

Billings, Mont., and all intermediate points.

For full information apply to your local ticket agent or R. F. Kelley, G. A. P. D. and James Gass, N. Y. S. P. A. Wabash Railroad, 287 Main Street, Buffalo, N. Y.

A St. Louis World's Fair INFORMATION BUREAU has been established at 287 Main Street, Buffalo, N. Y., in charge of R. F. Kelley, where information will be cheerfully furnished.

Long and Short.

Williams & Sons Co., Batavia, Ill., offer shade trees and peonies. 15,000 apples may be had of West Jersey Nursery Co., Bridgeton, N. J.

Schulez Bros'. Nursery Co., Brussels, Ill., offer peach, apple and cherry at special rates.

J. G. Harrison & Sons, Berlin, Md., call attention to their announcement for nurserymen in this issue.

Look for Ward-Dickey Steel Co. advertisement for box straps; best as well as cheapest on the market.

P. J. Berckmans Co., Augusta, Ga., offer specialties for fall in fruit and ornamental stock of highest grade.

C. B. Lunnemann, nurseryman, at Boskoop, Holland, has been calling on nurserymen in the United States.

Cash for surplus stock is offered by the Indianapolis Nursery Co., Indianapolis, Ind., who conduct a commission business.

D. Baird & Son, Baird, N. J., will grow Ward blackberry root cutting plants on contract for nurserymen and dealers for fall delivery.

The Dansville Willow and Twine Looping Machine

Patented. Price \$10 F. O. B. Will exchange for first class nursery stock, F. O. B. 50 machines sold at full price at two sessions of American Association of Nurserymen. 150 machines now in use. References: Ellwanger & Barry, Chase Bros., Stors & Harrison, R. G. Chase & Co., Brown Bros., and a hundred others now using the machines, if wanted. Weight, 6 lbs.

G. C. STONE, Nurseryman
DANSVILLE, N. Y.

RAFFIA

To get right to the point
we guarantee

Red Star Brand

to be of first-class quality.
A good, dependable grade.
Any that proves otherwise
we replace. Could more be
desired?

Send for sample and circular, "An Illustrated Story." Both are free.

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IMPORTERS OF RED STAR RAFFIA.
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BRAND.

BOX STRAPS

LIGHT SHEET STEEL STRAPS.

Averaging about an inch in width. Any lengths up to 63 inches.

The best and cheapest material on the market for the purpose. Soft, tough, strong and easily applied. A wire nail can be driven through without previous punching. Write for Price List. References, - - - - - GEORGE PETERS & Co., Troy, Ohio.

WARD-DICKEY STEEL COMPANY,

Manufacturers of Planished Sheet Steel. Indiana Harbor, Ind.

EVERGREENS

The rooty, symmetrical, thrifty, home-grown, transplanted sort that will grow again.

Colorado Blue Spruce (Picea pungens) 8 to 36 inches inclusive. Any color from green to silvery bluish.

Balsam Fir, 18 to 48 inches inclusive. Any number, grade or degree of excellence.

Norway Spruce, 18 to 36 inches inclusive. The best lot we have ever grown.

White Pine, 24 to 48 inches. A choice lot

Arborvitae (American), 24 to 48 inches, inclusive. The bushy, rooty kind.

Arborvitae (Pyramidalis), 60 to 84 inches. A few choice big pyramids. Send for list and let us know how many and what you need.

Address

SCOTCH GROVE NURSERY

Scotch Grove, Iowa

Pink Dogwood, 10 Ft. High
4 times transplanted. Koster's Blues Spruce
Japanese Maples Specimens up to ten feet,
full heads, three times transplanted. Long Distance Telephone 506 W. Orange

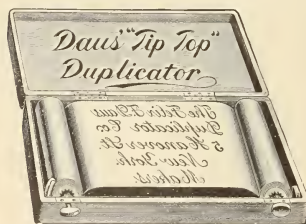
HENRY E. BURR

Irrington and Boyden Avenues, South Orange N. J.

WM. H. HARRISON & SONS

Lebanon Springs, N. Y.

Nursery grown and selected Ornamental Trees, Shrubs, Vines, Trailers and Herbaceous Stock. Wholesale orders solicited from Landscape Architects, Parks and Cemeteries. Send for catalogue.



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For Nurserymen and Florists

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South Canal Street, Dayton, Ohio

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P. J. Berckmans Co. Inc.
Augusta, Ga.

OFFICE AND SCENES IN THE GROUNDS OF THE P. J. BERCKMANS COMPANY, INCORPORATED
AUGUSTA, GA.

The National Nurseryman.

FOR GROWERS AND DEALERS IN NURSERY STOCK.

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"Advertising is necessary for the future success of any business firm."—Lafayette Young, Des Moines, Ia.

Vol. XII.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., MAY, 1904.

No. 5.

IN THE SOUTH.

Season's Trade Not Up to Last Year's in Maryland—Orders Countermanded—Expenses Increased, Profits Reduced—Large Volume of Business in Winchester.

Berlin, Md., April 25.—J. G. Harrison & Sons: "The season's trade has been very satisfactory. We have sold out closer than for several years past in peach, apple trees and strawberry plants. Our digging and shipping of strawberry plants run as high as 150,000 per day of fresh dug plants. The weather is still keeping cool and trees are still in a suitable condition for shipping."

Snow Hill, Md., April 13.—William M. Peters' Sons: "The season's trade has not come up to last year by any means. The number of orders received will aggregate more, but it seems the planting is on a much lighter scale. One reason which may account for it is the very late spring, and the scarcity of labor, which seems to be the case in all sections. Quite a number of orders were countermanded that ran into several thousand trees by old customers, and this was their excuse. Orders are still coming in and if the season continues backward will probably continue for the next ten days. Do not think there will be much surplus stock carried over here in this section outside of peach, and possibly Keiffer pears. of peach there will be more surplus than in the last five years."

"We are doing our usual planting, some heavier on peach than last season; other stock about the same. So far as we can now see we hardly think that the present season will prove one of much if any profit to the nurserymen in our state. One reason is that expenses all along the line have been at least 20% greater than in former years, and that will surely reduce the profits. The heavy cut made in prices of peach trees, especially since January, reduced the profits to about cost of production, admitting that all are pretty well cleaned up."

"While we had a long winter and a very disagreeable one it did not get down to zero here; stock went through winter in fine shape as it stood in the nursery rows. We feel that the prospects for the coming year are favorable. Much of course depends on the present year's crops. In this state prospects for fruit were never better at this writing. Strawberry crop to begin first is very promising, and will be the heaviest ever grown on this peninsula, beyond a doubt, unless late frost kills the blossoms. The prospects for the eastern shore of Maryland and Delaware, so far as the fruit industry of all kinds with no exception is concerned, never

looked brighter for bountiful crops. With fair prices it means business for the nurseryman."

Winchester, Tenn., April 15.—J. C. Hale: "The nursery business at Winchester last year was very satisfactory so far as I have been able to learn. The volume of business done by the several nurserymen located at this place far exceeded that of any previous year. I handled 4,000,000 peach trees the past season and cleaned up almost entirely on all varieties. Prices were not so good as the previous year; but, all told, the past season was very satisfactory."

"The outlook for this year's business is good. The prospect for heavy peach crops in Georgia, Arkansas, and East Texas was never better at this season of the year, and if the crop brings good prices there will be a heavy demand for peach trees again. There was about 8,000 bushels of peach seed planted in the vicinity of Winchester last fall and the seedling stand was never better. I planted 1,200 bushels of seed, have a fine stand of seedlings, hence my budding will necessarily be very heavy."

"This spring has been very backward here in Tennessee, but nursery stock is quite advanced and dormant peach buds are about 2 to 3 inches now."

Winchester, Tenn., April 11.—Southern Nursery Co.: "Planting here this spring will be considerable less than last year, especially apple and pear. About the usual amount of peach seed are planted."

"We have had a splendid winter and spring. Trade the largest we have ever had. We opened up the spring trade with a larger stock than usual. We have cleaned up pretty well on everything."

PROMINENT FRUIT GROWER ASSIGNS.

Butler M. Guthrie, grower, Mexico, Mo., made an assignment on April 5th. C. F. Clark, assignee, says every creditor will receive 100 cents on the dollar. The assets are estimated at \$160,000. Mr. Guthrie is well known in Missouri as the proprietor of the Ortiz fruit farm, Audrain county, as well as a breeder of fine dogs and cattle. He assigns all of the property and also property in Topeka, Kan., and a thousand acres of Audrain county land. The assignment was a surprise, as he was considered one of the most wealthy growers in the state.

WORLD'S FAIR FOLDER.

The Wabash Railroad has prepared an attractive folder giving full information of the World's Fair; Location of Buildings, Map of St. Louis and Ground Plan of Exposition. Write R. F. Kelley, G. A. P. D., Wabash R. R., 287 Main Street, Buffalo, N. Y.

ARTIFICIAL REFRIGERATION.

Combination Winter and Summer Storage Building for Nurserymen Illustrated and Described by Madison Cooper—Gravity Brine System—Uniform Temperatures.

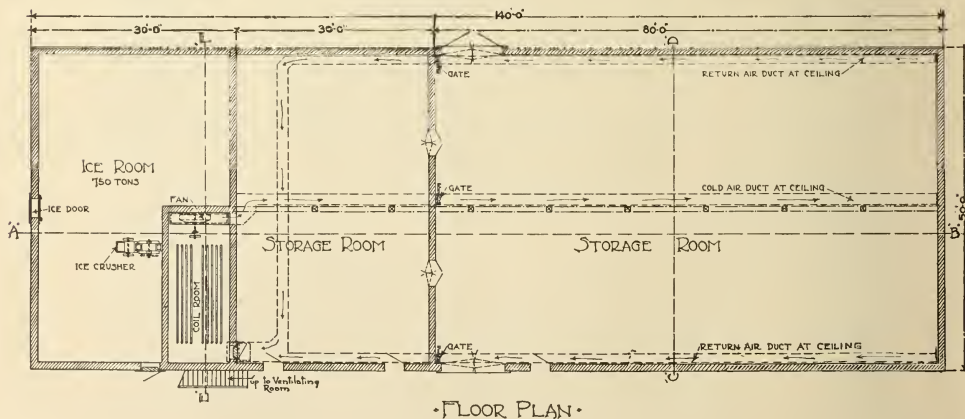
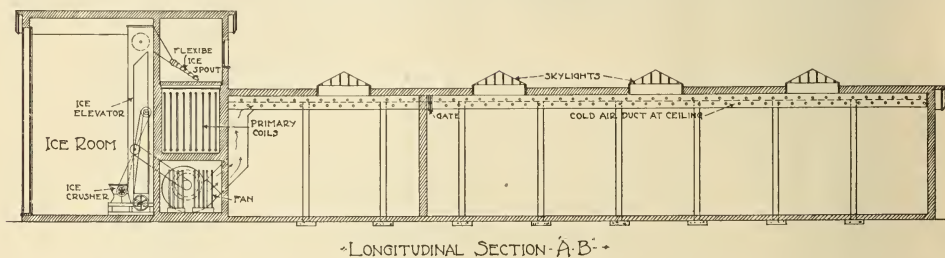
MADISON COOPER, MINNEAPOLIS.

At a temperature of 30° F. the air contains very little moisture, and in fact it cannot hold much, so the possibility of drying out nursery stock is much less when stored in a temperature of 30° F. than at 40° F. to 50° F., which many recommend. The capacity of air for moisture is a direct property of its temperature—the higher the temperature, the more moisture air will take up and hold. At 30° F. air will hold less

come comparatively very dry and that moisture containing products like trees will dry out very quickly. This case is stated to show the operation of this simple natural law of connection with the winter storage of nursery stock. Possibly these exact conditions might not occur in practice but they would be approximated. The great importance of maintaining uniform temperature and humidity is plainly illustrated, and the cause of the drying out of trees by fluctuating temperatures is readily seen.

TO OVERCOME DIFFICULTIES.

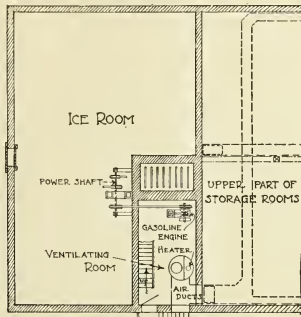
To overcome the difficulties of winter storing as above outlined it is proposed to apply artificial refrigeration when necessary to maintain sufficiently low temperatures. By the term artificial refrigeration it should not be understood



moisture than at any higher temperature. Air which is saturated with all the moisture it will hold at 30° F. contains 1.96 grains per cubic foot. At a temperature of 40° F.—2.85 grains per cubic foot. This shows the rapid increase in capacity for moisture as the temperature of the air is increased. Suppose we are holding our storage room for nursery stock at 30° F. and a warm spell of weather comes, one which obliges us to close tightly all openings leading to the outside air. After a few days the temperature goes up to 40° F. What is the result? The air we will say was at the 84% relative humidity at 30° F. When the temperature of the air has increased to 40°, the relative humidity would be 56%. What does this mean? Simply that the air has be-

come a complicated ice machine is necessary. The term is used to express cooling effects other than those produced by outside atmospheric conditions. Such a refrigerating equipment is embodied in the Gravity Brine System illustrated herewith. The apparatus is simple and easily handled. It consists of a series of iron pipe coils connected by pipe mains. Primary or tank coils are placed in a suitable tank and secondary or cooling coils are connected by the mains so that they form a continuous circuit for circulating chloride of calcium solution or brine. The tank containing primary coils is filled with crushed ice and salt, completely surrounding the coils. The chloride of calcium brine in these coils becomes heavier because of its lower temperature and flows down into

the secondary coils, displacing the warmer and lighter brine therein, causing it to flow up into primary coils. This establishes a continuous gravity circulation which is kept up as long as the supply of ice and salt remains in the tank. By an arrangement of air ducts the air of the storage room is forced by means of a fan driven by gasoline engine, or any

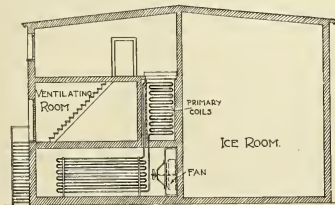


PLAN OF VENTILATING ROOM
ABOVE COIL ROOM.

suitable power, to pass over the secondary coils of the Gravity Brine System. The fan is only operated at times when cooling or heating is required.

COMBINATION STORAGE BUILDING.

The illustrations show a combination winter and summer storage building constructed wholly above ground. The storage space is divided by a partition into two rooms, one small room 30 x 50 feet and one larger room 50 x 80 feet. These rooms are both cooled from one battery of pipe coils, but the air ducts are provided with gates so that the entire refrigerating effort may be applied to the smaller room. The refrigerating equipment is of sufficient capacity to maintain a temperature of 30° F. in the small room during midsummer, and to maintain the same temperature in both rooms during comparatively cold weather, say from November 1st. Both rooms may be used for winter storage, and during the



TRANSVERSE SECTION C-C.

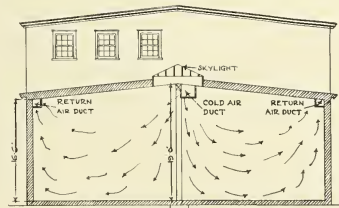
summer the large room may be shut off and only the small room used. If it is not desired to store nursery stock during the summer, other goods may be taken for storage if they are to be had, or the plant may be shut down during the summer. No expense whatever is necessary when the plant is not in operation.

The main part of the storage building, 50 x 110 feet, is essentially like many storage cellars of houses now in use, consisting of as plain and as cheap a building as can be built, and roughly insulated. At one end of the storage building

is the ice room, which also contains the complete refrigerating and mechanical equipment. The ice room is 50 x 25 feet on the ground, 30 feet high inside and will hold about 750 tons of ice which is more than sufficient to maintain the temperature as above stated during the year. The room containing the secondary coils of the Gravity Brine System is located on the ground. Above this room are located the tanks containing the primary coils and the ventilating room containing the heater for use during extremely cold weather and at such times as it is necessary to warm or dry the storage rooms. The gasoline engine or other power used for driving the fan for circulating the air through the storage room and for ventilating, is also located in the room above the tank and ventilating room, where access is had to top of tank for filling with ice. On this floor is also provided storage bins for salt. In houses the size of the one here illustrated, or larger, an ice crushing machine and ice elevator as shown are desirable, especially as the power is at hand for operating same. In smaller plants this may be dispensed with.

OPERATION OF THE PLANT.

The operation of the plant is as follows:—Ice is fed to the ice crusher, which reduces it to about the size of hen's eggs; from the crusher the ice drops into a bucket elevator, which lifts it up above the tank containing the primary coils and drops it into the tank through a flexible spout. It will be



TRANSVERSE SECTION C-D.

noted that very little labor is necessary with this arrangement. As the ice falls into a tank a small amount of salt is sprinkled in. This produces a low temperature in the tank which cools the chloride of calcium brine in primary coils and causes a circulation as already described. The actual cooling of the storage rooms is accomplished by drawing the air in through small ducts on the sides of the rooms by means of the fan and causing it to pass over the secondary coils of the Gravity Brine System in coil room, where it is cooled; then forcing it from fan into large duct in center where it is evenly distributed to the rooms. When necessary to heat the storage rooms, the return air to coil room is caused to circulate over the large, jacketed heater in ventilating room, or fresh air for ventilation may be drawn over heater for ventilating and heating at the same time. When weather conditions are right, a large volume of air from the outside may be forced into the storage rooms for the purpose of cooling the rooms. Many times greater cooling results may be secured in this way than by the opening of doors and windows, and the cold air is evenly distributed to the rooms so that no freezing or harm can result, as is possible to goods near open windows or doors on frosty nights.

The estimated cost of complete apparatus aside from the

buildings, for a house the size shown completely erected in place is from \$2,200 to \$2,500.

UNIFORM TEMPERATURES.

The apparatus described will maintain uniformly low temperatures at about the freezing point in the entire building during the cold weather when most of the nurserymen's products are stored, and in one-fourth of the house during the summer. The initial cost of the apparatus is not excessive, the cost of operation almost nominal and the results to be obtained positive. Only a moderate amount of refrigeration is required in storing nursery products, but when required, it is very important, and the cost is so small that it will soon pay for itself in saving of loss and perfection of results possible to obtain. In many cases the nurseryman is a fruit grower as well, and cold storage would be a good auxiliary to add for the purpose of taking care of the softer fruits temporarily and the hardy fruits for a longer term of storage.

\$6,000 FREIGHT ON NURSERY STOCK.

Suzuki & Iida had to pay freight and duty of nearly \$6,000 on one big shipment of nursery stock received by overland route from Japan last week, says American Florist. The goods were Japanese maples, wisterias, sciadopitys and a variety of evergreens and Mr. Suzuki thinks this one of the largest invoices in its class ever coming to New York.

IN CANADA.

Toronto, Ont., April 12.—Pelham Nursery Co.: "Business for this spring delivery has been fair. Our surplus this year is small, owing to our not having had a very heavy stock for this season's sales. The exceptionally severe weather of this past winter hurt business. We will have a heavy list of stock to offer for the new season, and our planting this year will be larger than ever."

AMERICAN NURSERIES COMPANY.

The Jonesboro, Ark., Nursery and Plantation Company has been changed to the American Nurseries Company and the capital stock has been increased from \$2,500 to \$10,000. The officers are: W. J. Hughes, president; J. B. Gregg, treasurer; I. O. Hughes, vice-president; C. M. Galeener, secretary and general manager; J. H. Hawthorne, counsel. The following are stockholders: J. B. Harper, Nashville, Tenn.; J. Feldwisch, St. Louis, Mo.; W. J. Hughes, St. Louis, Mo.; C. M. Galeener, Jonesboro, Ark.; W. B. Teters, Corning, Ark.; I. O. Hughes, Jonesboro, Ark.; J. H. Hawthorne, Jonesboro, Ark.; L. B. Ligon, Kennett, Mo.; J. B. Gregg, Jonesboro, Ark.; J. H. Gant, Jonesboro, Ark.; M. I. Hughes, Jonesboro, Ark.; B. O. Hughes, Jonesboro, Ark.; P. S. Hudspeth, Luxora, Ark.; T. E. Baldwin, Kennett, Mo.; Chas. E. Petrie, Poplar Bluff, Mo.; C. B. Gregg, Jonesboro, Ark.; B. J. Harrison, Lake City, Ark.; J. C. Harrison, Lake City, Ark.; J. G. Sudbury, Blythesville, Ark.; C. H. French, Cape Girardeau, Mo.; A. A. Keller, Jonesboro, Ark.; J. W. Ligon, Kennett, Mo.; C. B. Poland, Jonesboro, Ark.; H. H. Houghton, Jonesboro, Ark.

Three hundred and twenty acres of land have been added to the nursery, and a greenhouse will soon be constructed in Jonesboro for the growing of plants and flowers for the retail trade.

Among Growers and Dealers.

James Mott, Miami, Fla., died on April 13th.

Mark S. Stone, San Jose, Cal., died recently aged 39 years.

There has been an unusual demand for nursery stock in British Columbia.

Four carloads of trees from Oregon recently entered the Okanagan district of British Columbia.

Barnes Brothers' Nursery Company, of Wallingford, Conn., has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$15,000.

It is estimated that 250,000 trees were planted this spring in the Yakima, Wash., valley. Last year 150,000 trees were planted there.

A. J. Baumhoefner and Hugh Williams have purchased the interests of Hugh Harrington and W. P. McFann in the Williamsburg, Iowa, nursery.

John Porterfield has several his connection with Puckett's department store Traer, Ia., and will give his entire attention to the nursery business.

Thornton Stark, has charge of the branch nursery establishment of Stark Brothers of Louisiana, Mo., at Portland, N. Y. He reports a good business.

The Aurora Nursery Company, Aurora, Ill., has been incorporated with a capital of \$5,000. The incorporators are J. K. Newhall, J. A. Young and F. C. Grometer.

It is said that Yakima County, Wash., will plant nearly half a million trees this year. Last year there were set out 267,000 trees and the orchards already cover 15,000 acres.

The Cottage Gardens Company, Queens, N. Y., has been incorporated; capital, \$60,000. Directors: C. W. Ward, Wilhelmina S. Ward, and J. C. Gowing, of Queens Borough.

The Barnes Brothers Nursery company, of Wallingford, Conn., has been incorporated at Hartford, capital \$15,000. The incorporators are J. Norris Barnes, John R. Barnes and Albert Van Leuvan.

The Chicago Tree Planting society was organized April 13th with the following officers: President, O. C. Simonds; vice-president, Edwin A. Kanst; secretary, George E. Hooker; treasurer, L. V. LeMoyné.

D. Hill, Dundee, Ill., will arrange for the bureau of plant industry, a model farm with fifty groves made up of trees of different varieties from all parts of the country. More than \$1,000 will be expended on the display.

Prof. Carl Schumann, curator of the Royal Botanical Museum, Berlin, Germany, is dead. With the exception of the aged Sir Joseph Dalton Hooker, no one probably had so comprehensive knowledge of flowering plants as had he.

C. W. Ward, of Queens, N. Y., reports that he has disposed of a half interest in his new red seedling carnation No. 303, which scored 92 points at the Detroit convention, to the J. D. Thompson Carnation Company, of Joliet, Ill., for a consideration of \$1,000.

A report from Glenwood, Col., says that John F. Spencer, a nurseryman of Grand Junction, has, after seven years' work, produced a seedless apple. The new fruit resembles the seedless orange in that the meat is solid and there is a slightly hard substance in the navel end. The trees have no blossoms.

County Fruit Inspector Beck reports that for the month of March 165,000 fruit trees were received by farmers and orchardists in the Yakima valley. Of this number 15,000 were received at Kennewick. Mr. Beck says that when the time for planting is past this spring the total, counting those received last fall, will foot up 400,000. Every district in the valley got a share of these trees.

Nurseries in Connecticut have somewhat increased in acreage during the year and probably now have a total area of about 500 acres. There is a decided tendency among the smaller nurserymen to keep on hand a larger stock of those trees and shrubs not attacked by the scale and to buy each year from the large nurseries, as needed, their fruit trees and other stock that is especially liable to infestation.

IN THE EAST.

Some Damage to Nursery Stock By Cold Weather—Heavy Sales at Geneva Notwithstanding—Late Spring in New York State Retarded Shipping—At Rochester.

Geneva, N. Y., April 20.—Nurserymen at this point report that peaches, sweet cherries and European plums are damaged by the weather about 50 per cent.; there has also been considerable damage by field mice. It is estimated that the Geneva nurseries will ship this year about 4,500,000 trees representing an aggregate of nearly half a million dollars in business.

Rochester, N. Y., April 9.—Brown Brothers Co.: "Trade has been quite satisfactory with us, although we have not sold as much as we would have done had the winter been less severe. We expect to make our usual plantings this spring, and feel that the future looks bright."

Rochester, N. Y., April 14.—H. S. Taylor & Co.: "Owing to the weather conditions during the past season, we have felt the effect in our retail trade; on account of the severe weather it has been impossible for our salesmen to get about, and in consequence, sales have shown a decided falling off."

"As regards the wholesale trade, it looks as if there was going to be a pretty good clean up in most every line of stock this spring. The prospects for the coming season, we think, were never better, and we are planning to plant out a large amount of a general line of fruit and ornamentals."

"On the whole, we have been fairly well pleased with the past season's business, and look for much better business during the coming summer."

Rochester, N. Y., April 19.—John Charlton & Sons: "Owing to the severe winter, we did not anticipate as large a business as usual this spring. It has, however, exceeded our expectations, and the result is a very good business has been done. We think, so far, that the spring's sales, will rank with the average spring sales of the past few years."

"There has been, however, more surplus stock offered this spring than usual; which it seems is being worked off quite satisfactorily. Prices have been well maintained, and we think that the trade in all its branches has been remunerative. This spring's weather has been very disagreeable, and unfavorable for early packing, with frost and snow up to this 19th day of April 1904."

Dansville, N. Y., April 20.—James M. Kennedy: "At the present time nurserymen are busy digging and shipping, all of the wholesale orders have been shipped, and our retail packers are doing more than their usual business. Prices have ruled high and the nurserymen have had a prosperous year. Plantings will be about the same as they have been for the past three years. Some stock has already been planted, but a greater portion is still in the cellar owing to the lateness of the season. We have had a long, severe

winter, and early in the season it was thought a great deal of damage had been done by the extreme cold, but now that the frost is out of the ground and a more thorough and complete examination is possible we find the damage so much lighter than was anticipated that we can congratulate ourselves.

"It is generally understood that collections have been above the average and the nurserymen in Dansville will have about the same amount of stock to offer this season as usual."

"Never in the history of the trade was their so little surplus as Dansville had to offer this spring. A greater portion of the stock was shipped last fall and the bulk of the stock that was carried over for spring trade was in the storage which has enabled the shippers to get their stock to their customers on time and in good condition."

PIONEER NURSERIES COMPANY.

The Pioneer Nurseries Company, Salt Lake City, Utah., is one of the oldest and best known of the western nursery concerns. It was established in 1850 and incorporated in 1893. Its directors are: Sidney Tuttle, George J. Foster, W. E. Rossney, M. E. Callahan, and John Watson. The accompanying photo-engraving is that of the secretary of the company, John Watson, who was born at Brenham, Tex., 33 years ago. His father, William Watson, established the Rosedale Nurseries in Texas in 1859. John Watson was thus raised in the nursery business, becoming thoroughly familiar with its details, outside and inside. He was educated in the local public schools and graduated from the University of Texas in 1891; he studied law, but the force of heredity and environment was too strong to overcome, so he became associated with his father in the nursery business. After the death of the father, the business was continued by



JOHN WATSON
Salt Lake City, Utah.

the brother of John Watson and the latter branched out for himself. He was associated with the Phoenix Nursery Company, at Bloomington, Ill., as a member of their office staff. Then he decided to take the advice of the late Horace Greeley and go west, two years ago.

Mr. Watson is now a director and secretary of the Pioneer Nursery Company, which has 200 acres devoted to nursery purposes, growing largely for the wholesale trade, a considerable portion of the output going to eastern firms. They grow pears equal to Western New York, better apples than Kansas, and seedlings up to those of Topeka. They are also fruit growers, having quite a fruit farm at Provo, forty miles south of Salt Lake City.

Secretary Watson has interests in Texas which is his home, although he spends but a portion of each year there. Besides his nursery interests he is a director in the King Standard Oil company, a half-million dollar corporation owning 8,000 acres of land in the Farmington oil fields in Utah. He is a member of the various trade organizations, and is vice-president for Utah of the American Association of Nurserymen.

The National Nurseryman

PUBLISHED MONTHLY BY
THE NATIONAL NURSERYMAN PUBLISHING CO., Inc.
205 COX BUILDING, ROCHESTER, N. Y.

PRESIDENT, ... THOMAS B. MEEHAN
VICE-PRESIDENT AND EDITOR, ... RALPH T. OLCOTT
SECRETARY-TREASURER AND BUSINESS MANAGER, ... C. L. YATES

The only trade journal issued for Growers and Dealers in Nursery Stock of all kinds. It circulates throughout the United States and Canada.

Official Journal of American Association of Nurserymen.

AWARDED THE GRAND PRIZE AT PARIS EXPOSITION, 1900.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

One year, in advance, ...	\$1.00
Six Months, ...	.75
Foreign Subscriptions, in advance, ...	1.50
Six Months, " "	1.00

Advertising rates will be sent upon application. Advertisements should reach this office by the 20th of the month previous to the date of issue.

Payment in advance required for foreign advertisements. Drafts on New York or postal orders, instead of checks, are requested.

Correspondence from all points and articles of interest to nurserymen and horticulturists are cordially solicited.

Entered in the Post Office at Rochester, as second-class mail matter.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., MAY, 1904.

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Committee on Cost of Growing Trees—Wilson J. Peters, Troy, O.; W. F. Heikes, Huntsville, Ala.; Theodore Smith, Geneva, N. Y.

STATE AND DISTRICT ASSOCIATIONS.

AMERICAN NURSERYMEN'S PROTECTIVE ASSOCIATION—President, William Pitkin, Rochester, N. Y.; vice-president, A. L. Brooke; secretary, Thomas B. Meehan, Dreshertown, Pa.; treasurer, Peter Youngers. Meets annually in June.

NURSERYMEN'S MUTUAL PROTECTIVE ASSOCIATION—President, N. H. Albough, Phoberton, O.; secretary, George C. Seager, Rochester, N. Y. Meets annually in June.

AMERICAN RETAIL NURSERYMEN'S PROTECTIVE ASSOCIATION—President, Charles J. Brown, Rochester, N. Y.; secretary, Guy A. Bryant, Princeton, Ill. Meets annually in June.

EASTERN ASSOCIATION OF NURSERYMEN—President, W. C. Barry, Rochester, N. Y.; secretary-treasurer, William Pitkin, Rochester, N. Y. Meets annually in January.

WESTERN WHOLESALE NURSERYMEN'S ASSOCIATION—President, F. H. Stannard, Chicago, Kan.; secretary, J. J. Holman, Leavenworth, Kan. Meets in July and December at Kansas City, Mo.

SOUTHERN NURSERYMEN'S ASSOCIATION—President, W. T. Hood, Richmond, Va.; vice-president, Henry Chase, Huntsville, Ala.; secretary, J. C. Hale, Winchester, Tenn. Meets Asheville, N. C., in August, 1904.

SOUTHWESTERN NURSERYMEN'S ASSOCIATION—President, J. W. Preston, Kingfisher, Okl. Terr.; secretary, J. A. Taylor, Wynnewood, Ind. Terr.

TEXAS NURSERYMEN'S ASSOCIATION—President, F. M. Kirkpatrick, McKinney, Tex.; secretary, John S. Kerr, Sherman, Tex.

PACIFIC COAST ASSOCIATION OF NURSERYMEN—President, S. A. Miller, Milton, Ore.; secretary-treasurer, C. A. Johnson, Tacoma, Wash. Meets annually in June.

PENNSYLVANIA NURSERYMEN'S ASSOCIATION—President, W. H. Moon, Morrisville, Pa.; secretary, Earl Peters, Mt. Holy Springs, Pa. Next annual meeting at Harrisburg, in January.

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF RETAIL NURSERYMEN—President, William Pitkin, Rochester, N. Y.; secretary, John B. Kiley, Rochester, N. Y.

PREPARING FOR ATLANTA.

Members of the American Association of Nurserymen are preparing to attend the annual convention of the Association in Atlanta, June 22-24th. The programme committee is at work and an interesting discussion of practical topics is promised. Much will depend upon the willingness of the members to assist the committee in this matter. The southern nurserymen are endeavoring to insure a large attendance of these in the South to greet their northern brethren. Most of the latter will go from the east via Rochester and Washington, on Northern Central and Southern Railways. Side trips before and after the convention are planned by some of the nurserymen.

NURSERY INSURANCE IMPORTANT.

E. Albertson, Bridgeport, Ind., writes: "In regard to the returns from our circular letter with questions relative to insurance on storage buildings, it seems that many nurserymen have not taken the interest in this that we had expected or hoped they would, and so far out of about three hundred letters we have sent out we have only had about 120 replies. Possibly some of them may have overlooked it. Of course, the larger number of replies we can get the better basis it gives us on which to base calculations for business. And the time is getting short now in which to get things in shape for the convention, as this must be done in connection with the wind-up of the spring work and opening up of the summer business."

It would seem that the progressive nurserymen of the American Association would turn in and assist the committee in every way possible in order to bring the matter intelligently before the convention. Mr. Albertson would be glad to receive suggestions, pro and con.

THE SEASON'S TRADE.

We present in this issue reports from leading nurserymen on the nursery trade for the season. Varying conditions are noted. In the West the weather was favorable for handling and shipping stock, with rains to put the ground in good condition. In the East and especially in Western New York, frost and snow until late in April prevented work to advantage on the packing grounds. A very late spring there threw all calculations off. A large volume of business is reported from Winchester, Tenn.; also from Geneva, N. Y. The season's trade was not up to last year's in Maryland. What appeared to be a considerable surplus was afterward much reduced and the light canvass during the severe winter augured well for a good summer business.

Stark Brothers report a satisfactory shipping season, with trade considerably above the average. Again this well known firm argues that the word "surplus" should be eliminated from the nurseryman's vocabulary. Too many have learned to await surplus lists, as the average shopper awaits the bargain day at the department store. This firm believes the prospects generally are favorable and they anticipate a splendid fall trade. They regard the future as encouraging to those who work along reasonable, sensible and legitimate nursery lines.

IN THE WEST.

Season a Good One and Well Sold Out—Trade Conditions as a Whole Satisfactory—Stark Brothers Making Their Usual Planting—At Other Points.

Ottawa, Kans., April 12.—F. H. Stannard & Co.: "The season has been a good one with us and we are sold out closer than we have been before in several years. The weather has been extremely favorable for handling and shipping and the recent rains have put the country in splendid condition; the young stock has wintered well and the conditions are favorable for the early planting. We have been too busy to know what our neighbors are doing, but our plant will be about the same as usual."

Lawrence, Kan., April 4.—A. C. Griesa: "Deliveries pretty much over and planting will be done in ten days more if weather is favorable. Apricots in bloom."

New Haven, Mo., April 11.—New Haven Nurseries: "The season has been late here and very little planting done except what was done early in March. Too much rain the last few weeks."

"There has been some shortage on some varieties of apple, cherry, pear and plum. In fact, the larger grades of plum, cherry and pear are sold close. The surplus in apple is largely in Ben Davis and a few other winter sorts. In peach the surplus seems to be mostly in lighter grades."

"We believe that the planting throughout this section will probably be less than last year. The prospects for a good fall trade at present seem bright, as we shall have a fair peach crop in some sections of the state and so far as we can learn prospects for full crop in other tree fruits was never better."

Louisiana, Mo., April 15.—Stark Bros. Nurseries and Orchards Co.: "We beg to report one of the smoothest and most satisfactory packing and shipping seasons in our history. Trade considerably above the average, this perhaps from the fact that we have made a stronger drive, increased selling force, etc. Season has been most favorable. We have been up to date with our shipping for some days and on the windup believe all marketable stock will be sold close enough."

"A few have reported trade not up to the average, and some wholesalers are complaining that a great many of the retailers, formerly their customers, are now their competitors in the way of offering considerable surplus stock. Nurserymen should make it their business to eliminate from their vocabulary that word "surplus." Too many have learned to await surplus lists as the average shopper awaits the bargain day of the department store."

"We have found trade conditions throughout the country as a whole to be normal and satisfactory. Some localities have suffered from too much winter, others too much moisture, others again too little. Some of these misfortunes, however, may prove to be blessings in disguise."

"We are making our usual plants here at Louisiana and Starkdale, Mo., increasing largely on apple seedlings from Vermont seed at our branch at Atlantic, Ia.; grape vines, gooseberry, currant, Norway maple, small fruit plants etc. at Portland, N. Y.; about our usual plant of fruit trees at

Dansville, N. Y.; considerable increase at Fayetteville, Ark., branch, grafts, seedlings, etc., planted every month during the winter. Stock there already cultivated several times and making a promising start. Our aim and plan being to take advantage of favorable soils, climate, etc., thereby dividing the risk rather than carrying all eggs in one basket."

"We believe the prospects generally are favorable and anticipate a splendid fall trade. In short, regard the future as encouraging to those working along reasonable, sensible and legitimate nursery lines."

North Topeka, Kan., April 13.—Peters & Skinner: "Trade this season has with us been fairly good. It started out a little slow, but the spring has been favorable for a late trade. We find no more surplus at this time of the year than usual. Orders are probably smaller than usual this year, but there are more of them."

"As to the amount of stock to be planted this spring, we think there will be less apple seed and fewer apple grafts and Mahaleb stocks planted than for several years. Have had a cool spring, but weather has been good most of the time and planting is well along."

Beatrice, Neb., April 13.—J. A. Gage: "Our principal spring business is the retail catalogue trade. This was cut short quite a little on our early orders by the unusual drought in Western Kansas and Oklahoma. The later northern trade has been beyond our expectation, much better than last season. The continued cold weather has been a very material help to nurserymen, by extending the season of delivery."

"We believe stock generally will be closed out much closer than last season. Quite a surplus of apple and the price low. We believe, however, the trade generally has been very satisfactory this season."

"Planting will be quite a little lighter than usual owing to the advanced price of labor and scarcity of fruit stocks, and nurserymen feel that they must sell out close and get a good price for what they grow and believe this will have a good effect on future business. Owing to the shortness of the crop of apple seed, there will not be over one-half the amount planted that there would otherwise have been; probably will be better for all concerned. Orders still coming in freely."

Yankton, S. D., April 20.—George H. Whiting: "Trade prospects with me this season are fully up to the average, if not a little ahead, although our season is quite cold and backward, and the number of orders to this date I think is a little behind that of last year; but considering the season, I think our business will be much better than last year. The weather is unusually cold for this season of the year. A little snow fell last night. There is a decided shortage in forest seedlings and currants this season, with about the usual supply of fruit trees, plums, apples, cherries, etc. My planting for this season will be in excess of any past season. Perhaps one-fourth more than any previous season."

E. F. Edmonson, Perry, Ia., has opened a branch office at Cleveland, Okla., under the charge of W. C. Dugan.

Irving Engels of the Home Nursery, Lafayette, Ill., married recently Miss Rose Garner, at the home of the bride's sister in Stillwater, Okla. Dr. L. Wittmack, editor of *Gartenflora*, Germany, and secretary-general of the Royal Horticultural Society of Prussia, is in St. Louis, arranging for the German agricultural section at the World's Fair.

CENTRAL STATES.

What Appeared to Be Considerable Surplus Was Pretty Well Cleaned Up—Light Canvass During the Winter Should Leave Good Field for Summer Business.

Bridgeport, Ind., April 9.—Albertson & Hobbs: "It is hard at this time to give anything like an accurate report on business. This has been a very peculiar season, our shipping season opening up or beginning about the 25th of February from storage, and by the 10th of March from the field, and we have been shipping right along, but the northern trade has held back late and much of it is just now coming in. What it will amount to is hard to tell, having been busy and not had a chance to post or balance up to get much idea how or what the season's business is going to show up.

"We started in with a general line of stock and while there are some items pretty strong in surplus, yet we will not have near as large a surplus as we had last year and if trade keeps up for ten days or two weeks, it looks like stock would be reduced very satisfactorily and we hope the balance the first of June will show a very satisfactory year's business. Owing to a light canvass this winter we certainly will look for a good summer's business. As to planting our own plantings, they will be about the same as they have been for three or four years, not quite so heavy in cherries, but about the same in other stock. As to the planting in the state we have very little idea what that will amount to. From the meager report so far from damage in winter fruits, we do not think there will be as large a supply of stock on hands for fall as there was last year and think, taking it altogether, the nurserymen have a very good prospect ahead for a good business."

Phoneton, O., April 9.—The Albaugh Nursery and Orchard Co.: "The spring trade started slow, on account of the backward and cool weather, but the last few days, orders are coming more rapidly. There may be a few apple trees of $\frac{3}{4}$ size, and some second size peach trees left on hand. Cherries of all sizes are picked up closely.

"The spring plant will likely be short on cherry, stocks being scarce and high. On apple and peach about the usual amount. Not nearly so many small growers in business as formerly."

Charles City, Ia., April 9.—Sherman Nursery Co.: "Trade has been very good with us this season. In fact we do not think that we have ever been more closely sold out at this season of the year than we are at the present. Retail trade has been good and we have had all the wholesale trade we cared to handle under existing circumstances. The spring is opening up very late this year.

"We can see no reason why the prospect for trade is not good for the next year if crop conditions are fairly favorable."

Kalamazoo, Mich., April 13.—Central Michigan Nursery: "We are closing the season's business with a satisfactory increase of trade over the previous year, in all departments. The severity of the winter during January and February had its bad effects on the agents, but we were far ahead of last year when the cold wave came and have made sufficient gains

during the past thirty days to enable us to finish the season with a nice increase of agency business.

"Our wholesale trade pretty well cleaned up our surplus, the demand for apple and small fruits being especially strong during the past month.

"We see no reason why trade should not be good the coming season and believe that first-class stock in the hands of reliable nurserymen will find a ready market at fair prices. Our large blocks of peach budded last summer show evidence of being in prime condition and barring the elements we will have an especially fine lot of peach to offer for late fall delivery. We look upon these as being excellent property, and also regard our blocks of budded apple with equal favor.

"To sum the situation up we might say we are satisfied with the past year's business, and our opinion is that the year to come will be a good one from both the grower's and retailer's standpoint."

Vincennes, Ind., April 18.—W. C. Reed: "We have had a fair trade this spring although not quite up to last season and hardly what we had expected, but have very little surplus except in the off varieties in apple and the two lighter grades in peach and two or three varieties in pear such as Garber and Wilder. With the above exceptions stock has been cleaned up very well, especially in the heavy grades, and the lighter grades in two year will carry over well for fall. Small fruits, shade trees and roses are cleaned up very close. Prices on cherry and plum have held very firm, but apple and peach have not been as satisfactory as we had hoped for. I think the high waters and cold winter have hurt trade considerable, but the brush piles will not be quite as large as last year.

"As to this season's planting, we are not planting as heavy on apple, but are making our usual plant on cherry, having increased on pear, plum, ornamentals and roses, so that our total plant is about the same. However, the planting through the southern part of the state has been much lighter than usual; perhaps not over 50%, largely owing to the increased price of seedlings for grafting and budding.

"The supply of stock for fall will be about the same as it has been for the last two years. Stock came through the winter in fine condition and buds are showing up well. Weather has been very cool and very favorable for planting, which we expect to finish in a day or two. Agents seem to think there is good prospect for a good season and are booking quite a number of orders already and with the prospects for a heavy apple crop see no reason why we should not have a splendid trade, unless there are late frosts that injure the fruit crop yet.

Shenandoah, Ia., April 19.—E. S. Welch: "We have had an excellent trade with favorable weather conditions for handling stock; have been very busy since the first of March with our spring shipments, fortunately were well organized and with our improved facilities, side track, electric lighted buildings, etc., have been able to get all shipments off promptly. Will clean up on most lines closer than we did last spring.

"Our principal surplus will be in small grade fruit trees. Trade on ornamentals, roses and this class of stock continues to increase and is larger with us this spring than last, although last spring we had the largest trade on ornamental stock

In Common Council

WHOLESALE VS. RETAIL PRICES.

Editor NATIONAL NURSERYMAN:—

In the April Number of the NATIONAL NURSERYMAN there is a very interesting letter from E. W. Carby on this subject. We have had the same experience for the past two years that the writer complains of, viz: that certain wholesale nurseries send the very same prices out to planters indiscriminately that they send to us. We have had customers bring their price list along to show us how cheap they could buy trees at wholesale. We can go farther than Mr. Carby and say that trees were shipped here by the car load, and advertised to sell at wholesale prices to planters, using the name of the nursery sending them in the advertisement. We believe such practice to be illegitimate, and unwise in the end. On the other side we get some letters from wholesale men that read like this. "Sometimes through mistake we send a list to a man that is not entitled to it, if you know of any such, you will confer a favor by reporting the fact to us." It is needless to say which of the two kinds we deal with. "Should nurserymen buy of nurserymen who send their wholesale lists to planters" is a very pertinent question. While we do not favor any "boycotting scheme," we think if every retail nurseryman and dealer had a complete list of firms doing such business, that the evil would correct itself very quickly. We think such nurseries would be safe in reducing their planting 50% the first year. Good orchard men usually prefer to see the trees before investing money in them, and are usually willing to pay a fair price for good stock, and know that the reputation of the home nursery is at stake, when they buy trees from the proprietor. If a wholesale grocer should sell a few bills to consumers, all the retail grocers would quit him at once. We all understand that, and we see no reason why the same rule should not apply in the nursery business.

Gainesville, Texas.

A. S. BASSETT & SON.

A TEST NURSERY CASE.

Editor NATIONAL NURSERYMAN:

In the spring of 1902 a nurseryman of Des Moines, Ia., whom we will call Brown sold a bill of nursery stock amounting to about \$100 to a man of Des Moines, Ia., whom we will call Smith. Smith represented to Brown that he wanted the trees to go on a small place owned, as he said, by himself, but which Brown lately found out was owned by his widowed mother with whom Smith was living, and the trees were delivered by Brown to that place and were placed in charge of the mother who managed it, she accepting the goods without protest.

Smith promised to pay for the goods in installments, but after a number of payments had been made, got into bad habits, lost his position and was unable to pay further. Brown made continuous effort to collect, but failed to get anything more than promises and finally filed a mechanic's lien against the property, which was in the name of Mrs. Smith, the

widowed mother and which place was her homestead exempt from ordinary executions. Suit for foreclosure was brought and the Smiths came into court, Mrs. Smith swearing that she had bought the trees from her son and paid him cash for them and disclaiming any bargain whatever with Brown. She swore that her son was not her agent, but legally had been only a boarder at her house, and that he had paid board to her since he was 14 years old. She also swore that a large part of the stock had not been planted on her place at all, but had been sold to another party and that the cash had been paid in that case also. She admitted, however, that the goods had all been delivered together on her grounds.

The defense was that the man Smith was the only party involved in the contract and that Mrs. Smith should be held harmless, Smith of course being judgment proof. The defense also held that nursery stock was not a proper subject for a mechanic's lien and did not come under the meaning of the statutes. The plaintiff claimed that nursery stock was a valuable and permanent improvement and as such could be collected for under the law.

The court held with the plaintiff on every moment and judgment for the full amount was rendered accordingly. The court held that the fact that the defense, Mrs. Smith, had allowed the stock to come on her land without protest, knowing that Brown expected the trees to be planted there, rendered her liable for the payment of the bill and she accordingly paid the claim.

This is a decision of importance to nurserymen, as the point had never before been raised in Iowa and we presume that in many other states the decision has never yet been had. The defense in this case expressed themselves as satisfied with the judgment and did not appeal.

This case covers some points in agency which are also valuable and shows that the mechanic's lien law is an immense help to nurserymen on collections where an attempt is made to beat an honest debt as is many times met with by all nurserymen.

"A law which deprives one class of the community of a part of their property, in order to bestow it upon another class, is an intolerable violation of national justice," and too, "If a person forcibly takes away a part of his property from another person, without any equivalent, it is simple robbery," says History of Economics.

Des Moines, Ia.

S. H. LINTON.

FREE DISTRIBUTION OF TREES.

At the city nurseries, Dorchester, Mass., says an exchange, the free distribution of shade trees has begun. Most of those who had previously made application for trees had them delivered to the expressmen of their respective districts; but there were many persons, some of them quite young, others very old, who appeared in person to get trees. Not only were they eager to get one or more, but many even purchased loam in which to plant their trees. Those in greatest demand were the Rock and Norway maples. The three other varieties that were given away were the elm, the ash and the poplar. There have been many applicants for the purple beech, but this variety is not included in the free distribution.

A. L. LIMMERMAN, Weatherby, Mo.—"I enclose \$1 for subscription for NATIONAL NURSERYMAN. Must have it. Can't tell what's going on among the tree men of the country without it."

in our history. Have not had time to figure up and compare the volume of business with last year's, but think it will be as large, as we were ahead early in the spring.

"Prices have not averaged quite as good on the whole as last year, as competition has been sharp and buyers were late in placing orders.

"We are making an average plant in fruit trees, but increasing on ornamental stock, roses, etc., in order to keep up with the growing demand.

FOR ATLANTA CONVENTION.

CHEAP RATES AND THROUGH SLEEPERS VIA SOUTHERN RAILWAY.

Nurserymen and their friends going to Atlanta, Ga., to attend the National Convention in June are advised that specially reduced rates will be arranged for this occasion by the railroads interested. Through sleeping cars will be operated from Rochester via the Northern Central to Washington, D. C., thence via the Southern Railway to Atlanta.

For those delegates who come from Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, etc., through sleeping cars will be operated from Cincinnati via the Queen & Crescent Route through Chattanooga, thence Southern Railway. Persons desiring berths in these cars should communicate promptly with Mr. C. L. Yates, Business Manager, at Rochester, or with representatives of the Queen & Crescent Route at Cincinnati, or with L. S. Brown, General Agent, Southern Railway, Washington, D. C., C. L. Hopkins, D. P. A., Southern Railway, Philadelphia, A. S. Thwatt, Eastern Passenger Agent, Southern Railway, 271 and 1185 Broadway, New York, and full information will be furnished.

AMERICAN POMOLOGICAL REPORT.

The secretary of this national society of fruit-growers and students of horticulture, announces that the report of the proceedings of the Boston convention has just come from the press and is ready for distribution. This report contains an unusually large amount of valuable matter, including as it does, the addresses of noted scientists and pomologists. Important changes appear in the amended code of nomenclature. For the first time, the pomological history of the middle states is written up; the chapter on ideals in pomology is full of suggestions; the cold storage of fruits is thoroughly discussed. There is also to be found an important contribution on the judging of fruits by the score-card method. Originators of new fruits should acquaint themselves with the method of *ad interim* awards recently adopted by the society whereby the grower can enter a new fruit for a Wilder silver medal at any time of the year. The biennial fee is two dollars; life fee, twenty dollars, payable to Treasurer L. R. Taft, Agricultural College, Mich., or Secretary John Craig, Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y.

Long and Short.

The P. J. Berckmans Co., Augusta, Ga., offer specialties for fall in which many nurserymen will be interested.

The entire nursery plant of the Ortiz Fruit Farm, Mexico, Mo., is offered for sale by C. E. Clark, assignee, Mexico, Mo.

Clean, sharp and lasting carbon papers and typewriter ribbons are offered by the Stationery Supply Co., Rochester, N. Y.

Roses are a specialty with the Jackson & Perkins Co., Newark, N. Y. They have an attractive announcement in another column of this issue.

Fruit and ornamental stock in earload or smaller lots is offered by Albertson & Hobbs, Bridgeport, Ind. Also spades, excelsior and box straps. Special prices on early orders.

E. G. Mendenhall, Kimmund, Ill., is general agent for the smoothing and leveling harrow for nurserymen's use. It is made in two sizes: one horse, six feet; two horse, eight feet.

John Fraser, Huntsville, Ala., will commence June budding the last of May. He offers to grow special orders of June buds of plum and peach for next fall's delivery. He has a complete assortment of varieties true to name. He offers pear, cherry, pecan and ornamental nursery stock.

Recent Publications

Country Life in America for May, with a thrilling salmon-fishing cover in colors, is one of the largest and most beautiful magazines of the season. Devoted to such vacation topics as camping, canoeing, fishing, mountain-climbing, woodcraft and nature study, with timely articles on home-building, chicken-raising and a hundred other subjects as well, it touches upon all sides of work and pleasure under the open sky. Among the leading features are a picturesque article by A. Rudelyffe Dugmore on salmon-fishing in Newfoundland, wonderfully illustrated by his own photographs; "Ten Days in the Woods," the tale of a real camping trip; and "A Camera Hunter's Vacation," with illustrations that show some remarkable results of an amateur photographer's cruise in Florida waters.

The proceedings of the second annual convention of the National Nut-Growers' Association, held at New Orleans, Oct. 28-31, 1903, contain eighteen formal addresses and scientific papers by men of recognized ability and experience, and cover a wide range of subjects of vital importance to the industry. About twenty reports of officers and committees give much new and valuable information. The synopsis of general discussions is of particular interest along various lines, and the book is certain to be of much practical value to those interested in this department of horticulture.

A good deal of human nature is laid bare in F. E. C. Robbins's story, "Candidating," published in the Special May Number of The Youth's Companion (April 28th). There is a story for sensitive girls by Winifred M. Kirkland, a "creepy" account of "A Botanist's Adventure," by Albert W. Tolman, and the conclusion of Arthur Stanwood Pier's story of "The Last Night" at St. Timothy's School. How to make a safe sail attachment to an ordinary canoe is described by John A. Macy. In addition to these there is an article entitled, "The Snakes' Curse," by Sir Harry H. Johnston, K. C. B., recent Commander-in-Chief and Consul-General for the Uganda Protectorate, formerly Vice-Consul in the Kamerun, at which time occurred the experience described in this contribution. The issue is rich in gleanings from biography, diverting anecdotes and miscellaneous sketches.

BOX STRAPS

LIGHT SHEET STEEL STRAPS.

Averaging about an inch in width. Any lengths up to 63 inches.

The best and cheapest material on the market for the purpose. Soft, tough, strong and easily applied. A wire nail can be driven through without previous punching. Write for Price List.

References, - - - - GEORGE PETERS & Co., Troy, Ohio.

WARD-DICKEY STEEL COMPANY,

Manufacturers of Planished Sheet Steel.

Indiana Harbor, Ind.

WANTED

A first-class man for a propagator. One who fully understands his business. Steady work and good salary. Address,
AURORA NURSERY CO., Aurora, Ill.

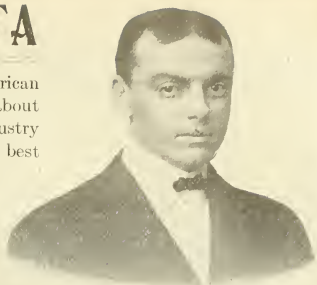
LOOK THEM UP AT ATLANTA

Our Messrs. Campbell and Irvine will attend the meeting of the American Association of Nurserymen at Atlanta and will be pleased to tell you about the very good season the *Western Fruit Grower* has had. The fruit industry is growing in importance, and if you want to reach the fruit farmers to best advantage, you must be interested in *The Fruit Grower*. Ask for information regarding the *World's Fair Number*.



(TRADE MARK)
BROTHER JONATHAN.

class every month, and is the best advertising medium to reach these persons. See our representatives (Badge No. 25), and talk the matter over.



FOR NEXT SEASON

The outlook is good for next season's business. Prospects for fruit are excellent and if the crop matures, there will be increased planting of nursery stock next season. *The Fruit-Grower* reaches over 30,000 farmers of this

THE FRUIT-GROWER COMPANY,

ST. JOSEPH, MO.

BRIDGEPORT NURSERIES

For Fall 1904 and Spring 1905

We will have our usual large supply and complete assortment of stock for the **TRADE** in **CAR-LOAD** or **SMALLER LOTS**.

For early orders special prices will be named.

Apple, Pear, Plum, Cherry, and Quince can be shipped from Dansville, New York.

Apple Trees and Apple Seedlings can be shipped from TOPEKA, KANSAS.

From Bridgeport, Indiana, we are prepared to ship a complete assortment of **Hardy Fruit** and **Ornamental Trees, Plants, Vines, Seedlings, etc.**

Send us your list of wants before placing orders, and we will make you prices.

Personal inspection invited—come and see us.

Spades, the **BEST** and **CHEAPEST**. **Excelsior** (baled) the best packing material for either shipping or storage (cheaper and far superior to Moss.)

Box Straps, soft steel.

Our storage and shipping facilities are unsurpassed.

ALBERTSON & HOBBS

Nine miles west of Indianapolis
on Vandalia Railroad
"New Telephone" in Office.

Bridgeport, Marion Co., Indiana.

(Indianapolis & Plainfield Trolley Line
cars to and from city hourly, pass
our office). Old telephone.

OVER 350 ACRES OF NURSERY. Call Bridgeport, Ind.



ONE OF NATURE'S BEAUTIFUL SPOTS—SILVER CREEK FALLS, NEAR SALEM, OREGON.

Compliments of the
PACIFIC COAST NURSERYMEN'S ASSOCIATION.

The National Nurseryman.

FOR GROWERS AND DEALERS IN NURSERY STOCK.

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"Advertising is necessary for the future success of any business firm."—Lafayette Young, Des Moines, Ia.

Vol. XII.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., JUNE 1904

No. 6

OREGON NURSERIES.

Beginning and Growth of the Business—Mission Fathers the First Planters—Nursery Stock from the East In 1852 By Way of the Isthmus—Modern Conditions.

H. M. WILLIAMSON, EDITOR OREGON AGRICULTURIST
AND RURAL NORTHWEST.

The nursery business on the Pacific coast had its beginnings in Oregon. The first cultivated fruit trees on the Pacific coast were planted in California by the Mission fathers. The Hudson Bay Company had an assortment of apples, pears, peaches and plum trees growing in its garden at Vancouver, now in the state of Washington more than seventy years ago. The missionaries, Whitman and Spaulding, a little later brought to the Pacific coast and planted seeds of apples and pears from which trees were grown, some of which are bearing excellent fruit to this day. All of these planted or propagated trees for their own use and not for sale.

The first movement of home-seekers to the Pacific coast was to Oregon, naturally, therefore, it was Oregon which first attracted the attention of nurserymen.

In 1845 Mr. Henderson Luelling of Salem, Henry County, Iowa, conceived the idea of transporting across the plains in a wagon an assortment of growing trees of standard varieties as a basis for the establishment of a nursery in Oregon. He commenced preparations in the fall of that year, but did not start until the spring of 1847. He had made two boxes which together just fitted into an ordinary wagon box; in carefully prepared soil in these boxes there were growing seven hundred trees, shrubs and vines representing standard varieties and including a large number of varieties of apples and pears and a few varieties of plums, cherries, quinces and flowering plants, also one Isabella grape vine and one gooseberry plant.

SO BOLD AS TO BE AUDACIOUS.

Mr. Luelling's undertaking was so bold as to be audacious. The trip across the plains was a long and arduous one. The majority of those who started counted themselves fortunate to reach their journey's end with a small fraction of the articles with which their wagons were loaded when they started. Mr. Luelling crossed the Missouri river with his precious load on May 17th, 1847. On his way plains he was advised a number of times that his undertaking was hopeless; a clergyman urged him to unload his trees and take the more valuable (?) effects of other emigrants who had more than their teams could haul. The trip was through a dry, thirsty land and over lofty mountain

ranges, but about October first Mr. Luelling arrived safely at The Dalles, Oregon, with nearly all the trees alive. From that point he proceeded by the water route to Milwaukee, Oregon, where he established himself. Mr. George Hinies, who has an encyclopedic knowledge of the pioneer history of Oregon, says it is an unquestioned fact that no other one importation of pioneer days did so much to add to the income and wealth of the people of Oregon as Henderson Luelling's traveling nursery.

Mr. William Meek, who was acquainted with Mr. Luelling in Iowa and knew of his plan, followed his example in a small way; he started at the same time with a few growing trees of standard varieties and, having a lighter load than Mr. Luelling, reached the state first. He temporarily located in Linn county, but in the following spring (1848) took his trees to Milwaukee and entered into partnership with Mr. Luelling in the nursery business under the firm name of, Luelling & Meek. They were able to find at the homes of settlers a few seedling trees, mostly grown from seeds of fruit grown at Vancouver.

EARLY NURSERY EFFORTS.

They also used the wild crap apple and the thorn as stocks for apple and pear trees, and the wild cherry as stock for the stone fruits, but did not have the best of success with these wild stocks. They purchased some apple and pear seed from settlers who arrived in 1849, and in the fall of 1850 were able to graft 18,000 trees. In 1850, Mr. Seth Luelling (he afterwards changed the spelling of his name to Lowelling), a brother of Henderson, arrived from Iowa with a considerable supply of seed and entered the firm of Luelling & Meek. The business grew rapidly; Henderson Luelling went east in 1851 and returned in the spring of 1852 by the way of the Isthmus of Panama, and returned with a fresh assortment of standard trees, plants, etc. In 1853, the firm had four branch nurseries in operation in addition to the home nursery at Milwaukee, and had a total stock of 100,000 trees which were salable at one dollar and upward per tree.

Mr. Joel Palmer also started across the plains in 1847 with a stock of growing trees, but failed to get them through.

Mr. Ralph Geer, who also came across the plains in 1847, brought with him a bushel of apple seed and half a bushel of pear seed, and by 1852 he and his sons had made quite a start in the nursery business.

Mr. P. W. Gillette brought from the east, by way of the Isthmus of Panama, an assortment of nursery stock in 1852. J. W. Ladd started in the nursery business at Butteville in 1850, or soon after. Mr. George Settlementier engaged in the business at Mt. Angel early in the decade of 1850-60.

The first fruit grown from grafted trees in Oregon brought

almost fabulous prices in California, and fruit growing and the nursery business developed with great rapidity in Oregon from 1850 to 1860. Nurserymen were enterprising and brought from the east almost everything in the fruit line which gave promise of being valuable in Oregon. In 1858, 1859 and 1860 the columns of the Oregon Farmer were crowded with articles on fruit growing and the cards of nurserymen were numerous in its advertising columns. Among these advertisers were Luciling & Merrick, J. D. Walling, G. W. Walling & Co., J. W. Ladd, Philip Ritz, William Simmons, R. C. Geer, David D. Prettyman, John R. Porter and Daniel Brock. Among other nurserymen then in the state were Henry Miller and J. H. Lambert, who were in partnership somewhere about that time.

About 1860, fruit trees began bearing extensively in California the price of Oregon dropped from its high standard and the nursery business languished. Articles on fruit growing became rare in the columns of the Oregon Farmer; the advertisements of nurserymen were no more to be found in it, and finally the publication of the paper ceased.

In 1860 the retail price of apple trees in Oregon was ten to twenty-five cents each, and of pear trees thirty to seventy-five cents. As the demand for trees declined in Oregon the nurserymen were compelled to look outside of the state for a market. In the month of March, 1861, a shipment of 6,100 trees was made to Victoria, British Columbia. The more enterprising nurserymen began to push sales of trees in California and by slow degrees the business was built up again, but not on a large scale until the great fruit planting began in the decade of 1880-1890. Oregon nurserymen by that time were finding customers in California who would take carload lots of trees, and there was a sudden great increase in the demand for trees in Oregon, Washington and Idaho. The tree planting boom reached its highest point about 1892, and the great demand for trees, and comparatively high prices obtained for them, induced a large number of men to engage in the business, many of whom, unfortunately, were not fitted by training, or in other ways, to be nurserymen. The sudden collapse of the boom in 1893-1894 was disastrous to nurserymen; trees were offered for sale at prices which would hardly pay for digging and crating or boxing them.

PAVED WAY FOR DEVELOPMENT.

The terrible depression in the business not only drove the unfit out of the field, but almost or quite broke up those who deserved to fare better. This disaster, however, paved the way for a development of the nursery business of the state which would never have been possible under the method of doing business which prevailed prior to the crash. Under the old system the nurserymen made no systematic effort to sell trees direct to planters. They depended mainly on catalogues for the sale of their trees and most of the sales were to local dealers in trees, who usually styled themselves nurserymen, or agents for nurserymen, but were in fact only retail sellers.

The hard times brought new blood into the business, and with it the methods which the experience of successful nurserymen of older states have found essential to success. The business was pushed and customers were developed.

The nursery business in Oregon may be said to have been fairly on its feet again in 1900, since that time its development has been remarkably rapid. The more enterprising nurserymen of the state have worked up the sale of Oregon grown nursery stock throughout all the great expanse of country, from Alberta and Manitoba on the north to Arizona, New Mexico, Texas and even old Mexico on the South. The business of a single nursery provides employment for more persons than any other one industry at the capital city of the state, a place of over twelve thousand inhabitants.

The nursery business now brings more money into the state than any other one horticultural line, excepting apples and prunes.

GROWTH NOT DUE TO BOOMING.

The great growth of the business in the past four years has not been due to any boom in orcharding. In a former period of growth nurseries multiplied and their business grew because of a craze for orchard planting. The growth of the last period has been the result of the efforts of the nurserymen themselves, who have systematically worked up a demand for trees, and have pushed into new and undeveloped regions and created there a demand which they were prepared to supply. The leading nurseries of the state are now conducted with the thorough organization and systematic methods which are characteristic of all great modern enterprises. The change from the old system to the new worked hardship on some of the worthy nurserymen of the old regime, but it was a change which meant progress, and placed the nursery business of the state fully abreast of the times.

From the starting point to the present time the nurserymen of Oregon have been factors of great importance in promoting the welfare of the people of the state and adding to the wealth of the state as a whole.

The limits of this paper do not permit reference to the very valuable work which has been done by Oregon nurserymen in originating and propagating new fruits which have proved of great value.

OREGON NURSERY COMPANY.

SALEM, Ore., May 12—"We had the largest season's business we have ever had and while the latter end of the season has been somewhat later than usual, we find that collections are fairly as good as last year.

"From the present outlook we believe that the nursery business on the Pacific coast is generally very prosperous and there is a bright outlook for the future. All lines of nursery stock never were so closely cleaned up as during the past season with us and many varieties of trees were entirely sold out long before the end of the season. This was especially so in cherries and peaches.

"The winter with us was very favorable for the shipment of nursery stock. Our first shipment was made on the 13th day of October, 1903, and on April 12th we were still sending out odd shipments of trees, making seven months of a continuous shipping season; and during this entire period there was probably not a day in which we could not ship trees. We challenge any other section of the United States to surpass or even equal this record for a long shipping season."

FOR PORTLAND NEXT YEAR.

Reasons Why Convention of American Association of Nurserymen Should Be Held on Pacific Coast In 1905—Lewis and Clark Exposition Year.

The members of the American Association of Nurserymen have been invited to hold their 1905 convention at Portland, Oregon. The Lewis and Clark Exposition is to be held in that city then and added inducements are held out to the nurserymen of the country to meet with their coast brethren.

A member of the Pacific Coast Nurserymen's Association, referring to this matter, says:

"It would be a generous move on the part of the nurserymen of America to hold their annual convention in the city of Portland, Oregon in 1905, at which time the Lewis & Clark Exposition will be in progress, which exposition will commemorate the centennial of the acquisition of the great Oregon country; a territory that has added more to the wealth of the nation in undeveloped natural resources than any other acquired by this government, and particularly in the expansion and development of the nursery interests of the whole country. And yet this vast field is scarcely touched so far as horticultural development is concerned, and the next twenty-five years will surely see more progress and real expansion in the Far West in the nursery business than in any other portion of this land.

"It will not only be a generous act on the part of the National Nurserymen's Association to meet on the Pacific coast and help commemorate the acquisition of this wonderful and resourceful country, but a good business policy on the part of the nurserymen to come to Portland at this time, when the members of the Association can view all the varied products of the original Oregon country gathered together for exhibition purposes, at which time they will be able to see for themselves the wonderful resources and future possibilities of the Pacific coast for the sale of nursery products in the next decade.

"While nurseries will, no doubt, increase and multiply on the Pacific coast the development of the country will be even more rapid and great quantities of nursery stock will necessarily have to be shipped from the East to supply this ever-increasing demand.

OBJECTIONS MET.

"There are but two objections that have been advanced in opposition to holding the convention at Portland in 1905: First, that it is too far away; second, that an exposition city is not a good place to hold a convention. The first argument against holding the convention on the Pacific coast falls by its own weight, for this is a national association and there can be no East or West, no North or South, nor far nor near, and, with the number of nurserymen on the Pacific coast, they are surely justified and entitled in claiming the right to have the convention this once, at least. Besides, the low rates promised by the railroads for the Lewis & Clark Exposition makes it practically as cheap for the nurserymen from the Atlantic coast to come to Portland as it would be for the same men to attend a convention in the city of Chicago.

"The second argument that is it not a good place to hold

the convention on account of the Exposition attracting the members away from the convention, does not apply in this case, for all attending will arrange to stop over in Portland longer than if only going to some city close at home, and will surely be able to spare the necessary time to attend the convention first and see the fair afterwards. Besides, the eastern nurserymen would travel in a special train provided for themselves, and on the three days' trip would be able to visit, and discuss many subjects of mutual interest that are usually discussed in the lobbies of the hotel to the detriment of the sessions of the convention. And there is no doubt that this meeting would be the best attended of any annual convention ever held, for there are doubtless a hundred nurserymen on the coast who would attend, backed by the Pacific Coast Nurserymen's Association, which association will guarantee the success of the meeting and the entertainment of eastern members.

WILL ADD NEW MEMBERS.

"This meeting in Portland will add many new members to the association who, attending these meetings of the association for the first time, will realize the benefits to be derived from such a meeting, and will always thereafter be found present. Nothing will enlarge the scope of the association and give individual members that feeling of national importance that this Pacific coast trip would; enlarging their views of our wonderful country and its immense possibilities for the planting of fruit trees, shrubs and flowers and the development of the nursery business generally.

"Every nurseryman should attend the convention to be held in Atlanta, Georgia, this year and go prepared to vote for Portland, Oregon, as the proper place of meeting in 1905."

DAVIS COUNTY NURSERIES.

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah, May 16—Harness, Dix & Company: "On account of the late backward spring, the outlook for immediate business in Utah is not encouraging; but as a whole, the past season has been an exceptionally good one, in fact a banner year, as we have shipped largely east and west from this point.

"Our trade has been exceptionally good; we have sold all of our stock and we have been turning down orders for the past thirty days.

"As a whole, we think the business is healthy and predict the coming year will be fully as good as the past."

THE MILTON NURSERIES.

MILTON, Ore., May 28th—A. Miller & Sons: Our trade this spring was all that we could ask for, having closed up on all stock in nearly every line, except in Ben Davis, the planters having dropped this variety almost entirely from their list. There was a marked shortage in sweet cherries, especially so in Bing, Lambert and Royal Ann.

"The prospects for trade during the coming season are exceptionally good. Our men are sending in good reports. We believe this is accounted for by the many new settlers who are coming in from the middle and eastern states. The crop prospects were never more favorable at this time of the year, as there has been an abundance of rain.

We feel encouraged in the business and believe there is prosperity ahead for the nurserymen of the great Northwest."

PUGET SOUND'S FUTURE.

Possibilities for Nurseries and Orchards—Many Persons From the East Settling There—Home of the Big Cherry—Fine Prospects for Small Fruit Culture.

JOHN M. STEWART, CHRISTOPHER, WASH.

The past season's business has been a good one, and the outlook is very encouraging for the sale of nursery stock. A great many people are coming in from the east and settling on small tracts of land in the Puget Sound district with the intention of making permanent homes for themselves; they find it a great contrast to the rigorous climate they have been experiencing in the east. This year we have had but very little winter weather to speak of, perhaps a few slight falls of snow, which did not get a chance to lie long enough on the ground to give one the pleasure of a sleigh ride, neither have we had any freezing weather, not over ten degrees below freezing point at the coldest, and in fact we seldom or ever get enough frost to freeze ice to make skating a pastime.

There are not so many large and extensive orchards on the sound as there are in the eastern part of the state, but fruit does well here, and new comers must have a home orchard set out the first thing.

This has been a wonderful spring, it has just kept cool enough to keep back the buds from leafing out, but now at this writing it looks as though summer had burst in upon us all of a sudden. The prospect for an abundant crop of fruit was never brighter, although we never have an entire failure. On the islands of Puget Sound, Vashon, Oreas and San Juan, well colored red winter apples can be raised to perfection, and I have seen just as fine specimens as any from parts of Eastern Washington. It is necessary in order to get the best results to trim the trees and keep them open to the sunlight as much as possible.

The cherry does especially well here; it is the home of the cherry. Such cherries! Large, fine and luscious, they are an eye-opener to any who have never seen them before. There is no part of the world, I venture to say, where they can be excelled. They bear every year abundantly and bring good prices. The Royal Ann and Napoleon Bigarreau are no doubt the finest. There are a number of other good kinds, such as the Bing and Lambert, these are dark sorts, all very large and sweet. Sour varieties (which are used for canning) are being planted extensively for that purpose, such as the Early Richmond and Montmorency. To give some people an idea of the extent of the planting of cherry trees here, I sold to one party for his own private planting 1,000 Bing cherry trees, and to another 175 Montmorency

Plum and prune trees do very well, but are not growing to any extent here. The quince does very well here also.

The peach cannot be depended on as a sure bearer; there

is a variety however, called the Fidalgo (named after an island on Puget Sound) which is hardy and a sure bearer every year.

Grapes can also be raised; such sorts as Moore's Eearly and Niagara are the best on account of their earliness in ripening.

All kinds of small fruits and berries do exceedingly well here, especially the raspberry and blackberry. Puyallup and Summer are famous for their extensive shipments of these berries which are sent by refrigerator service as far east as St. Paul and bring good returns. The varieties planted are the Cuthbert and Red Antwerp raspberry and the Mead or Snyder blackberry, still there is money to be made in planting the Evergreen blackberry which yields enormously; it is, as the name signifies, evergreen, and is a rampant grower and very hardy.

Strawberries do especially well on the slopes of Lake Washington near Seattle and on Vashon Island, and in fact on any of the upland around the Puget Sound basin. The Clark Seedling or Hood River is in particular favor, because of its good shipping qualities. The Magoon is also planted extensively and is a good cropper, it is well adapted to the valley lands where the Clark's will not do well.

Puget Sound is but in its infancy, and its outlook is beyond our conception in its rapid growth and development. It will lead in the not far distant future.

S. A. MILLER.



S. A. MILLER, MILTON, ORE.
President Pacific Coast Nursery Ass'n.

Among the younger nurserymen of the Pacific coast who are rapidly pushing their way to the front is S. A. Miller of A. Miller & Sons, Milton, Oregon.

Born in California July 18th, 1866, he moved with his parents to Umatilla County, Oregon, in 1872, when the country was very thinly settled, except by the native red man. Here on the banks of the Walla Walla river they homesteaded 160 acres of government land within one mile of where since has been built the thriving little city of Milton. His father, A. Miller, started the Milton nurseries in 1876 and is now a retired member of the firm.

Although but ten years of age when his father established the nursery, he was at once initiated into the mysteries of the craft and has ever since worked at the business in all its branches from the planting of the seedling, grafting, budding, training the tree and selling the finished product to the orchardist, and in all these various branches of the nursery business has been entirely successful. In 1896 Mr. Miller assumed the general management of the modest business built up by his father, and under his careful and enterprising management the Milton nurseries has grown to be one of the largest in the Pacific Northwest.

Mr. Miller was instrumental in organizing the Pacific Coast Nurserymen's Association, and at the last meeting held in Portland, Oregon, June, 1903, was elected its president.

In addition to the close attention necessary to a large

nursery business, he has found time to take an active part in the upbuilding of his home town and is popular at home where he is best acquainted, having served several terms as councilman, and in 1897 was elected mayor, which office he now holds, having succeeded himself at each annual election. He is a member of the Board of Regents of Walla Walla college and also a member of the Milton school board.

MOUNT TABOR NURSERIES

Mt. Tabor, Ore., May 16—T. V. Shuman: "Mount Tabor Nurseries are located on the eastern slope of Mt. Tabor, Oregon, a suburb of Portland, three miles from the main business district of the city. We grow a full line of nursery stock, fruit trees, shade trees, ornamentals, small fruit, shrubs, vines, plants and roses.

"Almost all plants do well here excepting the citrus varieties. The nut-bearing trees have passed beyond the experimental stage. Mt. Tabor has an elevation of about 600 feet above sea level; on the west overlooking the city of Portland and the beautiful Willamette river; on the north the Columbia, the only home of the king of all food fishes, "The Royal Chinook Salmon." On the east is a very fertile tract of land, the Powell Valley, producing grain, grass, vegetables, fruits and timber to perfection, also pasturage for live stock the entire year. South, at the base of Mt. Tabor, are two immense reservoirs containing a great volume of water supplied by the snowy peaks and springs from the Cascade mountains, for the benefit of Portland and its suburbs, a city of 110,000 inhabitants.

"Our state enjoys a climate that in mildness and equability is unsurpassed on earth and is unrivalled anywhere else in the United States, and it is as healthful as it is delightful. Oregon is everywhere dotted with schools, colleges, universities and churches.

"The proprietor of these nurseries invites those interested enough to attend the Lewis & Clark Centennial Exposition to be held in Portland next year (1905) to ascend Mt. Tabor and view the beautiful scenery, as well as the nurseries."

MONTE VISTA NURSERIES

SCAPOOSE, Ore., May 11—A. Haladay: "The season has been quite satisfactory to me. Sales have been about twenty per cent. greater than last year, but collections have been somewhat slower on account of the bad weather last fall and lateness of this spring.

"This is a country of tall timbers and the ideal home of the big Northern Spy apple, several carloads of this variety having been shipped out of here this last spring.

"I think the outlook for the nurserymen and fruit-growers of the Pacific coast is very bright."

THE O. F. GRIFFIN NURSERY COMPANY.

POMONA, Cal., May 10—"We have no immense business to report as this has been an off season for our oranges; still we have sold nearly twenty thousand trees.

"The planting of deciduous trees has been small yet nearly all kinds have brought good prices. There has been a large acreage of walnuts planted and it looks as if it would continue. Have sold some over eleven thousand walnut trees this season and will have fully fifteen thousand to sell next season."

Among Growers and Dealers.

Charles W. Stuart, of the firm of C. W. Stuart & Co., is a director of the First National bank of Newark, N. Y.

In honor of the third term of Mayor Orlando Harrison, of Berlin, Md., a banquet was given at the leading hotel of that place last month.

South Carolina has passed a bill providing a penalty of \$5 per day for every day in excess of the time before limited, for unnecessary delay of freight.

Articles of incorporation were filed May 4 by the Watrous Nursery Company of Des Moines, Ia. Capital \$20,000; C. L. Watrous and Charles A. Watrous, incorporators.

Henri VanDerBom of the firm of H. W. VanDerBom & Co., nurserymen, Oudenbosch, Holland, arrived per S. S. Rotterdam, and will make an extensive trip through the states. His address will be in care of McHutchison & Co., 218 Fulton Street, New York.

J. Frank Jones, who for the past six years has been connected with Glen Bros. of Rochester, N. Y., has gone to Lawrence, Kansas, to take charge of the retail business of the Mount Hope Nurseries at that place.

James M. Kennedy, of Dansville, N. Y., has set out this spring 150,000 seedlings in the town of Genesee on one of his farms about fifteen miles from Dansville, situated in the Genesee valley, which is a most desirable place to grow good nursery stock.

H. J. Weber & Sons Nursery Co., at Nursery Station, St. Louis, Mo., write under date of May 2d: "Our season has been the longest we have ever had. Trade opened up here about the first of March and since then we have had all we could do. All the surplus we have consists of peach mostly, a few hundred pear and cherry and possibly 500 apple and a few varieties of grape vines. Our heaviest trade has been in the ornamental line; everything of any size is cleaned up."

THE FRUITLAND NURSERIES.

The largest nurseries in the South growing a general line of fruit and ornamental trees, shrubs and vines and greenhouse plants are owned by the P. J. Berckmans Company, incorporated, proprietors of Fruitland Nurseries, at Augusta, Ga., says the Florists' Exchange. This establishment has been steadily growing larger and becoming more widely known every year since its inception in 1856, and now the products of this company are sent to every section of the United States and to many foreign countries.

The nurseries are situated four and a half miles west from the center of the city of Augusta, Ga., and contain 400 acres, in which are most of the different textures of soil found in that section of the state, thus enabling an enormous number of varieties of nursery stock to be grown to the best advantage in the soil particularly adapted to their growth. Of these 400 acres, 25 are devoted to the choicest and most popular varieties of roses, 275 acres are occupied with fruit trees of thoroughly tested varieties; there are 10 acres in grapes, 15 acres in small fruits, 40 acres in evergreen and deciduous trees and shrubs, and 25 acres in orchards and testing grounds. The immense quantities of peach trees and nut trees handled by this company are grown at the orchards of the Berckmans Bros., Mayfield, Ga., all buds and grafts being cut from healthy, vigorous, bearing trees, thus guaranteeing the stock to be true to label.

The greenhouse department is made up of 60,000 square feet of glass, devoted to the growing of palms, rubbers, citrus fruits, caladiums, and other specialties in immense quantities.

RESOURCES OF OREGON.

Two Million Acres In Cultivation—Willamette Valley the Wealthiest Part—Fruit Industry of 1903 was \$2,501,000 In Extent—The Apple Leads.

JEFFERSON MYERS, PRESIDENT LEWIS & CLARK EXPOSITION COMMISSION FOR STATE OF OREGON.

Oregon lies between the 42d and 46th degrees of north latitude. From north to south the distance is 275 miles, and from east to west about 350 miles. It contains 95,274 square miles, or 60,976,000 acres of land. Of this there is in cultivation about 2,000,000 acres. Oregon has a continuous navigable water front extending from the northern boundary of California northward along the Pacific coast to the mouth of the Columbia river; thence up the Columbia along the northern boundary of the state nearly to its eastern limit. Of this distance 300 miles are along the shores of the Pacific Ocean and 270 miles are along the navigable waters of the Columbia river. The Columbia river furnishes a harbor considered one of the best and safest in the world.

The Cascade mountains extending north and south divide the state into two great divisions, known as Eastern and Western Oregon. The first division embraces the counties of Wasco, Crook, Harney, Lake, Klamath, Wheeler, Gilliam, Morrow, Grant, Umatilla, Sherman, Union, Wallowa, Baker and Malheur. The second division contains the counties of Clatsop, Columbia, Washington, Clackamas, Marion, Linn, Lincoln, Yamhill, Polk, Tillamook, Benton, Lane, Douglas, Coos, Curry, Josephine, Jackson and Multnomah.

The Willamette Valley is the principal valley in the state and the wealthiest part of Oregon. It is drained by the river of the same name, which stream is navigable for a distance of 125 miles from its mouth. It flows northward about midway between the Coast range and the Cascade mountains, and empties into the Columbia river at a point about 100 miles from the ocean.

The valley begins at the Calapooias on the south and extends to the Columbia river on the north, a distance of about 130 miles. It has an average width of about 60 miles and comprises one beautiful sweep of valley of about 7,800 square miles or 4,992,000 acres of land, all of which is highly fertile.

EASTERN OREGON.

Eastern Oregon resembles in form a parallelogram, 275 miles long and 230 miles wide. The surface is diversified by mountains and valleys, rolling and table lands. A watershed is formed by the Blue mountains on the north and the Stein's mountains on the south, in the main parallel with the Cascades and extending the whole length of the state.

From this watershed the land slopes eastward to the Snake river and westward to the lower land east of the Cascades, through which flow the John Day and Deschutes rivers. An extensive tract of country known as Sage Plains lies between the Crooked and Deschutes rivers and the headwaters of Silver creek on the west, north and east, and the highlands of Lake County on the south. Irrigation has developed the fact that this land, which was thought to be unfit for cultivation, is fertile and produces excellent crops. Rain seldom falls, but the land can be easily furnished with an abundance of water from irrigating ditches. The valleys along the various streams on both sides of this watershed have long been noted for their richness and fertility.

The population of the state of Oregon at the present time is about 500,000. It is estimated that there is over twenty five million acres of vacant land yet untaken in the state, a great deal of which can be made very valuable and homes established for many families.



JEFFERSON MYERS.

There were in the state at the end of the year 1903, 94 banks, with an aggregate deposit of \$60,615,000. This will indicate something of the wealth-produced here. There are 1,608 miles of railway trackage in the state, the principal lines being the Oregon Railroad & Navigation Company, from Portland to Huntington, and the Southern Pacific from Portland to Ashland. Portland's export trade with foreign countries for the year 1903, amounted to about \$11,000,000, and the export from this port is one of the largest in the United States.

At Salem, the state capital, in Western Oregon, is the most important hop producing district to-day in the United States. The crop for 1903, amounted to about 85,000 bales out of a district of about 20 miles around this point, valued at \$3,500,000, a large portion of this being profit to the grower.

NATURAL PRODUCTS

The salmon industry on the Columbia river, the chief canneries being located at Astoria, produced about \$3,700,000 worth of fish for the year of 1903. The product is not all canned, but large quantities of the fish are shipped east in cold storage and there marketed.

The forests of Oregon produced for the year of 1903 over one hundred million dollars, including poles, ties, cordwood, hard wood, manufactured wood and lumber. The mines, located chiefly in Southern Oregon, and in Baker and Union Counties in Eastern Oregon, with coal mines in Coos, Morrow and other counties, produced all told about \$6,000,000. The live stock brought in for the year 1903, through sales to the meat packers, over \$12,500,000, while butter, cheese and milk brought \$1,200,000. Poultry and eggs brought over \$4,250,000, not including the amount consumed by the producers. There was produced wool and mohair valued

at \$3,200,000. The wool and mohair produced in this state are of a very fine quality and bring the highest market price as a rule. It is estimated that about one-tenth of this product is manufactured by the mills of Oregon into blankets, flannels and other goods, and that the products from these mills for the year 1903 amounted to nearly two million dollars. There was produced from wheat, corn, hay, potatoes, barley and vegetables for the year 1903 over \$75,000,000. In the eastern part of the state the yield of wheat is very large, and perhaps is not equalled in any other state in the Union. Corn is raised in the Willamette Valley and in Southern Oregon, and makes very good crops. In nearly every portion of the state the hay crop is as a rule good, and the amount is very large, a part of it being shipped to foreign countries. The yield of potatoes is large and of very fine quality, and they are shipped all over the United States. A large amount of barley is produced and shipped for the Oriental trade. Vegetables are being canned and preserved in various ways for the market, production being large and inexpensive.

As for the fruit business in Oregon, everything seems favorable to its success and prosperity. The receipts for the year 1903 show an increase of over \$200,000 over those of the preceding year, and although perhaps not more than one-twentieth of the land suitable for the purpose is in orchards, already the receipts from this industry are among the most important of the state's assets, the total for 1903 being \$2,501,000. The apple leads and is destined to lead in commercial importance from this time forward. The acreage of apple orchards is rapidly increasing and the excellency of the product has made Oregon apples famous all over the world and causes them to bring a superior price wherever put on sale. There are no "off years" in Oregon, and properly cared for the apple crop is sure for an indefinite period, as the age limit has never been reached on the trees, there being trees 50 years old that still produce vigorously. The opportunity for up-to-date orchardists is nowhere equalled outside the limits of this wonderful Oregon.

But while the apple is to lead there are other varieties of fruit which yearly add large wealth to the coffers of the Oregon farmer. In some of them, too, Oregon leads the world and its cherries, especially the Royal Anne, and pears, as well as small fruit, are sold in the markets of New York, Philadelphia and London without regard to the prevailing prices, since they have practically no competition. The larger portion of these fruits, is, of course, canned for the market and buyers have not been able to contract for the amounts they wish. One local canner could have sold to one firm in London more pears than he could pack in three years.

The conditions indicate that in course of time Oregon will become the packing center for special lines of fruit, in the growing of which she excels. These include berries, cherries, apples, Bartlett pears and plums. Northwestern Oregon cannot always depend on a crop of peaches, but they can be packed in Southwestern Oregon. They grow well in the Snake River Valley and in the vicinity of The Dalles, and in the course of time those sections will have their own peach canneries. The east cannot compete with Oregon at all as regards Bartlett pears and cherries, so that

there will be room for as large a supply as the growers care to produce.

THE PRUNE CROP

In 1903 the prune crop of Oregon was estimated at 25,000,000 pounds, not including some 5,000,000 pounds grown in a portion of Washington, which is commercially a part of Oregon. The total crop of what are called "Oregon prunes" is about 30,000,000 pounds. Estimating the average price at $3\frac{1}{2}$ cents a pound, the entire crop was worth about \$1,125,000. While the establishment of the prune industry has been full of difficulties, it is now recognized as one of the permanent and profitable enterprises of the state.

With the continued application of scientific business methods to the fruit business, the best example of which is found at the present time in the Hood river country, each year will see a great step in advance in the extent of acreage, the production per acre and the profit derived, and no business of which we have knowledge offers a better opportunity for pleasant, profitable and healthful work.

The Lewis and Clark Centennial Exposition Commission, which I have the honor to represent as president, was appointed by the Governor of the state of Oregon, in accordance with the provisions of an Act of the Oregon legislature, which appropriated \$500,000 to be expended by said Commission in aiding to hold an international exposition at Portland, Oregon in 1905. This Exposition will commemorate the 100th anniversary of the exploration of the Oregon country by Lewis and Clark in an expedition planned by President Jefferson, which resulted in giving our government its first foothold on the Pacific coast. At this exposition there will be made a display of the resources of this Oregon country, tending to show the tremendous increase in wealth which has taken place in the past fifty years, and the possibilities of its still undeveloped resources. A larger object of the exposition is to demonstrate the possibilities of trade with the Orient, and to this end the magnificent government exhibit from the Philippine Islands will be of great value. A beautiful site has been secured and prepared and with the participation of the other states of the Union and of the national government, and the kindness of the transcontinental railroads in granting low rates, a successful exposition and large attendance should be assured beyond a possibility of doubt.

THE FRESNO NURSERIES

FRESNO, Cal., May 10, 1904—F. H. Wilson: "The sale of nursery stock throughout the great San Joaquin Valley of California has been very good the past season, indicating that farmers have faith in the fruit industry and they are investing their money with prospect of good returns.

"The Fresno Nurseries of Fresno and Dinuba, California, have just closed their season's business and the aggregate sales of this concern show considerable increase over former years, in fact the season has proved a very profitable one from a nurseryman's standpoint.

"The outlook for next season's plant throughout the state is very good and with a good winter rainfall the sale of nursery stock generally in California will average as well as this season, if not more. In Central California, the sale of Raisin grape vines has been very active and a great many vine grapes have also been planted. Fruit trees have sold well throughout the state and the season all around has been a good one and fully up to expectations."

CHICO RANCHO NURSERY.

Founded By General John Bidwell, Pioneer Fruit Grower and Nurseryman—Historical Oak, Sir Joseph Hooker, Largest in the World.

Among the earliest pioneers on the Pacific coast was the late General Bidwell; he arrived in California in 1841, then a young man of twenty-one; shortly after his arrival he acquired the famous Rancho del Arroya Chico, and so laid the foundation of the most famous ranch in the state of California, and perhaps the greatest fruit ranch in the world. From the time he purchased this ranch he devoted his time to the improvement of his landed estate.

Always a lover of nature, yet devoted to improvement in its best sense, General Bidwell, while retaining much of the natural beauty of the Rancho Chico, has brought into action the most diversified system of improvement to be found within the limits of any state. His experimental tests with new and promising varieties were numberless and continuous throughout a long series of years, and probably no one man did so much to determine and proclaim the horticultural possibilities of California as General Bidwell. In his experimental orchard are to be found more than four hundred varieties of trees in bearing, and so great was his zeal and confidence in the fruit industry that in the early fifties he rode on horseback from the Rancho Chico to the old Spanish Mission of San Luis Rey, a distance of more than five hundred miles to procure the trees for his first planting, and since that date with each recurring year he has added to his orchard extension, until now, two thousand acres of thrifty and productive fruit trees beautify and enrich this wonderful property. Here are to be found almost every variety of fruits and nuts that will grow in a semi-tropical climate.



SIR JOSEPH HOOKER OAK ON RANCHO CHICO.

AN IMMENSE OAK.

The great English botanist, Sir Joseph Hooker, once visited General Bidwell, and stated that England and California were peculiarly the home of the oak, and although he had seen all the oaks famous for their size in England, the one on the Rancho Chico was larger than any in his country. General Bidwell paid him the compliment of naming the oak after him. It is over twenty-six feet in circumference

six feet above the ground, and its branches have a spread of one hundred and fifty feet. This immense tree has had a growth of one foot per year since first measured by General Bidwell over twenty-five years ago; it is extensively known as the Sir Joseph Hooker Oak, and annually receives the visits of many travelers.

The proprietors of the Chico Nursery Co., before locating their nursery, made extensive examinations into the soil and climatic conditions of California generally, and after the most careful investigation of the soil, climate, and other considerations for an ideal nursery location, finally selected a tract at Chico near this famous oak as the best on the Pacific coast, which is equivalent to saying, the best in the United States. That their judgment was correct has been fully demonstrated by the past season's business, as they were compelled to close their sales during the season just past, shortly after the first of the year, on account of having

received orders covered their immense stock. There are very bright prospects for the coming season, and they have increased their plant four-fold to meet the increased demand.

SEAT OF U. S. EXPERIMENT STATION.

No better proof could be had of the wise selection of Chico as a great nursery center, than the fact that here is to be located the great United States Ex-

periment Station for the Bureau of Plant Industry of the Department of Agriculture; and that after a careful examination by government experts the Hooker Oak tract at Chico was chosen as the most favorable spot in this wonderful state.

The experimental tests already made by General Bidwell had proven the great horticultural capabilities of this locality and its adaptability to the growth of trees and plants; this, together with the very rich sandy loam, soil fifteen to twenty feet in depth, free from alkali and coarse gravel, holding moisture well, and the freedom from both injurious hot winds and hard frosts, with an unlimited water supply a few feet below the surface make this the truly ideal spot for nursery and experimental purposes to be found in this country. Fine transportation facilities also added weight in selecting this point.

The great value of the United States Experiment Station to the entire country can hardly be fully appreciated at present, and to Chico and vicinity it is beyond estimate, as all new varieties discovered by the entire corps of skilled scientific explorers sent out by the Department of Agriculture will here be gathered and thoroughly tested.

A. MCGILL.

Mr. McGill was born in Western Ontario, Canada, and his early life was spent on the farm, where he passed through and graduated from the public schools, and for a short time attended one of the higher institutions of learning in that country.

From boyhood his mind was bent on commercial pursuits, and at the early age of sixteen in 1882 he engaged with the firm of E. C. Pierson, nurserymen of Waterloo, New York, as travelling salesman, and from the very beginning was eminently successful in his chosen calling. On account of his extreme youth, he was known all over Western Ontario as the baby tree-man. Being ambitious and energetic he at once pushed himself to the front, as a successful nursery salesman, and in four years was the leading salesman amongst a large force on the road for the Waterloo nurseries.

In the spring of 1886, he in company with his brother P. J. McGill, formed a partnership, under the firm name of McGill Bros., of London, Ontario, as dealers in nursery stock, and for the next five years he was the leading spirit in that firm, and built up a large and profitable business.

Being ambitious to increase the firm's trade faster than his partner desired, he sold out his interest to his brother, and at once started for the west, first going to the state of Washington and the next year to Oregon. In the following spring he formed a partnership with M. McDonald, who was for five years in the employ of the old firm of McGill Bros. The new firm was known as McGill & McDonald, and did business under that name for three years, when the Oregon Nursery Co. was incorporated, and he became secretary and treasurer, which position he still holds.

It is largely due to his untiring energy and push, together with close application to the details of the nursery business that his company stands out prominent amongst all the leading nurseries on the Pacific coast to-day, whose operations extend from British Columbia and the Canadian Northwest territories in the north to California, Arizona, Texas and Old Mexico on the south. This enterprising company, not content with having covered the Pacific coast with their salesmen have during the past winter opened an office in Detroit, Michigan, where men will be managed and sales pushed throughout the entire Eastern States and Canada.

Mr. McGill is amongst the youngest of the nurserymen in the United States who represents large nursery interests. His company being amongst the most extensive operators in the production and sale of nursery products in the whole country.

He has always taken a great interest in association work, and was instrumental in the formation and building up of the old Oregon Nurserymen's Association, and one of the leaders in the formation of the Pacific Coast Nursery Association, which association is now in active operation, and doing some good work for the nurserymen of the Pacific coast.

REMLINGER BROTHERS.

VANCOUVER, Wash., May 12—"Will say in regard to last season's business that it was fully up to expectations, the demand for trees being very brisk and collections very good. As for the future, we think the outlook from a nurseryman's standpoint is very bright.

"Vancouver, now headquarters for the great prune industry of Clarke county, which we believe ranks all other sections in the Northwest, is also the great military reservation on which the government is now spending thousands of dollars. Its present site was once the Hudson Bay Company's headquarters when the major portion of the Northwest was claimed by the British."

CHICO NURSERY COMPANY.

CHICO, Cal., May 16—"The only fault that we have to find with the past season is that we did not have nearly enough trees to supply our trade. Our stock of peaches, cherries and prunes were exhausted very early in the season, and we had to turn down orders for trees at the latter end. The season's business has been all around a good one with us; collections have been fairly good, and the prospect for the future is very bright. We will have a very large stock for the coming season.

"It is rather too early at this time to report on sales for the coming year. We believe that the nursery business generally is in a very healthy condition, and especially so in our section of the state."

AT NEWARK, N. Y.

NEWARK, N. Y., May 3—Jackson & Perkins Co.: "It appears as if the weather man of this section had been on our side this spring for the cool weather during April was just what we needed to keep

stock dormant and lengthen out the shipping season. The frost remained in the ground here usually late, we were unable to do much digging before the fourth to the fifth of April, this obliged us to keep our Western and Southern customers waiting awhile for some items, but fortunately we got a pretty complete assortment into our collars last fall before the winter shut down on us.

"So far as sales are concerned, we are pretty well cleaned up and have nothing to complain of. There appeared to be some slump in prices after midwinter on nearly all lines of stock. It was caused, we presume, by the falling off of retail sales consequent on the remarkably severe weather that prevented salesmen from getting about. From all we can learn, however, the last few weeks of the season were exceptionally good with most of the leading retailers and partly made up for the smaller sales of the winter. We believe that very little stock of marketable sizes was carried over and seen no reason to expect especial surplus in any lines next season."



A. MCGILL, SALEM, ORE.
Oregon Nursery Co.

The National Nurseryman

PUBLISHED MONTHLY BY

THE NATIONAL NURSERYMAN PUBLISHING CO., Inc.

205 COX BUILDING, ROCHESTER, N. Y.

PRESIDENT, ... THOMAS B. MEEHAN
 VICE-PRESIDENT AND EDITOR, ... RALPH T. OLCOTT
 SECRETARY-TREASURER AND BUSINESS MANAGER, ... C. L. YATES

The only trade journal issued for Growers and Dealers in Nursery Stock of all kinds. It circulates throughout the United States and Canada.

Official Journal of American Association of Nurserymen.

AWARDED THE GRAND PRIZE AT PARIS EXPOSITION, 1900.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

One year, in advance, ...	\$1.00
Six Months, ...	.75
Foreign Subscriptions, in advance, ...	1.50
Six Months, " "	1.00

Advertising rates will be sent upon application. Advertisements should reach this office by the 20th of the month previous to the date of issue.

Payment in advance required for foreign advertisements. Drafts on New York or postal orders, instead of checks, are requested.

Correspondence from all points and articles of interest to nurserymen and horticulturists are cordially solicited.

Entered in the Post Office at Rochester, as second-class mail matter.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., JUNE, 1904.

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF NURSERYMEN.

President, N. W. Hale, Knoxville, Tenn.; vice-president, Frank A. Weber, St. Louis, Mo.; secretary, George C. Seager, Rochester, N. Y.; treasurer, C. L. Yates, Rochester, N. Y.

Executive Committee—William Pitkin, Rochester, N. Y.; Peter Youngers, Geneva, Neb.; John S. Kerr, Sherman, Tex.

Committee on Transportation—President Hale, ex-officio; A. L. Brooke, N. Topeka, Kan.; J. H. Hale, South Glastonbury, Conn.; E. Albertson, Bridgeport, Ind.; M. McDonald, Salem, Ore.

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Committee on Legislation—C. L. Watrous, Des Moines, Ia.; Silas Wilson, Atlanta, Ga.; George A. Sweet, Danville, N. Y.; William Pitkin, Rochester, N. Y.; E. M. Kirkpatrick, McKinney, Tex.

Committee on Program—J. H. McFarland, Harrisburg, Pa.; Harlan P. Kelsey, Boston; Charles A. Ilgenfritz, Monroe, Mich.

Committee on Publicity—Ralph T. Olcott, Rochester, N. Y.; Orlando Harrison, Berlin, Md.; Prof. W. G. Johnson, New York City.

Committee on Exhibits—R. C. Berckmans, Augusta; J. C. Hale, Winchester, Tenn.; M. B. Fox, Rochester.

Committee on Cost of Growing Trees—Wilson J. Peters, Troy, O.; W. F. Heikes, Huntsville, Ala.; Theodore Smith, Geneva, N. Y.

STATE AND DISTRICT ASSOCIATIONS.

AMERICAN NURSERYMEN'S PROTECTIVE ASSOCIATION—President, William Pitkin, Rochester, N. Y.; vice-president, A. L. Brooke, secretary, Thomas B. Meehan, Dreshertown, Pa.; treasurer, Peter Youngers. Meets annually in June.

NURSERYMEN'S MUTUAL PROTECTIVE ASSOCIATION—President, N. H. Albaugh, Phoneton, O.; secretary, George C. Seager, Rochester, N. Y. Meets annually in June.

AMERICAN RETAIL NURSERYMEN'S PROTECTIVE ASSOCIATION—President, Charles J. Brown, Rochester, N. Y.; secretary, Guy A. Bryant, Princeton, Ill. Meets annually in June.

EASTERN ASSOCIATION OF NURSERYMEN—President, W. C. Barry, Rochester, N. Y.; secretary-treasurer, William Pitkin, Rochester, N. Y. Meets annually in January.

WESTERN WHOLESALE NURSERYMEN'S ASSOCIATION—President, F. H. Stannard, Ottawa, Kan.; secretary, E. J. Holman, Leavenworth, Kan. Meets in July and December at Kansas City, Mo.

SOUTHERN NURSERYMEN'S ASSOCIATION—President, W. T. Hood, Richmond, Va.; vice-president, Henry Chase, Huntsville, Ala.; secretary, J. C. Hale, Winchester, Tenn. Meets at Asheville, N. C., in August, 1904.

SOUTHWESTERN NURSERYMEN'S ASSOCIATION—President, J. W. Preston, Kingfisher, Okl. Terr.; secretary, J. A. Taylor, Wynnewood, Ind. Terr.

TEXAS NURSERYMEN'S ASSOCIATION—President, E. M. Kirkpatrick, McKinney, Tex.; secretary, John S. Kerr, Sherman, Tex.

PACIFIC COAST ASSOCIATION OF NURSERYMEN—President, S. A. Miller, Milton, Ore.; secretary-treasurer, C. A. Tonneson, Tacoma, Wash. Meets annually in June.

PENNSYLVANIA NURSERYMEN'S ASSOCIATION—President, W. H. Moon, Morrisville, Pa.; secretary, Earl Peters, Mt. Holly Springs, Pa. Next annual meeting in Harrisburg, in January.

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF RETAIL NURSERYMEN—President, William Pitkin, Rochester, N. Y.; secretary, John B. Kiley, Rochester, N. Y.

THE ATLANTA CONVENTION.

All is in readiness for the twenty-ninth annual convention of the American Association of Nurserymen at Atlanta, Ga. The date is June 22-24. The headquarters will be at the Hotel Piedmont, the finest hotel in the South, with convention hall on ninth floor. The railroads have granted a rate of a fare and a third for this occasion.

A large party of eastern nurserymen will start from Rochester at about 7 P. M. on Sunday, June 19th, via the Northern Central railroad, arriving in Washington, D. C., the next morning. Monday will be spent in the national capital. At 10.35 P. M. Monday, June 20th, the party will start, via the Southern Railway, for Atlanta, arriving there at 3.55 P. M. on Tuesday, June 21st. The convention will open at 10 A. M. on Wednesday, June 22d.

The fare from Rochester with this party will be \$30.30, one fare and a third.

Excursions to the great nursery and peach-growing sections of Georgia and Alabama have been planned by the southern nurserymen who have promised a warm welcome to all who attend the convention.

MAY GO TO PORTLAND NEXT YEAR.

A cordial invitation to the American Association to hold the convention of 1905 in Portland, Oregon, is extended by the Pacific Coast Nurserymen's Association. In this issue of the NATIONAL NURSERYMAN are presented strong arguments in favor of holding the convention on the Pacific coast next year. The subject is presented extensively at this time, so that the American Association may consider the invitation at the Atlanta convention and pass upon it intelligently. Mr. M. McDonald of the Oregon Nursery Co., Salem, Ore., is especially delegated by the Pacific Coast association to present the matter before the Atlanta convention. He is the vice-president of the American Association from Oregon. He has extended an invitation to Pacific coast nurserymen generally to join the American Association, and has addressed a letter to each member of the American Association, asking him to signify an expression of his views as to holding the convention of 1905 in Portland, upon the occasion of the Lewis & Clark Exposition.

In a letter to the NATIONAL NURSERYMAN Mr. McDonald says: "I am pleased to tell you that in answer to a circular letter I have sent out to all the members of the National Association I have already, in the last three days, received about fifty replies from nurserymen throughout the entire country, and each and every one expresses himself as favorable toward coming to Portland in 1905. Some few have thought perhaps the other fellow might think it too far away and too expensive to come out here; but they all seem confident that they, themselves, will be able to take the trip, providing we are successful in getting the association with us." It is probable that there will be other invitations to the American Association for its 1905 convention, but it is safe to say that no other effort to secure the convention will be more earnest or more exhaustively treated than is that of Portland's.

PROGRAMME FOR ATLANTA.

The Programme for Twenty-ninth Annual Meeting American Association of Nurserymen, Atlanta, Georgia, June 22, 23, 24, 1904, is as follows:

Wednesday Morning, June 22, 10 O'clock.

Calling to Order.....Vice-President Frank A. Weber, Missouri
Welcome to Georgia.....Governor J. M. Terrell
Response for the Association.....C. L. Watrous, Iowa
Welcome to Atlanta.....Mayor Evan P. Howell
Response for the Association.....E. W. Kirkpatrick, Texas
Fraternal Welcome to Peach Growers Association of Georgia.....
.....William Pitkin, New York

President's Address

Reports of Secretary and Treasurer

"Insurance for Nurserymen".....

.....Report of Committee, by E. Albertson, Indiana

Discussion by George C. Perkins (New York), William Pitkin (New York)

Nomination of State Vice-Presidents.

Wednesday Afternoon, 2 O'clock.

Election of State Vice-Presidents

Reports of Committees—

On Transportation.....A. L. Brooke, Kansas

On Tariff.....Irving Rouse, New York

On Legislation.....C. L. Watrous, Iowa

"The Cost of Growing Trees".....Harry L. Bird, Michigan

Discussion by H. S. Chase (Alabama) T. J. Smith (New York)

W. J. Peters (Ohio)

"The Last Word on Fruit Picking and Storing".....G. Harold Powell

United States Department of Agriculture

Discussion by J. H. Hale (Connecticut), J. H. Irvine (Missouri)

Nurserymen are to use the Question Box for introducing subjects of interest. Questions will be received by the Secretary or the Chairman of the Programme Committee until the close of the session of Wednesday afternoon, and these queries will be answered on Thursday.

Wednesday Evening, 7:45 O'clock.

All the papers of the evening session will be fully illustrated by the aid of a stereopticon. As the room must therefore be darkened, members are urged to be present promptly at 7:45. The subjects to be presented are of great practical and pictorial interest.

"American Plants for American Nurserymen".....

.....Harlan P. Kelsey, Massachusetts

"The Natural Enemy of the San Jose Scale".....Professor C. L. Marlatt

United States Department of Agriculture

"Spraying on a Large Scale".....J. H. Hale, Connecticut

Thursday Morning, June 23, 9 O'clock.

Election of Officers

Selection of place of meeting for next convention

Appointment of Committees on Exhibits and on Resolutions.

"Nursery Conditions in Georgia".....Charles T. Smith

Discussion by R. C. Berekmans, John C. Miller

"The Relation of the Nurseryman to Civic Improvement".....

.....J. Horace McFarland

President American League for Civic Improvement

"The Nurseryman's Label".....John C. Chase, New Hampshire

Thursday Afternoon, 2 O'clock.

"Importing Foreign Nursery Stock".....Hiram T. Jones, New Jersey

Discussion by Thomas B. Meehan (Pennsylvania), Andre L.

Causee (New York), Irving Rouse (New York), E. T. Dickinson

(New York)

"The Trials of the Citrus Nurseryman".....G. L. Taber, Florida

Answers to Questions Deposited in Question Box

Report of Committees—

On Exhibits

On Final Resolutions

Announcement of Committees

Adjournment

Meetings of the Protective Associations on Thursday evening.

Friday June 24, 1904.

Excursion of the Association to the peach orchards of Georgia.

Through the energy of former President R. C. Berekmans, an excursion has been arranged, beginning Friday morning, and probably returning to Atlanta in time for the evening trains north on Saturday, June 25. The courtesy of the Georgia railroads to the nurserymen assure the success of this excursion, which will cost the members little or nothing for transportation, and be of the greatest interest and value, as showing the enormous importance of the peach industry in Georgia.

The plan reported by Mr. Berekmans up to the closing of this programme, May 25 proposed a departure from Atlanta Friday morning, arriving at the Middle Georgia orchard of the Berekmans Brothers in time for a Georgia barbecue. Macon would be reached Friday evening, and the night spent in one of the most charming old towns of the South.

Leaving Macon Saturday morning, the Fort Valley section will be visited, including the great Hale, Albaugh and Rumph orchards. The return to Atlanta will be direct from this vicinity.

FOR ATLANTA CONVENTION.

CHEAP RATES AND THROUGH SLEEPERS VIA SOUTHERN RAILWAY.

Nurserymen and their friends going to Atlanta, Ga., to attend the National Convention in June are advised that specially reduced rates will be arranged for this occasion by the railroads interested. Through sleeping cars will be operated from Rochester via the Northern Central to Washington, D. C., thence via the Southern Railway to Atlanta.

For those delegates who come from Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, etc., through sleeping cars will be operated from Cincinnati via the Queen & Crescent Route through Chattanooga, thence Southern Railway. Persons desiring berths in these cars should communicate promptly with Mr. C. L. Yates, Business Manager, at Rochester, or with representatives of the Queen & Crescent Route at Cincinnati, or with L. S. Brown, General Agent, Southern Railway, Washington, D. C., C. L. Hopkins, D. P. A., Southern Railway, Philadelphia, A. S. Thwatt, Eastern Passenger Agent, Southern Railway, 271 and 1185 Broadway, New York, and full information will be furnished.

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R. F. KELLEY,

N. Y. S. P. A.

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287 Main Street, Buffalo, N. Y.

HORTICULTURAL LAWS.

Their Relation to the Nurseryman—Restrictions By Legislative Bodies Hamper a Legitimate Business—What Should the Nurseryman Do—Unjust Restrictions.

M. MC DONALD, SALEM, ORE.

An examination of recent horticultural legislation lately enacted in various states and provinces of the United States and Canada bearing directly upon the sale and distribution of nursery products between one state and another, and often between one country and another within the same state, leads one to wonder whether the propagation of nursery products is a legitimate calling, or one that should be classed with gambling and other disreputable business that must be licensed and controlled under police regulations.

If restrictions that have lately been placed upon the nursery business, in the form of horticultural legislation, keep on growing as they have in the past few years, it will be utterly impossible for nurserymen to ship nursery stock beyond the confines of the county in which their nurseries may be located. One would have thought that with the stringent inspection laws that have been imposed upon the nursery business, especially in the Pacific Coast states within the past ten or fifteen years; that horticultural interests would be sufficiently protected without further imposing upon the nursery business additional and unreasonable legislation in the form of laws compelling the nurserymen to give surety bonds and take out licenses for themselves and their salesmen, as is the case in many of the states and provinces of the United States and Canada. If the nursery business is a legitimate one in which honest men may engage, why is it that they are put under such restrictions, while the orchardists that surround them are allowed to have infected and diseased trees, and ship fruit that is not only diseased but infested with insect pests, without any objection being raised by the authorities, and often with their consent and approval. There must be something fundamentally wrong with a law that can single out one particular branch of a business, and the citizens who engage in this particular branch, while others whose goods are just as dangerous, and more so, to the interests of the country, are not subject to any restraint whatever.

PRIMARY OBJECT OF LAWS.

Primarily, horticultural laws were supposed to be enacted

in the interests of horticulture generally, and as a protection to all branches of this industry, but instead of being enforced in the interests of the whole people, the nursery business alone is singled out as the one branch of horticulture in which it is necessary to enforce these horticultural laws, and as a consequence the nursery business often receives great injury from the ignorance and prejudice of horticultural inspectors while the real breeding grounds of disease and insect pests—old orchards, parks and private grounds—are allowed to continue to propagate these diseases and insect pests, regardless of the danger to the nursery that may be located close by, and while the nurseryman is supposed to keep his trees and plants free from disease and insect pests, or the appearance of them, the old orchard goes unchallenged as a menace to his business.

There is not a more careful or painstaking class of men to

be found anywhere than the nurserymen, always trying to grow their trees and plants clean and healthy and free from diseases of all kinds, while the fruit-grower is often allowed to ship his fruit over the entire country indiscriminately, without restraint or inspection; yet the nursery is not allowed to move a single tree or plant until it has been inspected by some person appointed as a horticultural inspector who knows infinitely less about these pests and diseases than the nurseryman does himself.

If it is a misdemeanor for a nurseryman to propagate his trees and plants in a state where scale, or other insect pests may have been found (as would appear from the laws enacted in many states), it ought to be even a greater crime for orchards, and other infected trees, to be allowed to grow and propagate insect pests and diseases in close proximity to a nursery without any action being taken on the part of the inspector or other horticultural officer, as is too often the case, thus endangering the very existence of the business that has been compelled to bear the whole burden of horticultural laws.

In studying this question, we ask why are these things so? Any honest, intelligent man who will study the question carefully must admit that nurserymen have been unjustly dealt with in the enactment and execution of horticultural laws, and why? Probably because the formation, enactment and enforcement of such laws have been left largely to politicians and office-holders, while the fruit-grower and nurseryman, the parties most interested in this subject has been content to sit back and leave the enactment of such laws to men who do not know anything about the require-



M. McDONALD, SALEM, ORE.
Vice-President American Association of Nurserymen.

ments of such legislation, and care less, for the business of the citizens who may be engaged in it.

As a protection to his business, shall the nurseryman attempt to have these laws entirely expunged from the statute books, or will it be wiser for the nurserymen to organize so that they may guide legislation in the future and see that horticultural laws are enacted, and those already enacted remedied so that horticultural interests be amply protected and no branch of the business injured thereby. The nurserymen should see to it that not only the horticultural laws are remedied, but that they are so constructed that all orchards, fruit parks and private grounds, and other places of danger to the propagation of diseases and pests are inspected and kept clean, and that the same laws, rules and regulations are applied to these places as are applied to nurseries. How can nurserymen be expected to have clean trees and plants when orchards surrounding them are infected with all manner of diseases and pests? When the horticultural authorities see to it that parks and permanent trees are kept clean and free from diseases and insect pests, there will be but very little call for a nursery inspection, for there will then be no source from which the nurseryman's trees and plants can be infected.

That much good has already come from horticultural laws no intelligent nurseryman will dispute, and we do not think that anyone would want to go back to the old slipshod method of doing business, but we do believe that nurserymen should be accorded the same treatment and have the same protection as others, and the same rules and regulations which are applied to the nurserymen should also be applied to orchardists and those having dangerous or infected trees and fruit.

In order to accomplish this end and receive justice, the nurserymen of the country must organize, and this can probably best be done through the National Association, and in such a manner that all laws bearing upon their business will be reviewed and bills brought before the various legislatures modifying and reconstructing present laws so that they will work in harmony, fairness and justice to all concerned. This can only be done by a strong, permanent organization that will be prepared at all times to take hold of legislation when bills are about to be presented to states' legislatures; for so long as the nurserymen of America allow the office-holder, and those who live off the prosecution of these laws to formulate and pass them through the legislature, so long will they be made to bear unjustly upon the nursery interests, and the only relief is for the nurserymen to organize and see that these bills when they come before the various legislatures are prepared in such a manner that they can be honestly and fairly enforced, and that protection which is necessary be given to all the parties interested.

UNJUST REGULATIONS

It is quite useless for an individual nurseryman to attempt to fight horticultural authorities when he has been unjustly dealt with, for as a rule a horticultural officer is not financially responsible himself, and we do not know of a single case where the state compels such an officer to be under bond, although they are often clothed with authority to condemn and destroy the property of a nurseryman.

No man should be given such authority that he can enter upon the property of another and condemn and quarantine such property, and in this way virtually destroy it, without being under bonds so that he may be held responsible when he condemns such property on account of ignorance or prejudice, and it should be very easy for the nurserymen to impress upon the state legislative bodies the importance of placing all horticultural officers and inspectors under heavy bond so that the interests of not only the nurserymen, but of the fruit-growers as well, would be amply protected from ignorant and unscrupulous men. Not until the nurserymen enter the field of state legislation and insist upon laws being enacted that are fair and just; and that inspectors and horticultural officers are put under bonds will they ever receive strict justice.

THE RUSSELLVILLE NURSERY CO.

RUSSELLVILLE, Ore., May 17—"What is now the Russellville Nursery Co. started business with one acre of nursery stock in 1892. Times were hard and the prospects for any rapid growth of the business were anything but encouraging. Nevertheless the business of the concern grew year after year, each year seeing a more rapid growth than the year previous until now it has about sixty-five acres in trees, besides packing sheds, heating grounds, etc.

The Russellville Nurseries are located at Russellville, Oregon, a suburb of Portland, six miles from the center of the city. The location is all that could be asked, as Portland is the shipping center of the Pacific Northwest, by water and by rail, and all parts of the Pacific Northwest can be reached from the Russellville Nurseries without the necessity of transferring bales or boxes.

The location from the view of a propagator is first-class. The nursery stands out in front of the great gorge of the Columbia river and owing to the cold easterly winds that pour through that gorge in the fall of the year, stock ripens up in good condition for digging early enough to make shipments of trees in first-class condition, far inland and into high altitudes before winter sets in. Nursery stock ripens up earlier in this locality than any other west of the Cascade mountains.

The soil is a loose, half gravel, clay. It is not what most men would call "rich land," but contains all the properties necessary to the quick, healthy and sturdy growth of young trees, shrubs and plants. Greenhouse men, florists and gardeners all agree that there is a smaller percentage of loss of young plants, shrubs and trees propagated here than in any other part of the United States.

SUNRISE NURSERIES.

MONTAVILLA, Ore., May 9—A. Freeborough: "The nursery business with me has been very satisfactory during the past year. Of course my business in that line is quite small; yet I am somewhat in touch with nurserymen generally, and think those in the business are generally prosperous. The long-continued rainy weather has been very bad for us and the season's work is backward, yet with a continuance of the present fine weather think we will come out all right.

"I am pleased to report that cherry and pear seedlings are doing fine, also currant, gooseberry, Logan-berry, black-berry stock, etc."

O. K. GERRISH RETIRES.

O. K. Gerrish, of Lakeville, Mass., where of late years he has grown apple trees extensively, and Geneva, N. Y., where he has grown pears, plums, etc., and where his cellars and packing grounds and headquarters for packing and shipping have been located, has been engaged in a very extensive retail nursery business, continuously for thirty-seven years, having without doubt sustained for this length of time the largest volume of business of any man, not having a partner, nor being associated with any company, in the country.

Owing to ill health and advanced age, Mr. Gerrish has disposed of his entire business to Brown Brothers Co., of Rochester, N. Y., who assumed control of same on the first instant.

AT RIVERSIDE, CAL.

RIVERSIDE, Cal., May 10—Chase Rose Company: "While the whole world watches with interest the map-making maneuvers in the far East, residents of the Pacific coast are not allowing grass to grow under foot in any vocation. To this part of our land it means more than "map making," for evidence of vast developments are to be seen at all points and some have grown quite noted. Pacific coast is noted for its roses, and one proof of their superiority is exemplified in the quantities of field-grown-bushes now supplied by the Chase Rose Company of Riverside, Cal., and favorably known to the trade throughout our entire land.

This stock is grown seventy miles from the ocean where the conditions are quite arid, making hardy bushes under a hot sun, with wonderful flowering qualities.

"Open-air rose displays are often marvelous, even to the older inhabitants, and all of the irrigated portion of California abounds with unique and novel conditions not seen where moisture—other than supplied by canals—is more abundant."

LAYRITZ NURSERY.

VICTORIA, B. C., May 9—R. Layritz: "This season's business has been by far the best we have experienced; sales increased probably more than 100% since last year with prices very satisfactory for first-class stock. Outlook for next season is very encouraging as the ever-increasing demand for fruit in the great Northwest is offering an excellent market for all well grown and well put up products of our orchardists."

SYCAMORE GROVE NURSERIES.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., May 14—J. E. Saint: "I am glad

to say that, taking everything into consideration, the past season's business has been very good in my section. The lack of rain during the early part of the season made things look a little black but they have picked up wonderfully.

"The outlook for the future is quite bright as I look at it. This section is building up extensively and the demand for ornamental stock is and will be quite heavy for some time to come."

MAXWELL NURSERIES.

NAPA, Cal., May 11—"Owing to continuous rains for over nine weeks during the latter part of the winter, this has not been a very prosperous season for this end of the coast, although in the early part of the season—December and January—business was good.

"As for the future, I do not look for any very great extensive planting of trees. While there will always be a demand for fillings in there will not be much acreage planted. Of course there will be spasmodic demands for certain varieties, as this season for prunes and cherries. If there are good prices for certain kinds of fruit it will make a demand for that kind of tree the following season."

COX SEED COMPANY.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 11—"Business has been very good with us this year, especially in the ornamental line. The indications are that the nursery business is going to have a boom in California. Prices are good and we are exponents of keeping up the price of everything in our business.

We do not believe people will buy any more because they get it cheaper. We have always found that a cheap article is never appreciated as much as when a reasonable amount is paid for it."

REDLANDS NURSERIES.

REDLANDS, Cal., May 16—E. I. Martin: "With me the season's business for 1903 was very satisfactory in orange and lemon trees, prices and plantings being higher than for several years with the exception of 1902.

"In deciduous stock the business was only fair, and prices ruled somewhat low. The season of 1904 for the deciduous business has only been fair as the season was dry until March and retarded planting, and prices have only been fair. In orange and lemon trees there will be the usual planting."

THE VALLEY NURSERY.

WOODBURN, Ore., May 8—T. M. Hicks: "The past season has been a very prosperous one and in my retail business the demand has been far greater than the supply. I have cleaned up everything in the tree line this season. I have now booked some twenty-five thousand trees for next fall delivery and think the prospects are good for several years to come."



CHASE ROSE COMPANY'S PLANT, RIVERSIDE, CALIFORNIA.

A BUMPER PEACH CROP.

**J. H. Hale, the Peach King, Extends a Cordial Welcome to the Nurserymen Who Visit Atlanta and Fort Valley—
Greatest Crop on Record.**

Editor NATIONAL NURSERYMAN:

Last year when the Nurserymen's Association voted to come to Atlanta in June 1904, they were promised a great sight in the Georgia peach orchards, "if" there should happen to be a fruit crop in 1904. That "if" does not stand in the way, for Georgia now has on the trees the greatest crop on record, fully 5,000 carloads of superb fruit to be harvested between June 15th and August 1st; and the date of the convention in Atlanta has been arranged, so as to be able to visit the leading peach sections of the State, about Fort Valley and Marshallville right in the height of the Waddell and Carmen season. And if present prospects now hold good, there will be a chance to see more peaches than were ever in the world before centered in one locality.

The railroad people plan some splendid excursions, free to the members of the association, and there is now no doubt of a grand time for all who come.

I may be too busy in the orchard to spend much time at the convention, but "the boys" can all be assured of a warm welcome and a ripe peach or two when the special train runs into the Hale orchard, even though we may be too crowded with work, to show the attentions I would wish.

J. H. HALE.

Fort Valley, Ga., May 24, 1904.

WASHINGTON NURSERY COMPANY.

TOPPENISH, Wash., May 16th: "This being our first year, we cannot make comparison with the business of former years, but we have far exceeded our expectations of one year ago and have disposed of all of our salable stock.

"Prospects for the coming year seem to be very encouraging and the outlook for good sales is bright. Agents are reporting nice business and we expect to increase our business greatly over the past year."

ALBANY NURSERIES.

ALBANY, Ore., May 21—Albert Brownell: "Our past season's trade has been the largest since commencing business at Albany over fifteen years ago, and the prospect for next year seems equally good. Prices have generally been well maintained and we think will continue to be for the coming season.

"The growing season was a month behind April 1st, but unusually warm weather the first half of April brought everything forward with a rush, so that stock attained its usual stage of growth. Buds and grafts made a nice growth, the soil is in good tilth and every indication points to a fine growth."



ALBERT BROWNELL, ALBANY, ORE.

Long and Short.

W. C. Reed, Vincennes, Ind., offers fruit and ornamental stock for fall of 1904.

One year cherry and other stock may be had of H. M. Simpson & Sons, Vincennes, Ind.

The new blackberry, Himalaya Giant, is offered for fall delivery by Albert Brownell, Albany, Ore.

Charles Zeimer, of Hollywood, Cal., has purchased 160 acres and will start a nursery at Gladwin, Mich.

A complete line of fruit and ornamental nursery stock is offered by J. H. Settlemier & Son, Woodburn, Ore.

A full line of imported stock is listed in another column by McHutchison & Co., 218 Fulton Street, New York City.

Dorothy Perkins, the new pedigreed climbing rose, may be had in quantity from Jackson & Perkins Co., Newark, N. Y.

The Western Fruit Grower of St. Joseph, Mo., will be represented at the Atlanta convention by Messrs. Campbell and Irvine.

A. L. Brooke, North Topeka and Grantville, Kan., offers apple and Japan pear seedlings and a fine lot of one and two-year apple.

Apple and pear seedlings, apple, peach and cherry trees, Keiffer pear and ornamental stock may be had of Peters & Skinner, North Topeka, Kan.

The Fresno Nurseries, F. H. Wilson, proprietor, at Fresno, Cal., offers the largest stock of fruit trees and grape vines west of the Rocky Mountains.

Cypress greenhouse material, ice clearing cave plate, cast iron gutters, etc., can be had of the Lord & Burdham Co., Irvington-on-Hudson, N. Y.

Goodwillie Brothers, 407 N. Y. Life Bldg., Chicago, sell lumber for boxing sized, cut to lengths wanted, and ready to nail together. Special prices on ear lots.

Grape vines, peach trees, Carolina poplars and walnuts are grown by the Chico Nursery Co., Chico, Cal., the largest growers of this stock on the Pacific coast.

For more than a quarter of a century A. Miller & Sons, Milton, Ore., have been selling nursery stock from the garden spot of the Walla

Walla valley. They carry a complete stock.

Rambler and other climbing roses on own roots are a specialty with the Oregon Nursery Co., Salem, Ore. Mr. McDonald will discuss them with nurserymen at the Atlanta convention.

Hardy Holland roses grown at Boskoop, Holland, by C. Van Kleef & Co., are offered by the American agent, C. H. Joosten, 291 West Street, New York, who will be at the Atlanta convention.

ECKERT FRUIT COMPANY.

DETROIT, Wash., May 4—"Considering that very few deem it possible to grow the grape in the Pacific Northwest and that it requires greater effort to get anyone even to try to grow them, our business as specialists in grape nurseries has been very satisfactory and while not enough to support one in this business alone, in connection with fruit growing it is quite a success and in time as it becomes well known that grapes can be grown here, it will become a profitable occupation.

"Our vicinity is ideal for the cultivation of large fruits, and large plantings of trees and vines are constantly being made."

LEWIS-CLARK EXPEDITION.

*Prediction of Jim Bridger, Famous Scout, Fulfilled—Millions of People in the Western Division—Room for Many More—
Brief History of the Expedition—Henry E. Reed.*

In 1866, a conference was held with Indians at Fort Laramie, Wyoming, for the purpose of signing a treaty. Sioux, Cheyennes and Arapahoes to the number of 16,000 assembled to meet the representatives of the United States Government, and among them were several chiefs who had never before spoken to a white man. With the whites who attended the council was Jim Bridger, famous in western pioneer history, whose trading post, built in Southwestern Wyoming in 1843, marked the beginning of the era of immigration into the Far West. Spotted Tail was the first to speak for the Indians. Half in sign language and half in Sioux, he said, referring to the Oregon trail, which the pioneers followed to the Pacific Coast:

"We rented this trail along here to our Great Father at Washington for fifty-five years, so his people could travel West to the ocean. But they must quit going north into our best game country, or we will rub them all out!"

Three times the pipe of peace was passed round and there was no response. The Indians were becoming impatient, and Standing Elk demanded: "Why does not the white man answer Spotted Tail?"

The only answer this time was the steady pattering of Jim Bridger's army brogans against a plank as he measured off the tread of a company of infantry.

Man-Afraid-of-his-Horses now spoke for the Indians: "Why does the white man treat us with silent contempt?" he asked. "What means the tramp of the foot of that man who has always been our most inveterate enemy?"

Bridger rose to his full height and towered above every man in the council room except Red Cloud. Waving his hand towards the Laramie river, he said: "Indian Chief, the pattering of the feet you heard is the tramp of the millions that are coming, and you can no more stop them than you can stop this river flowing past this fort to the sea!"

EARLY SETTLERS

Before Jim Bridger, were the trappers, pioneer settlers and missionaries who made their way to the Willamette Valley and organized at Champoege, Oregon, in May, 1843, the first republican government west of the Rocky Mountains. Before these, were the overland Astorians, sent out as part of John Jacob Astor's enterprise to found an American trading post on the Pacific Ocean. Before the overland Astorians were Lewis and Clark, and before Lewis and Clark was Captain Robert Gray, who discovered the Columbia river in 1792. It is Lewis and Clark, their heroism and achievements, that this story concerns.

Long before Captain Gray discovered the Columbia river, and indeed before the ink was hardly dry on the treaty which made the United States a sovereign nation, Thomas Jefferson conceived the idea of an American settlement on the north-west coast of North America. To George Rogers Clark, whose capture of old Vincennes on February 25, 1779, forms one of the most brilliant exploits in military history, was

offered the leadership of such an expedition. Writing from Annapolis on December 4, 1783, Jefferson told Clark that a large sum of money had been subscribed in England for exploring the West from the Mississippi to California. Nothing, however, came of the offer to George Rogers Clark.

When Jefferson became President, he was in position to put into execution his long-cherished plan for exploring the country between the Mississippi River and the Pacific Ocean. An expedition was organized in 1803 and placed under the command of Meriwether Lewis and William Clark, a younger brother of George Rogers Clark. The winter of 1803 was spent on the east side of the Mississippi in Illinois. Clark remained in charge of the camp while Lewis recruited men for the trip at Cahokia and Kaskaskia, the very points where George Rogers Clark gathered his force for his famous march on Vincennes, 25 years before.

THE START.

All preparations having been made, Lewis and Clark started westward, May 14, 1804. Their route lay up the Missouri River from St. Louis. The first winter was spent at Fort Mandan. In the spring of 1805 the journey was resumed to the headwaters of the Missouri in Southwestern Montana. Crossing the Continental Divide on August 12, 1805, the party passed from the Louisiana Territory into the Oregon country and, after many days of hazardous traveling, reached the Columbia River and descended it to the Pacific Ocean. The winter of 1805 was spent in what is now known as Clatsop County in Northwestern Oregon. In March, 1806, the return trip was begun and St. Louis was reached in September.

Such is briefly the history of the Lewis and Clark Expedition. Its effect has been far reaching, for it inaugurated a period of expansion that has not yet ended. It clinched the title of the United States to the 307,000 square miles comprising the Oregon country, which had previously rested solely upon the discovery of the Columbia River by Gray. It gave the United States its first footing on the Pacific Ocean, and with the subsequent acquisition of California, Alaska, Hawaii, the Philippines and Guam, rounded out Uncle Sam into the fullness of a world power. One other important point in favor of the Oregon exploration should be emphasized. The Lewis and Clark expeditions and the events that led up to it were as surely the beginning of all American expansion as Jefferson was the first and greatest of all American expansionists.

THE CELEBRATION

The Lewis and Clark exposition will celebrate the 100th anniversary of the exploration of the Oregon country by the explorers whose names give it title. It will show the material progress of the Great West and the relation of the entire country to the constantly increasing trade of Asia and Oceania. It is the Oregon country's exposition, whether considered from the patriotic or the material viewpoint. It is as much the exposition of Washington, Montana, Idaho and Wyoming as it is of Oregon. The interest of all is identical, for all in whole or part comprised the geographical division, the acquisition of which established the United States on the Pacific Ocean and made it a world power.

AT DAVISVILLE, CAL.

DAVISVILLE, Cal., May 10—G. W. Sanders: "Last season's business was fairly successful with me; I had about eighty thousand trees and disposed of them all except a few cling peaches. From my standpoint the outlook for the future is very bright and my stock, all but a few, looks very fine.

"The high water and floods of the later part of the season went over my nursery and did some damage by leaving sediment, but did not hurt but very few of the trees and I will have about one hundred thousand trees to offer to the trade this coming season."

**THE BEST IS
WORTH THE
DIFFERENCE.**

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Thomas B. Meehan
at the Convention.
Badge No. 15.



THOMAS MEEHAN & SONS, Inc. Dreshertown, Penna.

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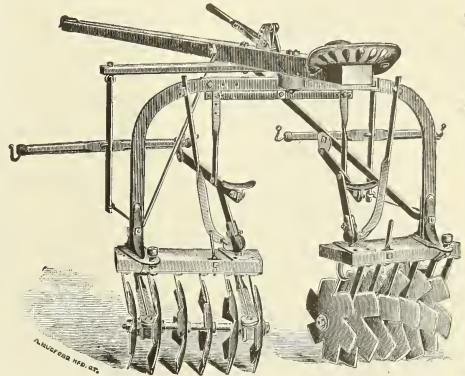
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THE "NATIONAL NURSERYMAN" AT ATLANTA.

The NATIONAL NURSERYMAN will be represented at the Atlanta convention by the president of the company, Thomas B. Meehan, Badge No. 7; the secretary and business manager, C. L. Yates, Badge No. 22, and the vice-president and editor, Ralph T. Oleott, Badge No. 23.

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Entirely new principles in cultivating nursery stock, corn or cotton—Clark's Cutaway Cultivator. It has two gangs, each having five Cutaway discs. This cut was made from first machine, when we used six spading discs. We now use only five of our regular Cutaway discs. They cut two feet on each side and will thoroughly pulverize and cultivate the soil. It is reversible—cultivating either towards or away from the plant. By a single motion of the foot each gang can be guided, as desired—and at all times it is under perfect control, so that crooked rows may be readily cultivated. Can cultivate all sizes of nursery stock, from one inch up to several feet. For farm use in corn cultivation it is also a perfect machine. Circulars and prices promptly mailed of this and other special tools to prepare ground for planting out.

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WANTED at once, a nurseryman experienced in propagation of general fruit nursery stock. One who understands the setting out, budding, grafting, etc. of Seedlings, etc. Address, C. P. F., 444 Prudential Bldg., Buffalo, N. Y.

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ARE NOW BOOKING ORDERS FOR

FALL, 1904, AND SPRING, 1905

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ROCHESTER, N. Y.

We offer a full and complete line of fruit and ornamental stock for Spring of 1904. Send list of wants for quotations. Special facilities for dealers billing out on our grounds.

All sizes of Ash Leaf
Maple, Silver Maple,
Weirs C. L. Maple,
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Several thousand trees
in this block which
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extremely low prices.

Nurseries at Brighton, N. Y. Address all Correspondence, Rochester, N. Y.

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We have a large number of them that must be sold for next Fall delivery. Two-year old field grown, strong, healthy plants. Write for prices that will meet the sharpest competition.

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A good assortment of Grape Vines, Gooseberries and Currants. Also Ornamental Trees and Shrubs

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Hardy and Tender Water Lilies and Nelumbiums. Most extensive collection, including all the standard varieties as well as a complete assortment of American and French novelties.

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Most extensive collection in America.
Japanese Anemones, Aquilegias, Hardy Asters, Campanulas, Hardy Chrysanthemums, Delphiniums, Helianthus, Hemerocallis, Double Hollyhocks, Iris, Paeonias, Phlox, Pinks, Poppies, Primroses, Stokesia, Rudbeckias, Tritoma Pfizeri, etc.

Hardy Vines

Ampelopsis, Akebia, Aristolochia, Clematis, Ivies, Wisterias, etc.

Roses

A most complete list of Hybrid Perpetual and Everblooming varieties. Our Roses have been all potted during the winter, stored in cold houses, consequently can be shipped until late in the season.

The New Blue Conifer, *Retinispora Sanderi*

A most important addition to the list of Evergreens.
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For a complete list of Hardy Plants as well as for a full line of Decorative Florists' Stock such as Palms, Ferns, Rubber Plants, Pandanus, Summer Flowering Bulb, etc., see our Quarterly Wholesale List which is mailed free to the trade on application.

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MEMBERS OF AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF NURSERYMEN IN CONVENTION, AT PIEDMONT HOTEL, ATLANTA, GA., JUNE 22-23, 1904

The National Nurseryman.

FOR GROWERS AND DEALERS IN NURSERY STOCK.

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"The American Association could do much by concerted effort."—N. W. HALE.

Vol. XII.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., JULY, 1904.

No. 7.

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE TWENTY-NINTH ANNUAL MEETING OF THE NURSERYMEN'S NATIONAL ORGANIZATION.

*More Than Two Hundred Present—Important Reports on Insurance and Transportation Matters—Financial Reports—
New Insurance Committee—E. W. Kirkpatrick the
New President—His Address—New Standing
Committees—At West Baden
Springs, Ind., Next Year.*

The twenty-ninth annual convention of the American Association of Nurserymen was held under most favorable circumstances at the Piedmont hotel, Atlanta, Ga., June 22-23. The attendance was larger than many had expected, the number reaching considerably more than 200. Accommodations at the Piedmont hotel were ample and convenient and the convention hall was easily accessible.

It was regretted by all that President N. W. Hale could not be present. His representative, K. Morton of Richmond, conveyed his regret at not being able to attend the meeting. It was explained that when the date of the convention was fixed for June 29 and 30 and July 1, he engaged to go to the republican convention in Chicago during the week of June 19. Then when the Association dates were changed, they conflicted with his previous arrangements. He sent his annual address, however, which was read by Mr. Morton. Just before the convention was called to order the vice-president, F. A. Weber, became too ill to preside, and C. L. Watrous, of Iowa, was called upon to conduct the proceedings. This he did with despatch and to the entire satisfaction of all.

Owing to the opening of a legislative session at the capitol, Governor Terrell was unable to make an address of welcome as was promised, but Mayor Evan P. Howell, of Atlanta welcomed the nurserymen to the city in a most felicitous manner. He and Captain Watrous exchanged courtesies relating to the Civil War, they having fought on opposite sides. Mayor Howell said he believed that the convention of the American Association of Nurserymen would be of more service to the State of Georgia than any other that had been held in Atlanta since he was mayor. He referred to the rapid growth of the fruit industry of Georgia and hoped that nurserymen would gain information during their stay that would be of mutual benefit.

E. W. Kirkpatrick, of McKinney, Texas, responded to the mayor's address in a most appropriate manner, in behalf of the Association.

Secretary George C. Seager reported receipts as follows: Membership, \$822; advertising, 1903 report, \$193.50; advertising, badge book, 1904, \$548; total, \$1,563.50. Disbursements, October 28, 1903, C. L. Yates, treasurer, \$380; June 15, \$1,165.80; exchange, \$17.70; total, \$1,563.50. He showed the increase in the receipts since 1894 as follows: \$1,120, \$1,050.05, \$1,123.20, \$1,007.30, \$1,143.24, \$1,164.97, \$1,262.95, \$1,345.81, \$1,459, \$1,499.95, \$1,563.50.

Treasurer's Report.

Treasurer C. L. Yates presented the following report:

RECEIPTS.

1903			
June	8th	To balance cash on hand	\$2,528 16
"	22nd	Refund from Mich. Pass. Association	6
Nov.	2nd	George C. Seager	380
		Interest to June 30th, 1903	28
		Interest to Dec. 30th, 1903	32 36
1904			
June	15th	George C. Seager	1,165 80
			\$4,140 32

DISBURSEMENTS.

1903			
June	16th	George C. Seager, salary and clerical work	\$325
"	"	George C. Seager, mailing circulars, etc.	32 35
"	"	C. L. Yates, salary and postage	50 50
July	9th	Union Advertiser Co., Printing	246 23
"	"	George C. Seager, express charges	60
"	"	The Whitehead & Hoag Co., Badges	1 87
"	"	Prof. L. H. Bailey, expense to Detroit	33 20
"	"	H. W. Collingwood, expense to Detroit	34 50
"	"	J. B. Smith, expense to Detroit	45 05
"	10th	The Whitehead & Hoag Co., Badges	28 21
"	15th	Miss E. Jacobson, report con. and railroad fare	61 00
"	27th	J. H. McFarland, Letterheads and Envelopes	5 75
Oct.	9th	Union & Advertiser Co., Proceedings, etc.	385 97
"	"	Exchange on Mich. Pass Association	10
Nov.	11th	W. W. Morris, 500 Letterheads	2 75
"	"	Union & Advertiser Co.	24 00

1904			
Jan.	19th	M. E. Wolff, Bond for Treasurer	18 75
June	15th	George C. Seager, Expense and Postage	2 40
		Balance on hand	2,842 09
			\$4,140 32

Committee Reports.

E. Albertson, of Indiana, presented the report of the committee on insurance which appears in another column.

The chair appointed as auditing committee, Messrs. Brown, of Nebraska; Chattin, of Tennessee, and Henry, of New York, who reported that the accounts of the secretary and treasurer were correct.

M. McDonald, of Salem, Ore., made a strong plea, at this point, in favor of holding the next convention in Portland, Ore., advancing the arguments presented in the June issue of the NATIONAL NURSERYMAN and also invitations from

the mayor and board of trade of Portland and the Pacific Coast Nurserymen's Association.

An interesting address was delivered by Prof. John Craig, of Cornell university.

As committee on exhibits the following were appointed: Prof. John Craig, of New York; Thomas B. Mechan, of Pennsylvania; Peter Youngers, Nebraska.

J. Horace McFarland, of Harrisburg, Pa., discussed "The Relation of the Nurserymen to Civic Improvement." Mr. McFarland is the president of the American Civic Association.

State Vice-Presidents.

Vice-presidents for states were chosen as follows at the opening of the session on Wednesday afternoon, June 22: Alabama, John Fraser; Arkansas, George W. Scruggs; Colorado, George J. Spear; California, Charles Howard; Connecticut, Edwin Hoyt; Delaware, E. S. Collins; Georgia, R. C. Berckmans; Illinois, Irving E. Spalding; Indiana, W. C. Reed; Iowa, D. Lorton; Kansas, E. P. Bernardin; Kentucky, F. N. Downer; Indian Territory, J. A. Taylor; Maryland, C. N. Peters; Massachusetts, H. P. Kelsey; Michigan, Charles A. Ilgenfritz; Minnesota, E. A. Smith; Missouri, W. P. Stark; Nebraska, George Marshall; New Hampshire, John C. Chase; New Jersey, Hiram T. Jones; New York, Theo. J. Smith; North Carolina, J. Van Lindley; Ohio, S. R. Fergus; Oregon, M. McDonald; Oklahoma, J. A. Lopeman; Pennsylvania, Earl Peters; Tennessee, C. O. Fowler; Texas, John F. Sneed, Utah, John Watson; Virginia, W. T. Hood.

Mr. Watrous as member of the committee on legislation said: "The nurserymen in Rochester, N. Y., are opposed to a federal bill. The congressman from Rochester told us that he would have to oppose the measure unless we could get the consent of the nurserymen in his district to release him from his promise to do so. There was no time to do that, so our hands were tied. As to legislation in the states it was reported to us that some of the laws were undoubtedly unconstitutional. A part of the committee met in Rochester and examined the laws of Virginia, West Virginia and Michigan. I had a letter from Mr. Pitkin saying no litigation had been started. He said he would send me a report of what had been done, but no such report has reached me. I may receive it in time to have it printed in the official proceedings. We also asked the state vice-presidents to notify us of any adverse legislation. As none has done so, we regard no news as good news in this case."

Discussion of Freight Rates.

E. Albertson presented the report of the committee on transportation which was regarded as one of the most important documents before the convention. It is presented in this issue.

John S. Kerr, Sherman, Texas, referred to the importance of this subject. He said: "Rates have been raised on local as well as carload shipments, and with no notice until we came to pay the bill. It does seem to me that the various nurserymen's associations should act in this matter. The railroad companies will be influenced by united action on our part. Things are getting irregular and need adjustment. The report of the committee shows good work. We should continue the committee and lend our assistance."

M. McDonald, Salem, Ore., said: "The Pacific Coast

Association of Nurserymen at its meeting at Hood River, Ore., on June 1st passed a resolution relating to this matter and appointed a committee to meet the western classification committee at Manitou, Colorado, on July 8th. P. A. Dix, of Salt Lake City, will present the matter for us. We would like to work in connection with the American Association. It is a subject that interests us all to a great extent. Something should be done now."

W. T. Hood, Richmond, Va.: "The nurserymen should be particular to have the rates stated on every shipping bill. This would save much trouble."

C. L. Watrous: "We certainly should take prompt action. If Mr. Brooke is not able to act on the committee, we should appoint a new chairman."

G. Harold Powell, Washington, D. C.: "We have more trouble to get a carload of fruit to the seaboard than to get it across the ocean."

N. H. Albaugh discussed the importance of quick work in handling peaches. James M. Irvine talked of cold storage of fruits following the reading of a paper by G. Harold Powell upon this subject. J. H. Hale also talked on this subject.

On Wednesday night there were interesting lantern slide lectures by Harlan P. Kelsey, Wilmon Newell and J. H. Hale.

Meeting Place and Officers.

The report of the state vice-presidents on the next place of meeting and nominations of officers was presented on Thursday morning. John C. Chase, of New Hampshire, was the chairman of the vice-president's meeting, and Harlan P. Kelsey, of Massachusetts, was secretary. It was reported that Mr. McDonald suggested Portland, Ore., as the next place of meeting. Mr. Ilgenfritz argued in favor of Chicago and Mr. Selly of the Baltimore & Ohio railroad, in favor of West Baden Springs, Ind. There were eight votes for Portland, thirteen for Chicago, two for West Baden Springs and two scattering votes. The vice-presidents therefore recommended to the convention that the next place of meeting be Chicago.

The following list of officers was recommended:

President—E. W. Kirkpatrick, McKinney, Tex.
Vice-president, C. L. Watrous, Des Moines, Ia.
Secretary—George C. Seager, Rochester, N. Y.
Treasurer—C. L. Yates, Rochester, N. Y.
Executive Committee—Peter Youngers, Geneva, Neb.; M. McDonald, Salem, Ore.; George A. Sweet, Dansville, N. Y.

The Association promptly elected the officers as recommended.

Upon the subject of next place of meeting there was discussion. Mr. McDonald moved to substitute Portland, Ore., for Chicago. The motion was seconded by Orlando Harrison, of Berlin, Md., but it was lost by a viva voce vote. A division of the house was called for and the vote resulted: Ayes, 40; nays, 52.

E. Albertson, Bridgeport, Ind., then moved to substitute West Baden Springs, Ind., for Chicago. He said the place is equally as central as Chicago, can be easily reached by rail, and excellent hotel accommodations can be had for from \$2.50 upwards. Mr. McFarland, Mr. Berckmans, Mr. Miller, of Georgia, Mr. Reed and Mr. Van Lindley seconded the motion. Mr. McDonald said that inasmuch as the Association had decided not to go to Portland he would

favor West Baden Springs. The decision to meet next year at West Baden Springs was made almost unanimously.

Upon motion of Mr. McFarland it was the sense of the convention that the invitation of the Pacific Coast Association of Nurserymen was duly appreciated and the Association thanked the western body for its courtesy and its hearty expression of good will and hospitality; that only the distance and the disadvantages of holding a convention where a great exposition is in progress, deterred the American Association from going to Portland next year.

Upon motion by Mr. Kelsey it was the sense of the meeting that the state vice-presidents use every effort to further the interests of the Association in their respective states by securing new members for the Association and by actively representing the Association in their territory.

Mr. Albertson suggested that committees be appointed to confer with the western, eastern and southern classification committees of the transportation companies regarding freight rates and to report at the next annual convention. His motion that three committees of two members each be appointed for that purpose and that the Association committee of three members on transportation be continued; the members to be named by the new president, was adopted.

Insurance Committee.

Mr. Albertson asked for instructions regarding the insurance question. Upon motion of Fred A. Green the chair appointed the following special committee to consider the subject further: E. Albertson, George M. Peters, J. H. Dayton and C. A. Ilgenfritz.

Upon motion of Mr. Kelsey of Massachusetts, the president was requested to appoint a committee to edit the proceedings of the convention for publication. He said much of the verbatim report need not be printed at the expense of the Association.

Mr. Henry, of Nebraska, reporting on President N. W. Hale's address suggested that the appropriate portions be referred to the committees on legislation and transportation. It was also suggested that inasmuch as the finances were in good condition the membership fee be not raised as had been proposed. The secretary was asked to provide a book in which to record the deaths of members of the Association, and the secretary requested that full information be sent to him in case of a death.

The committee on final resolutions, J. H. Dayton and John S. Kerr, tendered the thanks of the Association to the mayor of Atlanta, the nurserymen and fruit growers who had entertained the Association, the railroads for courtesies extended, and the press for its reports. The death of Z. K. Jewett, of Sparta, Wis., was deplored and a page of the minutes was set aside in his memory.

President Kirkpatrick's Address.

President Kirkpatrick was called for. He responded in a speech ringing with enthusiasm for the work of the nurseryman. He thanked the Association for the honor which had been conferred upon him. He said that with the sympathy and co-operation of the members he could accomplish something for the organization. "We should remember," said he, "that in all such bodies the burdens are likely to fall

heaviest upon a few but; that there is work for all to do. No band of men is engaged in a more important work than ours. No other body of men does so much to advance the welfare of the country as does this Association whose members are fruit makers and advisors to the planters of mammoth orchards. You are homemakers; you make the wealth and health of the land. You are ministers to preach the gospel of horticulture. It is a grand duty, a great work. You are manufacturers and distributors of plants, both producing and consuming. You must be among the best of all men. This is an opportune time to do business. We are in a flood of prosperity. We have the richest market in the world. We are a people that live, know and do better than any other. He that is the humblest ought to be as proud as the highest. Let us be riveted together in this work. When we are addressed by the secretary and the other officers let us be ready to respond. Let us answer the roll call and be there. I thank you for your honor."

Mr. Preston moved that the Georgia papers be asked to publish President Kirkpatrick's speech. The secretary was instructed to note in the proceedings the facts brought to the attention of the nurserymen during the excursion to the peach orchards, regarding the number of trees grown, etc.

In an eloquent speech, Mr. Smith, of Concord, Ga., invited members of the Association to meet with the Southern Nurserymen's Association at Asheville, N. C., August 17-18.

Standing Committees.

President Kirkpatrick announced the following standing committees, after which the convention adjourned to meet at West Baden Springs, Ind., on the second Wednesday of June, 1905:

Transportation—E. Albertson, Bridgeport, Ind.; M. McDonald, Salem, Ore.; H. B. Chase, Huntsville, Ala.; Thomas B. Meehan, Dresher-town, Pa.

To Meet Western Freight Classification Committee at Manitou—Col.—J. W. Hill, Des Moines, Ia.; E. Albertson.

To Meet Eastern Freight Classification Committee—Thomas B. Meehan.

To Meet Southern Classification Committee—H. B. Chase; R. C. Berckmans, Augusta, Ga.

Tariff—Irving Rouse, Rochester, N. Y.; Thomas B. Meehan; H. T. Jones, Elizabeth, N. J.

Legislation—C. L. Watrous, Des Moines, Ia.; N. H. Albaugh, Phone-ton, O.; N. W. Hale, Knoxville, Tenn.; R. C. Berckmans, Augusta, Ga.; George A. Sweet, Dansville, N. Y.

Programme—Harlan P. Kelsey, Boston; H. B. Chase, Huntsville, Ala.; John S. Kerr, Sherman, Tex.

Publicity—Ralph T. Olcott, Rochester, N. Y.; Orlando Harrison, Berlin, Md.; J. Horace McFarland, Harrisburg, Pa.

Exhibits—R. C. Berckmans, Augusta, Ga.; J. C. Hale, Winchester, Tenn.; M. B. Fox, Rochester, N. Y.

To Edit Report—J. Horace McFarland, C. L. Watrous, George C. Seager.

After the adjournment at noon on June 23 a joint meeting with the Greater Georgia Association was held to listen to an address on "Immigration" by U. S. Commissioner of Immigration Sargent, of Washington, D. C., after which the members of both associations, the Georgia legislators, city officials of Atlanta and members of the Atlanta Chamber of Commerce went by trolley cars to Cold Spring grove, six miles from Atlanta and enjoyed a Georgia barbecue spread in honor of the visitors.

PRESIDENT HALE'S ADDRESS.

Congratulation on Year of Prosperity—Necessity for Interstate Commerce Legislation for Nurserymen—Importance of Freight Classification—Acknowledgment to Members for Assistance.

GENTLEMEN OF THE AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF NURSERYMEN:

I have no language capable of expressing my regret at being unable to be present at your meeting in Atlanta. Since I was elected president I have had my heart in the work, to the end of trying to make, in my humble way, this meeting one of the very best. I have a selfish motive, perhaps, in so doing, having been honored as your president for the past year; but I have had a higher motive than that—the good of our great Association—which, after all, should be uppermost in all of our minds and efforts. We must strive to make it better every year. Then further, I had in view the fact that the Association came South, to some extent, out of its way, largely because my friends and I, who live in this Southland, requested this favor; and now that you have gathered in one of our best cities in the South, I want you to feel at home. The South is not a land of prejudice. The white-winged dove of peace and fraternity spreads its wings over all our land, and the angel of plenty has visited every section. We are one people, for one flag, all for the Union, and all traveling to the same destiny. Nothing has brought about this blessed result more speedily, surely and permanently than the business of our country, and the coming together of our people in different associations, commercial, fraternal and religious, from all parts of our Union; and now, as no people, in our great country, are more liberal in their views, social in their habits, and stronger in their characters than the people of our profession, I want to join my brethren in the South in welcoming you to our happy land of mountains and rivers, of song birds and flowers, of peace and contentment, of love and fraternity. May you all run over with business and pleasure during this meeting.

I congratulate the nurserymen of our country on having had another year of unbroken prosperity; nothing has ever been seen like the general prosperity that has come to us, along with other business during the last year. Where men have worked hard, have been honest and faithful they have succeeded.

As our worthy vice-president will preside, and has, no doubt, prepared an address, I shall not go into detail in giving advice or offering suggestions. However, a few ideas I shall leave with you.

I am more thoroughly than ever convinced that we need a national law to govern interstate-commerce business. No two states have laws alike, and each year the laws are revised or amended. The most serious problem confronting nurserymen now is the subject of shipping under the laws of our states from one state to another, on account of inspection, license and different methods that the different states have governing this business. A business big enough to take in all the states in the Union is big enough to be controlled by the federal laws governing the Union. If one state has a good law it should be big enough to help other states who

have bad laws. Let us work together for general good, rather than individual good.

Different classification committees, composed of the different railroads of our country, have given different rates on shipments of nursery stock, both in less than carload and in carload lots. I believe a committee from your Association should look after this matter, and get all sections of our country to give the same freight rate and classification. What could the Association do that would result in more general good to our business than this?

I further believe that we should make an effort, through the National Association, upon all the railroads of our country, through their proper committee or officials, to have a more rapid movement and handling of nursery stock. Hundreds of thousands of dollars are lost to our business annually on the account of unreasonable delays in transit. This could be done, and would be done by the railroads, in my judgment, if they knew how much we suffered along this line, but they have never known it; except as one firm here and another yonder complains or files a claim for damages and loss. This Association could, in my judgment, do much by a concerted effort along this line.

I also think it important that the legislative committee take up properly the subject of license and other illogical and hurtful legislation in the various states, such as we now have in West Virginia. A vast amount of good can be done along this line, and we should not hesitate to fully equip, advise and command the committee on legislation, some strenuous work on this subject.

Such matters as tariff, insurance, cost of trees and various other things which committees, who are to report at this Association, have in hand I shall not mention, but leave it with the Association.

In order that the Association may be equipped to do all kinds of necessary work through its committees, and otherwise, I earnestly recommend that the membership fee be made \$4.00 per annum instead of \$2.00. I believe this is very important.

In closing I will suggest that the Association furnish our secretary with a book in which to record the death of our members, with such eulogies and references as the Association and others may furnish. Many strong members of our Association have gone down in death, and the Association, so far as I know, has no record of the same. Of course I know that the right way to do is to say the good things we have to say about our friends while they are alive and can hear it, and not wait until they are dead and gone and cannot hear it, but as we do not do this, and defer these good things until after death I, therefore, think the above suggestion would be wise.

I cannot close without heartily thanking Mr. Seager, our esteemed secretary; Mr. McFarland, who has had a very arduous task in reference to programme work, Mr. Pitkin, Mr. Watrous, Mr. Albertson and others for their hard, honest and faithful work during this year. Under all circumstances, if you have a successful meeting give them the credit for it all, they deserve it.

I now want to divest myself of any official relations to your Association, or utterances on this subject, and speak only as a member of the Association, and say, that I heartily favor

our next meeting being held at Portland, Oregon. Every member of this fine Association would feel about six inches higher if he could be enabled to take in the great sweep of this wonderful Western section of our progressive country. No man measures up to the full standard of a full grown American citizen until he can measure the greatness and fullness of the wonderful possibilities and developments of all sections of our beloved country.

Again regretting that I cannot be with you, I shall close by wishing you a very happy, enjoyable and profitable meeting, and another year of health, happiness and plenty, I am,

Yours very respectfully,

NATHAN W. HALE.

AMERICAN PEONY SOCIETY.

President C. W. Ward presided at the annual meeting of the American Peony Society which was held at the New York Botanical Garden, June 8-9. Mr. Ward said he did not believe it would be possible to straighten the nomenclature completely, but the society will have accomplished good work if it can get 100 varieties definitely described, so that purchasers would know exactly what they were buying from the names given. He said that a proposition had been made to one of the committees by Cornell University, whereby Professor John Craig, of that institution, had undertaken to test all the peonies sent him, and Mr. Ward thought it would be right in the line of carrying out this work if each member of the peony society contributed a single plant to be sent to Professor Craig for testing purposes.

The secretary's report showed that the society has 33 members and a balance of \$175.50 on hand. New York county was selected as the place of residence for the society.

Officers were re-elected as follows: President, C. W. Ward, Queens, N. Y.; vice-president, Guy A. Bryant, Princeton, Ill.; secretary, A. H. Fewkes, Newton Highlands, Mass.; treasurer and chairman press committee, J. H. Humphreys, Philadelphia; directors: Theodore J. Smith, Geneva, N. Y.; E. H. Reeves, Cleveland; William A. Peterson, Chicago.

Professor John Craig, of Cornell University, was appointed chairman of the nomenclature committee. He also was made an honorary member of the society.

It was suggested that the next meeting of the society be held in connection with that of the American Association of Nurserymen if that association selects some northern city. Chicago was also suggested. The matter was left in the hands of the directors.

The exhibition of peonies at the meeting was excellent, considering the weather conditions.

MR. LIGHTFOOT'S EMBARRASSMENT.

H. Lightfoot, of Sherman Heights, Tenn., filed a petition in bankruptcy on June 1st. Liabilities amount to \$2,930.20. Assets a stock of strawberry plants, farming implements and \$35. Mr. Lightfoot says:

"My action was caused by a three months' illness. I suffered with typhoid fever, from August 23, 1903, to the middle of November, 1903.

"At the time I was taken sick I had \$6,000 worth of nursery

stock growing at Cleveland, Tenn., which had cost \$4,000 to grow it. Our credits were only about \$1,500. The balance was put up by us. After being sick so long and with no one who was familiar with the business to look after it, upon my recovery I found that the demand for trees was well supplied and the season practically over. The amount of only \$2,000 was realized from the sale of the stock, which was only half the expenses for the season. Our creditors become impatient and demanded payment, which we could not make.

"The berry crop came on and was a failure financially. We were in no better shape. Our creditors began to sue and it was either pay or bankrupt. We had no money with which to pay and the result was that we were forced to bankrupt.

"I was born and reared in Hamilton county, and am known to hundreds of people. Up to eight months ago I paid all my just debts, when sickness seized me.

"I am going to work again, make some money, reinstate all the accounts I now owe and pay them dollar for dollar. In four years' time, with good health I will be out of debt"

THOSE WHO REGISTERED.

The register in the office of Secretary Seager at the convention showed the following names:

T. S. Hubbard Co., J. G. Harrison & Sons, A. L. Causse, George S. Josselyn, M. B. Fox, Thomas B. Meehan, J. Horace McFarland, H. T. Jones, E. Albertson, August Rolker & Sons, John C. Chase, August Rhotert, Herman Berkhan, J. McHutchison, C. J. Maloy, Chico Nursery Co., C. L. Yates, Ralph T. Oleott, A. M. Preston, The Conard & Jones Co., L. L. Killian & Son, David Baird & Son, Dayton Fruit Tree Label Co., Alabama Nursery Co., Irving Spaulding, C. C. Abel & Co., J. W. Shadow, Hugh Morton, Howard Davis, J. W. Gaines, G. H. Miller, N. H. Albaugh, R. A. Pincoffe, C. O. Fowler, E. W. Chatten, C. H. Joosten, John M. Good, E. Runyan, W. P. Stark, R. George, J. H. Dayton, D. H. Henry, Peters & Skinner, F. W. Meneray, W. M. Peters Sons, Youngers & Co., W. E. Galeener & Sons, F. B. Thacker, J. H. Smith, C. T. Smith, F. M. Smith, F. A. Weber, T. M. Grizzard, John S. Kern, H. & J. Galhouse, W. H. Hartman, J. R. Murphy, Ernest B. Hillemeier, C. D. Wenger, W. C. Reed, J. Van Lindley, J. A. Taylor, G. L. Taber, E. S. Welch, C. R. Burr & Co., H. M. Simpson & Sons, C. C. Mayhew, E. W. Kirkpatrick, Huntsville Wholesale Nursery Co., W. F. Heikes, J. R. H. Hilton, Frank B. White, K. Morton, Marshall Brothers, M. Barnes & Co., The Donaldson Co., J. C. Hale, Oregon Nursery Co., J. A. Lopeman, G. W. Sheldon & Co., M. B. Tulley, George Winters, John Peters & Co., W. H. Kessler, J. H. Wallace, Jackson & Perkins Co., J. A. Robbins, Guy A. Bryant, S. W. Crowell, J. S. Moss, C. A. Bennett, Washington Nursery Co., John A. Young, E. C. Peirson, W. T. Hood, Herbert A. White, W. L. Hillhouse, Harlan P. Kelsey, Greening Brothers Nursery Co., S. Doughtery, John Fraser, W. H. Wyman, F. N. Downer, R. G. LeFevre, Rev. M. Otis, W. W. Twitty, C. A. Ilgenritz, Will Ilgenritz, C. L. Watrous, W. J. Peters, F. D. Green, Gilbert Costich, John F. Sneed, John H. H. Boyd, J. N. Brice & Co., C. H. Peck, Fletcher & Harrison, Wm. H. Moon, Lonoke County Nurseries, James Cureton, I. D. Hudgins, W. G. Campbell, Jr., R. M. Bryan, J. W. Knox, Dr. A. R. Danforth, Hook Hardin Co., George H. Whiting, Prof. Wilmon Newell, J. S. Carroll, G. C. Roberts, Otto Katzenstein, Prof. John Craig, George C. Chandler, A. D. Williams, C. H. Hartley, B. Thornton, W. B. Thomas, Norris N. Smith, A. W. Newson, Gravellee Nursery Co., W. A. Humphries, Harry Nicholson, Pebble Hill Nurseries, Bruce Howell.

Smith Brothers, proprietors of the Concord Nurseries, Concord, Ga., have in their employ a man who put in 8,400 buds on June 10th, from sun to sun. "So far as we know," they write "this is the best budding that has ever been done."

REPORT ON INSURANCE.

Submitted to American Association by E. Albertson, Bridgeport, Ind.—Statistics and a Plan Resulting from Much Labor and Correspondence—Based on Actual Experience—Important Topic for Discussion.

One of the most carefully prepared reports that has ever been presented to the American Association is that of E. Albertson on the subject of insurance for nursery property, which was referred to his committee. Unfortunately there was not time to discuss it, but a committee was appointed to consider the matter further. The report is as follows:

Unfortunately for the Association, I find that the task assigned me of getting together full statistics of Insurance and Losses on Nursery buildings, and stock in storage, and the preparation of a proposition for Nurserymen's Mutual, or Co-operative Insurance Company, is a bigger one than I have been able to accomplish as I would like, and that this report is not by any means as complete as I had hoped to be able to submit, though have given it much of my time.

A list of questions was prepared, and, together with letter explaining same, was mailed to over three hundred of the leading nurserymen who we thought had (or might be interested in) storage buildings and insurance. Possibly some to whom it should have been sent were overlooked.

In reply to these we received about ninety reports, failing to hear from a number of those whom we know to be interested in, or having large storage buildings. We sent out a personal special letter from which we finally received about twelve reports, making a total of 102 reports. A few of our largest nurserymen either declining or neglecting to make report, yet by most of our leading nurserymen we are glad to report much interest taken and many good suggestions given.

Summary of Reports.

From these 102 reports we find the following:

Thirteen give no report of insurance carried on buildings or contents.

Twenty-three give no report of insurance carried on contents.

Eighty-nine report insurance on buildings, \$332,845. This doubtless includes some residences, barns, or other buildings than those included in the term "nursery buildings."

Seventy-nine report insurance on contents, \$459,600, making the total insurance reported, \$792,445.

Seventy-two report would carry in approved company, \$641,050. This also probably covers some other risks than nursery buildings.

Limiting risk to 20,000 this would be \$585,050.

Limiting risk to 10,000 this would be \$438,050.

Losses by fire in last 20 years as reported, \$39,500. (Of this, \$10,000 F. H. Stannard.)

Losses by fire in last 10 years as reported, 27,500. Nichols & Lorton, \$8,000; Ilgenfritz, \$5,000; Green's Nursery Co., \$5,000; W. and T. Smith, \$3,000.

Losses by fire in last five years, \$6,400. The losses of the last five years being those of: C. M. Hurlburt, \$2,400; Rogers Nursery Co., \$3,000; W. H. Wyman, \$1,000.

This makes the losses of the last five years but 1.3% on

\$100,000, or about 3-10% on \$438,000, the amount those reporting state would carry, or less than 2-10% on amount of insurance reported carried last year.

Some reported losses of barns, etc., but we have not intentionally included these in above figures.

In the preceding five years were several heavy losses, especially that of Nichols & Lorton, \$8,000, reported as carelessness, and on a building such as no company would insure. \$5,000 by Ilgenfritz, \$5,000, Green's Nursery Company; \$3,000, W. & T. Smith.

In the preceding ten years was lost \$10,000—F. H. Stannard & Co.

You will notice from above that although the building of storage houses has increased very much in the past four or five years (we should think being more than double that of all hose in use previous to 1899), the losses have been much less.

This, we think, is largely due to better plans of construction, doing away with necessity of fires, or more care in their use, and the separating of storage buildings from others.

Sixteen report watchman during winter. Three report watchman's clock.

Condition of Risk.

Fifty per cent. report buildings one story—balance 1½ and two story.

Ten per cent. report brick and stone buildings—90% mostly frame.

Twenty-five per cent. report gravel, iron, or tin roofs—85% of reports shingle, wood or paper, though think these are the smaller buildings.

Ten per cent. report floors wood, 50% earth, 40% wood and earth.

Ninety per cent. report buildings isolated—10% exposed to other buildings.

Forty per cent. have advantage of city water—most of others private.

Forty per cent. report no fires over wood floors—others report fires mostly in offices or grafting rooms.

Twenty-five per cent. have hand extinguishers.

Fifty-two are willing to pay premium of one per cent. while necessary to build up guarantee fund.

Twenty-three agree to payment of \$250 cash to make guarantee fund available at once. Among those are such firms as A. L. Wood, Irving Rouse, Oregon Nursery Co., Alabama Nursery Co., Geo. Peters & Co., W. & T. Smith, Starks & Co., E. S. Welch, Youngers & Co., Jackson & Perkins, R. G. Chase Co., Albaugh Nursery & Orchard Co., Storrs & Harrison Co.

Some Objectionable Features.

Now in regard to plan as outlined in circular letter, while it is certainly practical and safe, yet after more careful consideration and investigation it has some objectionable features. The accumulation of large cash fund on which we could hope to realize only three or three and one-half per cent., and on which we would have to pay taxes (owing to location of office) of one and one-half to two and one-half per cent., making a heavy expense account. Also this would hardly be paying in proportion to insurance carried.

Quite a number were willing to make cash payments of

smaller amounts more in proportion to insurance carried.

Some who were not willing to pay the one per cent. premium on stock in storage wanted short term rate, but as it would be about the same with all of us we hardly see the necessity of bothering with short term rates.

While the cash guarantee fund plan has met with the approval of a majority of the leading nurseries who have reported, we have another to suggest which we believe has some advantages. This we have taken from the Indiana Millers Mutual Fire Insurance Company.

Instead of a cash guarantee fund they take a note for the full premiums for five years—for example—on a policy of \$10,000, at one per cent. this would be \$500, and on \$1,000,000 of insurance would give a fund of \$50,000.

These notes, according to the laws of Indiana, are not assessable for taxes and they are not interest bearing.

For complete explanation of this plan and method of operation we read you this circular.

Of course some modifications of this plan might be necessary to adapt it to our use.

We also have their application blanks with form of note attached, which we can read, or will be glad to have those interested examine.

Explanation of Plan.

Take your present board rate and figure with that rate as the basis, you can readily arrive at the amount of the premium note required in your particular instance.

For example, if your present board rate is two per cent., it would be \$200 for \$10,000 insurance per annum; multiply the \$200 by five, which would give the amount of the deposit note, which would equal \$1,000. We collect ten per cent. of this note on delivery of policy, or an amount equal to one-half one annual premium. This cash payment is treated as a cash deposit, which is held by the company to secure the payment of the assessments as they accrue. At the end of each six months the amount earned of this \$100 is determined, and notice of this amount is mailed the secured. When this is paid, which we term an assessment, it restores in full the original cash payment of \$100. Illustrating from the experience of the Indiana Millers Company, at the end of six months, instead of paying in \$100, it would cost but \$55, and when that amount is paid the credit would stand again at the original \$100. Should the assured decide to withdraw from the company there would be returned on this basis of figuring \$45.00 of the original \$100 paid.

It is expressly stipulated in the premium note attached to the application, as you will see, that it is "not negotiable" and payable only in such installments at such times as the directors may order and assess, for the losses and expenses of said company, pursuant to its charter and by-laws. It is hereby expressly understood and agreed that there is no liability beyond the face amount thereof, "and that upon termination of said policy by surrender and cancellation all liability of the maker shall cease. Our policies will contain

the usual provisions for the discontinuance or cancellation of the insurance, either by the assured or by the company at pleasure, in which event note and policy will be cancelled and surrendered.

Policies are issued for five years.

The foregoing plan is strictly in accordance with the Indiana law providing for the organization of mutual fire insurance companies, and under which the Indiana Millers Mutual Fire Insurance Company was organized, and has been in successful operation for the past 15 years.

E. W. KIRKPATRICK.



E. W. KIRKPATRICK,
President American Association of
Nurseriesmen.

President E. W. Kirkpatrick, of McKinney, Texas, elected at Atlanta to preside over the American Association of Nurserymen during 1904-5, went to Texas from Tennessee in 1854. He has been a nurseryman and fruit grower for thirty years. He has been active in several organizations devoted to this industry. He has been president of the Texas Nurserymen's Association for years, and is a member of the Southwestern Association. He is an officer in the Farmers' Congress and was commissioned to organize farmers' institutes. He is president of the Texas Nursery Company, which has been quartered at Sherman, Tex., McKinney, Tex., and Durant, Indian Territory. He is also president of a fruit-growing company at Whitesburg, Tex. Mr. Kirkpatrick has long been prominent in the councils of the American Association of Nurserymen, and his advice on all subjects connected with the nursery business is sought for. He is able and aggressive, and the Association is sure to benefit by reason of his leadership.

J. Horace McFarland, well known to nurserymen of the American Association is the author of a volume entitled "Getting Acquainted with the Trees." The book is particularly attractive not only account of its subject matter but by reason of its unique illustrations and typographical excellence. The illustrations are from photographs by the author and the work is printed at his Mount Pleasant Press, Harrisburg, Pa. Mr. McFarland treats the subject of trees from the view-point of the amateur and thus gets a little closer to the average reader than is ordinarily done. It is with an affection characteristic of the true tree lover that the author treats of the various kinds of trees in our country and his illustrations actually convey the same impression. "The red oak, the black oak, the scarlet oak, all splendid forest trees of the Northeast," says he, "are in the group of confusion that can be readily separated only by the timber-cruiser who knows every tree in the forest for its economic value, or by the botanist, with his limp-bound Gray's Manual in hand. I confess to bewilderment in five minutes after the differences have been explained to me, and I enjoyed, not long ago, the confusion of a skillful nurseryman who was endeavoring to show me his young trees of red oak which the label proved to be scarlet! But the splendidly effective trees themselves can be fully appreciated, and the distinctions will appear as one studies carefully the features of these living gifts of nature's greenness." There is an index and list of botanical names. Cloth, Pp. 241, \$1.75 New York: THE MACMILLAN CO. Rochester: SCRANTON, WETMORE & CO.

for he is a progressive, active, able, executive officer, with large experience in horticulture and a deep interest in the welfare of the American Association. The other officers of the Association are also well chosen.

One of the most interesting and instructive features of the meeting was the excursion to the great peach orchards of the State of Georgia. Courtesies innumerable were extended to the nurserymen, all of which were highly appreciated.

It is believed that the Association chose wisely in determining to meet next year at West Baden Springs, Ind. A strong effort had been made by the Pacific Coast Nurserymen's Association, through Mr. McDonald, of Salem, Ore., to have the convention of 1905 in Portland, Ore.; but while many expressed a desire to go to the coast, it was thought that the best interests of the Association would be better conserved if the convention were not held so far from the eastern sections. There should be no distracting influences at the Indiana meeting place next year.

ON FORT VALLEY EXCURSION.

C. C. Abel, R. C. Chase, J. H. H. Boyd, C. A. Bennett, E. Albertson and wife, J. J. Barnes, David Baird, M. Barnes, R. C. Berckmans, Herman Berkhan, Hon. H. H. Cabaniss, A. F. Carnes, P. H. Rice, A. J. Brown, Guy A. Byrant, R. M. Baker, George C. Chandler, Calhoun Nursery Co. (J. H. Hillhouse), John C. Chase, Chattanooga Nursery Co., S. M. Jones, Chas. Cannon, D. W. L. Cason, Howard Davis and wife, R. C. Stoehr, S. Dougherty, F. N. Downer, A. R. Danforth, E. O. Fowler, W. A. Easterly, S. P. Fowler, J. B. Gorman, W. E. Galeener, Eugene J. Hall, Paul Hoffman, Benj. J. Greening, D. H. Henry, J. C. Hale and wife, Orlando Harrison, Mr. O'Hara of Huntsville, I. D. Hudgins, C. J. Hood, Miss Pauline Head, D. W. Hunter, Bruce Howell, J. R. H. Hilton, W. A. Humphries, J. E. Jackson, Geo. Perkins, Irving Jaquay, Otto Katzenstein, Harlan P. Kelsey, W. H. Kessler, John S. Kerr, W. L. Killian, E. W. Kirkpatrick, J. W. Knox, R. G. LeFevre, H. Lightfoot, J. E. List, P. H. McWhorter, Wm. H. Moon, H. W. Marshall, C. C. Mayhew, James McHutchison, J. W. Gaines and wife, Thos. B. Meehan and wife, G. H. Miller, Hugh Morton, Kenneth Morton, J. R. Murphy and wife, J. M. Mallory, T. J. McKamy, George Nees, Ralph T. Olcott, C. H. Peck, E. C. Peirson, J. H. Skinner, C. M. Peters, Earl Peters, Wilson J. Peters, A. M. Preston, Mrs. W. J. Peters, W. C. Reed and wife, John L. Sneed, J. A. Robbins and wife, W. B. Harman, Geo. W. Scruggs, Miss Kitty Wyche, A. M. Simpson, J. H. Smith, C. T. Smith and wife, Mrs. F. M. Smith, W. P. Stark, Southern Fruit Grower, B. Thornton, G. L. Taber, F. B. Thacker and wife, R. S. Walker, C. L. Watrous, E. S. Welch, W. G. Campbell, James M. Irvine, F. B. White and wife, G. H. Whiting, N. L. Willet, C. L. Yates and wife, R. M. Bryan, C. J. Powell, S. E. Magill, E. F. Kitchens, A. M. Kitchens, W. E. Mobley, James Cureton, G. A. Moore, W. F. Moore, C. A. Gay, W. C. Lawrence, Sam'l Wilkes, W. T. Hood, J. Van Lindley, J. H. Hale, G. Harold Powell, C. J. Powell, Prof. John Craig, J. Horace McFarland, C. J. Maloy, Peter Youngers, W. J. C. Grant, J. G. McNair, F. W. Meneray, Prof. W. M. Scott, Assistant Ent'st Smith, M. B. Fox, F. A. Weber, F. G. Withoft, Clarence Withoft, F. W. Hazlehurst, Harry P. Brown, A. C. Holt, S. B. Barfield.

REPORT OF EXHIBITS.

The committee on exhibits, Prof. John Craig, Thomas B. Meehan and Peter Youngers, reported as follows:

Your committee beg to offer the following report on the exhibits displayed at this meeting:

These displays are often made at considerable inconvenience. They add much to the profit and interest of the meeting and are therefore to be warmly commended.

Raffia—Thomas Meehan & Sons, Dreshertown, Pa., show an imposing display of long fibre raffia of especially good color and uniform quality. McHutchison & Co., 218 Fulton Street, New York City, have an exhibit of the same.

Labels—Benjamin Chase, Derry, N. H., show wired printed and unprinted tree labels. Yellowwood, basswood and pine are used for the labels, while copper and annealed wax are employed to fasten them. Dayton Fruit Tree Label Co., Dayton, O., show an interesting collection of wired, printed and unprinted tree labels of different sizes; also a maker of plant label for small fruits, such as strawberries.

Level—The Bostrom-Brady manufacturing company offer a simple form of level for use in grading and draining. So far as simplicity of construction and apparent efficiency are concerned it is commendable.

Spray apparatus—E. C. Brown & Co., Rochester, N. Y., exhibit a sample of the auto-spray hand pump. The Hook-Hardie Co., Hudson, Mich., exhibit working parts of spray pumps adapted to nursery and orchard work; also photographic illustrations of the nursery pump in operation.

Plant stakes—C. H. Joosten, 201 West Street, New York City. A collection of bamboo stakes for supporting plants.

Lithographs—Rochester Lithographing Co., Rochester, N. Y., show a fine collection of cards and colored plates of fruits, ornamental trees and shrubs.

DELAYED BY CONVENTION,

This issue of the NATIONAL NURSERYMAN was delayed in order to include a report of the Atlanta convention. Some of the papers presented were too voluminous to be included in this issue; they will appear in succeeding issues.

Among Growers and Dealers.

Winfried Rolker sailed for Europe, July 2d, to look after their sundry business lines.

Charles Fremd, Jr., Rye, N. Y., is spending the month of July resting and fishing in and about Rochester, N. Y.

The Nurserymen's Mutual Protective Association re-elected N. H. Albaugh president and George C. Seager secretary.

The twenty-eighth annual session of the Georgia Horticultural Society will be held at Tallulah Falls, Ga., August 4-5.

R. C. Berckmans was made president of the American Mutual Protective Association. The other officers were re-elected.

Charles J. Brown, president, and Guy A. Bryant, secretary of the American Retail Nurserymen's Protective Association, were re-elected.

N. C. Wragg, president of the J. Wragg & Sons Nursery Company, Waukegan, Ill., has acquired the entire stock of the company. It was founded in 1878 by the late John Wragg.

The windmill water tower of the F. & F. Nurseries at Springfield, N. J., was struck by lightning on May 30th and, with a two-story packing house, was burned to the ground. Loss \$3,000.

Among callers on Rochester, N. Y., nurserymen last month were: George S. Josselyn, Fredonia, N. Y.; Wilson Peters, Troy, O.; Theodore J. Smith, Geneva, N. Y.; F. M. Hartman and John B. Morey, Jr., Danville, N. Y.; James McHutchison, New York City; H. A. Chase, Huntsville, Ala.; M. McDonald, Salem, Ore.; J. J. Harrison.

PEACH ORCHARD EXCURSION.

Interesting Trip to Mayfield, Macon, Fort Valley, Marshallville and Myrtle by One Hundred and Fifty Nurserymen After the Atlanta Convention—Georgia Barbecue at Berckmans Brothers' Orchards—Testimonial of Appreciation.

After the convention the nurserymen were treated to an excursion of two days' duration among the peach orchards of Georgia, the largest in the world. Boarding a special train on the Georgia railroad, under the direction of R. C. Berckmans and the assistant general passenger agent, F. J. Robinson, 150 nurserymen were taken to the Mayfield orchards of Berckmans Brothers where after a ride in fruit wagons through an interesting country, the party arrived at noon. A Georgia barbecue under a great oak tree awaited the excursionists. This was heartily enjoyed. Then after speeches by Hon. H. H. Cabaniss of the Augusta "Chronicle," President E. W. Kirkpatrick, C. L. Watrous, C. T. Smith, G. L. Taber and John C. Chase, the orchards and packing house were visited. The orchards were established in 1898. Forty or fifty carloads of fruit will be shipped from them this year. Berckmans Brothers grow the Red River, Carman, Mamie Ross and Elberta varieties. They ship to all the large northern cities. They have 710 acres in peach orchards. A shipment made on Monday, for instance, will be on the Boston market on Thursday. The soil of these orchards is sandy with a clay subsoil and it has a good natural drainage.

The nurserymen were much interested in the packing of the fruit. Three of the girls there employed can pack a carload of peaches in a day.

Proceeding on the journey the party reached Macon in the evening. Early on Saturday they boarded a special train on the Central of Georgia railroad and at 9 A. M. were at Fort Valley where they were met by J. H. Hale and other peach growers. Flat-topped wagons upon which were a number of peach baskets, some of which were upturned to serve as seats while others were filled with ripe peaches from cold storage for eating, were in waiting. The party was driven through a portion of the great Hale orchards and wondered at the extent of the industry.

Mr. Hale has 2,100 acres in peaches and has 200 acres more to plant. His trees range from one to 13 years old. He employs 200 hands and expects to ship 250 carloads this season.

From Hale's the party went to Albaugh's orchards and viewed the trees and packing house. This is the pioneer peach nursery on a large scale in the section.

At the Rumph orchards the party was met by Samuel H. Rumph and was regaled with peach punch on his spacious verandahs. Mr. Rumph talked of the famous Elberta peach which he originated and cheerfully answered the many questions asked. The packing house of E. J. Willingham and the crate factory at Fort Valley were also visited.

It was a most interesting trip. Many photographs were taken by members of the party. All present were deeply appreciative of the courtesies extended and on the way back to Atlanta on Saturday night the following expression of appreciation was prepared and signed by the president of the Association:

IN RE EXCURSION FOR NURSERYMEN FROM ATLANTA TO FORT VALLEY, GA., JUNE 24TH AND 25TH.

The members of the American Association of Nurserymen, one hundred and fifty in number, desire to express through the president of the National Association their deep appreciation of the many courtesies extended to them, through the agency of Mr. Berckmans, of Augusta, Ga., by the railroad companies and the peach growers of Georgia, during the two days' excursion from Atlanta to Mayfield, Macon, Fort Valley, Marshallville and Myrtle on June 24th and 25th, 1904.

The trip was one of continuous hospitality of the heartiest and most generous sort and has given those who were fortunate enough to enjoy it an experience with true Southern courtesy that will be remembered always with the greatest pleasure.

To the Georgia Railroad Company through its general manager, Mr. Thomas K. Scott and its general agents, Mr. S. E. Magill, of Atlanta, and Mr. W. M. McGovern, of Augusta, who personally conducted the excursion, and Conductor J. R. Cosby; and to Mr. W. A. Winburn, vice-president and traffic manager of the Central of Georgia Railway Company, and Mr. F. J. Robinson, assistant general passenger agent, Savannah, Ga., who personally conducted the excursion, as well as to Mr. J. M. Mallory of the industrial department; Mr. J. G. Carlisle, commercial agent, and Conductor W. R. Dawson, the nurserymen feel especially grateful. These companies issued complimentary tickets and placed at the disposal of the excursionists fully equipped special trains which conveyed the nurserymen directly to the great peach orchards of the state, and quickly from place to place in the orchard district, so that the excursionists were enabled to see the most that was possible in the time at their disposal.

In no other state of the Union have the members of the American Association of Nurserymen been so cordially received and so heartily and continuously entertained. Every member of the party has repeatedly expressed his or her hearty appreciation of the courtesies extended, and all desire to record their gratitude. The fine equipment of the railroads traversed on this occasion and the excellent time made on special schedule have been noted.

To Mr. R. C. Berckmans who arranged the excursion and who entertained the nurserymen at the Mayfield orchard of the Berckmans Brothers, and to all who assisted him in that novel and enjoyable entertainment, special recognition is given, and appreciation of the care needed to make such a trip a success is expressed.

It is desired also to thank Mr. J. H. Hale, Mr. N. H. Albaugh, Mr. Samuel H. Rumph, Mr. E. J. Willingham and Mr. F. G. Withoft for courtesies extended by means of which the visiting nurserymen were enabled to view the great orchards and the packing houses at close range and under the most favorable circumstances.

Besides enjoying the trip to the fullest extent, the nurserymen have gained information which it will be their pleasure to use at every opportunity for the advancement of the interests of the State of Georgia and her most hospitable people.

E. W. KIRKPATRICK,

President American Association of Nurserymen.

FREIGHT CLASSIFICATION.

Committee Calls Attention to Need for Prompt Action—Suggests that Special Committee be Appointed to Confer with Railroad Classification Committee, East, West and South—The Report.

The report of the committee on transportation, presented by E. Albertson, of Bridgeport, Ind., one of the most important matters before the convention at Atlanta, is as follows:

The Committee on Transportation has nothing to report in actual results accomplished. As reported last year, it was not thought best to bother the railroad officials with petitions for revision of rates or classifications while they were already overloaded with business.

But it seems that advantage has been taken of us in some matters and that it is time now when the Association should appoint a "special" committee to meet with the Western Classification Committee, which meets in Manitou, Colo., July 12th; and also the Eastern Trunk Line or Official Classification Committee, which meets in New York in October, and if possible secure a revision of rates and classifications.

In the Eastern or Official Classification we should insist on and do all in our power to secure the third class rate on trees in boxes, of which we had the benefit until two years ago, when it was raised to second class, making an average increase of about thirty per cent.

Also we should work for change in their classification of seedlings as plants instead of trees, which change was made by them last January. This change affects especially importations where the consular invoice accompanies way bill, showing contents, and does not affect shipments originating here which are billed as trees and railroad officials or inspectors do not see invoices—but if this goes unnoticed they will make other oppressive changes.

Effect of Rate Change.

As a sample of effect of above change, last season we had an importation of about 17,000 pounds in one shipment, billed out of New York by Merchants Despatch Transportation Company as car trees at thirty cents per 100, but when the papers came before the Official Trunk Line Inspector the rate was raised to seventy-five cents per 100, a difference of forty-five cents per 100, or over \$75 there being no carload rate. On several other shipments we had the same experience, and have not yet been able to get refund.

While other seedlings are classified and rated as plants, osage hedge is rated as trees. Why there should be this difference we do not know.

In the classification on carloads we do not think we have been hurt any, as they have given us a minimum of 16,000 pounds on cars not over thirty-six feet six inches in length inside measure, 20,000 pounds minimum applying to cars, not over forty feet six inches. Cars over fifty feet six inches taking a minimum of 40,000 pounds, with proportionate minimums for cars between these lengths. Carloads taking fifth class rate, which is about the same as rate "B" in Western Classification.

Now in the Western Classification we have been notified by some of the Western Nurserymen of a proposed change

from the flat minimum of 20,000 pounds regardless of size of car to a minimum of 20,000 pounds on thirty-six feet cars, which would make forty feet cars 22,400 pounds and fifty feet cars 28,400 pounds.

Difference of Opinion.

After much correspondence we found some of the larger Western nurserymen very much opposed to any change, claiming it would be a great hardship to them. While others thought if the Western Classification Committee could be induced to adopt the Eastern Classification with a minimum of 16,000 pounds, on thirty-six feet cars it would be an advantage. So we did not know what to ask of the members of the committee, owing to so much difference as to what would be to their interest, but after much correspondence the writer met Mr. McDonald in Chicago, the 8th inst., and after talking the matter over we concluded we were not in position to go before the members of the Classification Committee and ask anything, but that it was best to refer the whole matter to the Association for discussion and instruction.

We called on the Acting Chairman of the Western Classification Committee and in conversation with him am led to think that if we appear before their committee with request that no change be made it would be granted and that possibly we might be able to secure the adoption of the Eastern Classification, so that it would all be uniform. But that we would have to appear before the sub-committee, which will meet about the 6th, as they would receive and hear us and report to the committee. We have the names of the subcommittee.

We think the Western Wholesale Nurseryman's Association have also taken this matter up and have been working on it, do not know just what they have done, but understand they will also have a committee to meet the Classification Committee, and it would certainly be advisable that the special committee of the National Nurseryman's Association should be instructed and act in harmony with this committee. Perhaps F. W. Stannard can tell us something of how the matter stands with the Wholesale Association, as understand he is president and has had the matter in charge.

Do not know of anything else to report at this time, but would urge that action be taken at once to protect our interests at the meetings of both of the Classifications Committees, and that strong committees be appointed and fully instructed by this Association.

Obituary.

William S. Failing, of East Portland, Ore., died May 24, aged 64 years.

Cyrus M. Kauffman, of Brownville, Neb., died at Tippecanoe, Ind., last month.

Thomas Smith, Stranraer, Scotland, died May 18, aged 84 years. He had been in the nursery business in Scotland 43 years.

McVilvie C. Reynolds, secretary of the Albaugh Nursery and Orchard Company, died at his home in Phoneton, Ohio, on May 20. He was born in Western Pennsylvania, and was 62 years of age. He had been secretary of the firm 25 years.

The fifteenth annual report of the Missouri Botanical Garden contains reports for the year by the director and officers of the board; also scientific papers and a list of library contributions.

COLD STORAGE INQUIRY.

*Address Before American Association by G. Harold Powell,
Expert of Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.
—Cultural and Fruit Gathering Suggestions—New
Ideas in Transportation Problems.*

G. Harold Powell presented the following paper at the Atlanta convention of the nurserymen:

MR. PRESIDENT AND MEMBERS OF THE NATIONAL NURSERYMEN'S ASSOCIATION: Your programme committee has asked me to discuss briefly some of the results of the fruit storage investigations of the Department of Agriculture. The purpose of these investigations is to determine the keeping quality and the ultimate value of the principal varieties of fruits when grown under different conditions of soil, climate, orchard management and location, and when harvested, shipped, stored and sold under existing commercial methods. These storage investigations are carried on by the Department with a view to informing the fruit grower and the fruit dealer what fruits are best adapted for storage purposes, and to find out what factors in the growing, the handling and the storage of the various fruits determine their successful storage and ultimate useful qualities.

I would sum up the principal requirements for successful fruit storage as follows: Let the fruit come to the full size and a high degree of color on the tree, but retaining a hard texture when picked; pick the fruit with the greatest care to prevent bruising, as a large proportion of the losses in the warehouse result from bruising the fruit after it leaves the tree; wrap fancy fruit, especially the more delicate varieties; cool the fruit as quickly as possible after picking, to retard the ripening processes, which progress rapidly at this time, and to check the growth of diseases; store the fruit in a temperature of 30° to 32° Fahrenheit, in well ventilated rooms; and sell it before it reaches the point of deterioration.

As we can only touch briefly on this subject at this time, I will confine my remarks to two phases of the storage question, namely, "The Influence of Cultural Conditions on the Shipping and Keeping Qualities of Fruits," a subject of which we know comparatively little, and second, "The Importance of Cooling the Fruit Quickly After it is Picked, if it is Intended for Long Distance Shipment or for Long Keeping."

Cultural Conditions.

It has been our experience that fruit that has been forced in growth or that has been grown to unusual size has comparatively poor keeping quality. The forcing of the growth may have been the result of intensive culture and fertilization, causing a continuous stimulation of the trees and producing a rank wood growth; or the fruit of the same varieties from widely separated areas may show inferior keeping quality on account of quick acting soils and differences in climate that produce larger and denser trees.

In our apple investigations we have observed a difference of three to five months in the keeping of several varieties, such as "York Imperial," "Pound Sweet," "Ben Davis," "Winesap," "Hubbardston Nonesuch" and "Sutton Beauty," when grown in adjoining rows on trees of different ages, the fruit from the young tree deteriorating soonest.

A light crop, which generally produces large fruit, is likely to break down in storage several weeks earlier than fruit of medium size; or the largest specimens from individual trees deteriorate much sooner than the medium-sized fruits.

We are often asked whether apples grown under cover cropping, high cultivation, pruning and spraying, are not inferior in keeping to those from orchards grown in sod where the trees grown more moderately. We have not made extensive comparisons along this line, and I do not believe it possible to draw comparisons between the effect of sod and tillage on the keeping quality of the apple unless all of the other conditions in the orchards, such as the type of soil, the age of the trees, are similar. But there is little question that the fruit from an orchard that is being forced acquires the habit of going through its life processes more rapidly than one under moderate growth, and that it reaches the end of its life sooner after picking. (Illustrated with colored drawings.)

I have had a good opportunity to study the peach industry for several years, especially in Georgia, and I have noticed repeatedly that it is not always the fruit from the best fed and cultivated orchards that reaches the consumer in best condition. High cultivation, cowpeas or other forms of cover crops, produce a vigorous growth in the peach tree, they thicken up the foliage, enlarge the fruit and cut down the color unless the greatest care is paid to pruning, to let in the sunlight and air; and while these orchards may produce much larger crops of fruit and may be more profitable to the owner, there is little question but that the fruit must be handled with more care if it is to reach the consumer in good condition.

Practical Difficulties.

I have dwelt on this phase of the subject in order to point out that some of the practical difficulties that confront the shipper and the storer of fruits, and which are sometimes attributed to the transportation company and the warehouseman, may be inherent in the fruit itself. I have referred to this branch of our investigations, as it impresses me more and more each year or one to which the fruit grower and the fruit shipper will need to give more attention in the future in order that he may modify his cultural practices, if he so desires; or that he may know better what to expect of fruit grown under certain conditions, and modify the method of handling it accordingly.

A large proportion of the practical difficulties in the storing of fruits is the direct result of delaying the fruit after it is picked and before it is stored. As soon as the fruit is picked from the tree its ripening processes proceed more rapidly than they do when it is hanging on the tree in the same temperature. Every effort must, therefore, be used to retard the ripening at this time. In cool seasons the fruit may be delayed for several days or weeks without serious injury, as the cool weather retards the ripening, but in warm weather, or when the temperature averages about 60° Fahrenheit, the ripening progresses more rapidly. At the same time, the diseases of the fruit spread quickly if the storing of the fruit is delayed, and the apple, the pear or the peach may already have reached the point, or have actually begun deterioration when the storage house is reached.

A delay of a few days in storing the apple may cause it to rot early in the storage season, to soften several weeks or months ahead of the normal time, and to show scald prematurely. A similar delay in storing the pear may cause it to rot at the core, while the fruit is still firm outside, within a short time after entering the warehouse.

While the fruit is delayed in piles in the orchard, or in closed, unventilated buildings, or in any other condition in the orchard, or delayed at the railroad siding, or in transit, or at the receiving terminal, it is rapidly approaching the end of its life and may already have consumed a large part of the span that would otherwise be allotted to it in the warehouse.

While there may be serious commercial losses in the staple storage crops, like the apple and the pear, on account of a delay in cooling the fruit after it is picked, the most disastrous results occur when perishable fruits like the small fruits, the peach, the plum, and early varieties of pears and apples, are subjected to a warm temperature between the picking and their storage or sale. The ideal method of handling a perishable fruit for long distance shipping, or for storage, is to cool it quickly after it is taken from the tree, in order to retard the ripening and the growth of diseases.

In a delay of twenty-four hours in a high temperature a promising lot of peaches may consume a large proportion of its remaining life history and the brown rot may have developed to a considerable extent, thereby reducing its durability in transit or in the market.

New Cooling Methods.

This phase of the subject has an important bearing on the transportation of perishable produce. In 1903, when the season was wet, it was not uncommon to find from 10 to 30 per cent. decay in cars of Georgia peaches on arrival in the New York market after a three days' trip, even when the fruit was handled in the best condition in the orchard, and the packing house, and when the cars were thoroughly iced in transit. Peaches are frequently loaded in the cars at a temperature of 100° or more, and under these conditions the ripening proceeds and the diseases spread before the ice of the car can cool the fruit. If the fruit could have been cooled quickly to 45° before loading, the ice would maintain that temperature in transit, and these frequent losses would probably have been reduced to an important commercial extent. While this phase of the fruit handling question has not been given careful experimental attention, we feel justified, from the results of our Fruit Storage Investigations and from the emphasis laid upon this question by the Canadian government and other foreign countries in their export fruit work, in expressing the opinion that a large proportion of the commercial losses in the handling of perishable produce is the direct result of the rapid ripening and the spread of disease which takes place while the fruit is warm and before it can be cooled by the ice in the cars. A meat shipper would not think of loading a carload of meat in a warm condition, and if the fruit grower could devise some practical method of cooling the fruit before it is loaded, as the shippers of meat do, and if the refrigerator car is expected only to maintain the cool temperature in transit and not to do the initial refrigeration of the fruit, many of the serious problems that now confront the shipper of perishable fruits would be reduced considerably.

"I do not care to discuss the ways and means of bringing about this result at this time, as I wish only to bring the matter to your attention, so my "Last Word on the Picking and Storing of Fruit," as your Program Committee has chosen to designate this paper, is: First, know what to expect of your fruit from the conditions in which it is grown; let it ripen well before picking; handle it carefully and cool it quickly after it leaves the tree, and you will have greater occasion to rejoice that you are in the fruit business.

Long and Short.

For clematis write to P. W. Butler, Penfield, N. Y.

Apple and pear seedlings may be had of N. E. Copeland, Oakland, Kan.

H. S. Day, Fremont, O., will bud peach trees on contract for fall of 1905 delivery.

June bud peach and plum can be had of Chattanooga Nurseries, Chattanooga, Tenn.

Bartlett pears will be exchanged for peaches by Davis County Nurseries, Salt Lake City, Utah.

Fredonia-grown grape vines are known the world over. Write to Foster & Griffith, Fredonia, N. Y.

Buds of leading varieties of apple, pear, peach, plum and cherry may be had of B. F. Kean, Stanley, N. Y.

In another column, Jackson & Perkins Company, Newark, N. Y., announce an attractive list of specialties.

A bargain in standard pears, extra size, is offered by the Pioneer Nurseries Company, Salt Lake City, Utah.

C. Betscher, Canal Dover, O., is a peony specialist, guaranteeing everything in his line true to name. Write him for prices.

J. C. Hale, Winchester, Tenn., has 4,000,000 peach trees, the largest stock in the United States. June buds a specialty.

Pecan trees and nuts may be obtained of the G. M. Bacon Company, Inc., DeWitt, Ga. Budded, grafted and seedling trees.

Nurserymen will be interested in the announcement in another column of the Pittsburg Bolster Spring Company, Pittsburg, Pa.

The Forest Nursery & Seed Co., Irving College, Tenn., makes a specialty of catalpas, black locust, Russian mulberry, red bud, etc.

Imported seedlings and raffia fibre may be had of August Rolker & Sons, 31 Barclay Street, New York, agents for Elmhurst Seibre, Ussy, France.

For fall of 1904 the Franklin-Davis Nursery Company, Baltimore, Md., offers a general assortment of well grown stock; apple, pear, cherry, plum and ornamentals.

One of the largest and most complete assortments of nursery and florists' stocks in the United States is offered by the Storrs & Harrison Co., Painesville, O. See their announcement on another page.

Johnson Bros., Quitman, Ga., write as follows to Maher & Grosh, Toledo, O.: "Mr. J. H. Girardeau, of Monticello, Fla., informs me that you have on hand the best budding knife that there is on the market. He says that he uses them and none else, and that they are very cheap, on account of their not having anything but a small wooden handle. Please give us prices on same."

How many of those who gaze at beautiful shows of fireworks know the composition of the brilliant candle balls, bombs, rockets, fiery showers, serpents and wheels with their gem-like colorings? Frances E. Fryatt, in a most interesting article in *The Youth's Companion* of June 16th, tells how "The Colors and Motions of Fireworks" are contrived. This contribution will lend a fresh interest to the celebration of Independence day for every *Companion* reader.

THE WABASH RAILROAD

Has added one more Fast Train to its present excellent service to St. Louis. The New Train, "The World's Fair Flyer" will, on and after June 26th, leave Buffalo daily 1.30 P. M., arriving Detroit 7.45 P. M., World's Fair Station 7.50 A. M., Union Station, St. Louis, 8.01 A. M. next morning. The Wabash is the only line from the East running directly to the Main Entrance of the World's Fair Grounds. Superb equipment, Pullman's newest type of sleepers, electric lighted chair cars, Wabash Dining cars.

For full information call on your home agent or address,

JAMES GASS,

N. Y. S. P. A.,

R. F. KELLEY,

G. A. P. D.,

Buffalo, N. Y.

THE USE OF ORNAMENTALS.

Prof. John Craig made the following address at the Atlanta Convention on the use of ornamentals:

The nurserymen, the manufacturers of nursery stock, like the manufacturers of boots and shoes and clothing, shape the fashions of the day. In this regard they carry a heavy responsibility. Do they realize this. Newspapers are said to reflect public opinion. More often they mould it. Nurserymen, perhaps not to the same extent, are influential, and shape public demand to a large extent.

How much have the shapeliness, the general salability quite apart from utility, beauty and durability to do with the rapidity of multiplication?

Take the Carolina poplar. Thousands, perhaps millions, of this quick-growing, short-lived, borer-infested trees are sold for street trees, boulevards and parks. Does the sale of this tree permanently advance tree planting enterprises? It is true that the tree has its place; it may be used for quick effects, for a filler between slower growing permanent trees; but too often it is set out as a finality, as a finished product.

Then there is the box elder. It has its virtues. Rapid growth, ruggedness, generalability to withstand neglect and a self-efficiency wanting in many forms vastly more valuable. This tree has had its day in the cities, but it is still being planted in country places in preference to its vastly superior related soft maple and its beautiful and long-lived cousin, sugar maple. Again, in selling the box elder in the North the relative hardness of geographical varieties is overlooked. Box Elder of Ohio and the South will often freeze down north of the 42d parallel, while the northern form is perfectly hardy.

Native trees, as a rule, are superior to imported types of the same genus. For example, the European elm does not compare in stately beauty with the American elm. Neither is the Scotch elm which I see planted in Atlanta streets, equal to our own citizen. European linden is much inferior to *Tilia Americana* in durability, size and general luxuriousness. Norway spruce has many excellent points to commend it, but we have only to examine the old specimens of the plains to note that it has passed its meridian and is on the wane, while the native white is but approaching the fullness of its stature.

These are a few of the striking cases where the nurseryman can do much to mould public opinion along right lines, bearing upon public utility and public beauty.

Along the line of æsthetics in planting, how many lawns have been rendered unsightly by the planting of vegetable monstrosities in the form of cheap and distinctly ugly weeping trees. Perhaps the weeping willow is the most obtrusively objectionable. It is omnipresent in the smaller towns. The mountain ash is an improvement, but has many years of ugliness before its base stem and contorted outlines are obscured. The weeping form of the white birch is pleasing, but its life is short and borers often make it full of trouble. Among the more permanent and desirable forms are the drooping beeches and elms; but even these can be overdone.

Cannot the nurseryman do more than he is doing at the present time towards educating the public toward an appreciation of the really beautiful and the relatively permanent among trees set along streets and in parks.

The tendency is to yield to the public demand for quick results and propagate for sale cheap, short-lived shade trees.

Finally, let us use our influence in moulding public taste, in the matter of lawn planting, so that trees shall be set more for their intrinsic qualities of beauty and endurance rather than from the standpoint of the incongruous and curious.

NURSERY STOCK IMPORTATIONS.

Hiram T. Jones, Elizabeth, N. J., addressed the Atlanta Convention as follows:

For many years it was a pet theory of mine that somewhere where in this broad land of ours would be found the combination of soil and climate that would permit the propagation especially of seedlings and of cutting plants, both deciduous and evergreens, which in quality and price would compare favorably with the supplies we now receive from Europe.

It is true that apple seedlings are produced in the United States in such quantities and at such prices that in average years with our present duty, prevents the importation of them in large quantities.

With this single exception I do not think that in seedlings of fruit stocks the European grower finds the competition of the American grower difficult to meet, and this I believe is equally true in the ornamental department, furthermore I do not expect to see these conditions changed for a long time to come.

If, then, Europe is to be the chief source of our supply of what I may call our raw material, how may we best safeguard our own interests in our importations?

As we have become the chief customer for the immense quantities of seedlings, etc., grown by the European nurserymen, the natural effect of the laws of trade will in time regulate this question. The matter of packing for the trying ocean trip and equally trying land transportation under the trying conditions of our fitful American weather has been well met by the prominent European growers.

The matter of fungous and insect infestation is a more important question and has not received the attention the gravity of the matter deserves. I can remember one important importation of pear seedlings to Western New York nearly a quarter of a century ago that brought a pest with it that has cost much more to fight than the first cost of the large purchase.

We have been unduly disturbed by the San Jose scale which has come from nowhere and is now nearly everywhere—and yet within three years I have known of three importations from three different sources of the European Pear scale which is nearly as bad and in at least one case during the last winter upon Apple seedlings with the roots fairly destroyed with crown gall our American custom house department collected \$1.00 per 1000 and 15 per cent. and kept it I have no doubt.

I do not believe in impracticable legislation and we nurserymen are unfortunate in our efforts to secure any federal legislation in our fight against noxious insects. I do believe, however, that our government should take possession of and destroy nursery stock imported which our State Entomologists pronounce to be infested with dangerous fungous or noxious insects and should refund to the importer within a reasonable time any duties that have been paid upon such nursery stock.

Southern Railway

For information about opportunities now available, prices of land, character of soils, etc., write to

Washington, D. C., Southern R'y

Specialties for 1904-5

Apple, Pear, Well
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Well
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Large Assortment

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Maples

Elms

Catalpas

Box Elder

Etc., Etc.



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**OREGON NURSERY CO., Ltd.,
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**MAIL US A
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Well graded Apple 3/4 and up
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CONVENTION OF PACIFIC COAST NURSERYMEN'S ASSOCIATION IN SESSION AT HOOD RIVER, ORE., JUNE 1, 1904.

The National Nurseryman.

FOR GROWERS AND DEALERS IN NURSERY STOCK.

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"The American Association could do much by concerted effort."—N. W. HALE.

Vol. XII.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., AUGUST, 1904

No. 8.

IMPORTANT FRUIT REGIONS OF THE PACIFIC NORTHWEST.

We are glad to present as a frontispiece this month a view of a fruit grower's association, instrumental in developing the now rapidly becoming famous Hood River Valley and other fruit regions of Oregon. As an example of the efficacy of co-operation in marketing fruits the methods of Hood river fruit growers are worth studying a very full and instructive account of this new fruit empire of the Pacific Northwest is found in the last report of the American Pomological Society. The following is furnished by our contemporary the *Northwest Horticulturist*:

TOPOGRAPHY.

Just east of the crest of the Cascade mountains lying both south and north of the Columbia river, is a basin peculiarly differing from lands lying farther east and also from those on the west of this dividing range. The south, or Oregon side, has become the famous Hood river district by means of the quality and the quantity of Clarke seedling strawberries, the Spitzenberg and the Yellow Newtown apples grown and shipped. On the north or Washington side, the land is very similar and the same kinds and quality of fruits are being raised.

This basin extends about 30 miles on each side of the river with Mt. Hood on the south and Mt. Adams on the north affording ample water for irrigating purposes through each of Hood river and White Salmon river. The soil is volcanic ash, the altitude and the breeze from the Pacific ocean affords suitable temperature and moisture for the production of fruit of high quality. The rain fall is from 25 to 30 inches, enough when the ground is properly cultivated, for the production of apples and for strawberries, irrigation develops and enlarges the crop.

IRRIGATION A FACTOR.

A large ditch has been completed in the Hood river valley at a cost of \$46,000, which furnishes ample water for the land covered. On the Washington side, numerous small tracts lying along the Columbia river bank are watered from springs flowing from the steep hill sides. These sand bars produce the earliest strawberries shipped from Hood river, while they are also profuse yielders. In the White Salmon river valley no attempt has yet been made at irrigation, but conditions are very favorable and many acres of valuable land await the hand of the tiller to make them equally productive to those of famous Hood River Valley.

STRAWBERRIES AN IMPORTANT CROP.

The average yield of strawberries at Hood river is perhaps less than 150 crates per acre, the fruit is only of medium size and tart. One of the representative growers reported a yield of 700 crates on six acres last season, yet this crop has made this section famous. Some of the notable features of success

may be attributed to the fact that the fruit under good cultivation is a sure annual cropper. It is an excellent shipper and the growers are extremely careful to grade and ship the fruit in uniform style. These are points which might with profit be imitated in other localities, also with other classes of fruit. Another lesson from this section is that diversity to the extent of at least two kinds of crops is far better than a single crop system. Berries suitable to a given locality with some one or two varieties of the larger fruits may be safe and profitable.

In the last report of the American Pomological Society will be found a fuller account of this region.—Ed.

AMERICAN PLANTS FOR AMERICAN NURSERYMEN.

The illustrated address by Harlan P. Kelsey under this title before the nurserymen at Atlanta, was an exceedingly interesting feature of the evening session. Mr. Kelsey spoke with all the earnestness of a born lover of plants. His address was a strong and convincing plea for the greater and more liberal use of the hardy and beautiful trees and shrubs of our own fields and woodlands. The address was richly illustrated with lantern slides prepared jointly by Mr. McFarland and Mr. Kelsey. We are glad to append a partial list of the trees, shrubs and plants illustrated:

American Trees and Shrubs.—*Liquidambar styraciflora*, sweet gum; *Thuja occidentalis pyramidalis*, pyramidal American arbor-vitæ; *Robinia pseudacacia*, yellow locust; *Kalmia latifolia*, laurel; *Rhododendron maximum*, great American rose bay; *Rhododendron punctatum*; *Pinus strobus*, white pine; *Leucothoe catesbaei*; *Vaccinium macrocarpon*, cranberry; *Quercus coccinea*, scarlet oak (flowers); *Buercus palustris*, pin oak; *Ilex cassine*, southern holly, (in hedge), *Clethra acuminata*, southern pepper bush; *Quercus virens*, live oak in magnolia cemetery, Charleston, S. C., *Cornus florida*, flowering dogwood—four slides showing flower, fruit and tree in winter and summer; *Azalea nudiflora*, pinxter flower, *Crataegus coccinea*, white thorn; *Oxydendrum arboreum*, tree andromeda.

American Herbaceous Plants.—*Galax aphylla*, *Osmunda cinnamomea*, cinnamon fern; *Physostegia virginiana*, limodorum tuberosum, grass pink; *Trillium grandiflorum*, *Sarracenia flava*, yellow pitcher plant; *Cimicifuga racemosa*, American bugbane, *Lilium carolinianum*, Carolina lily; *Convolvulus bona-nox*, wild morning glory.

BUSINESS MOVEMENTS.

Mr. D. W. Wittppenn of the firm of McHutchison & Co., of 218 Fulton Street, New York, sailed for Europe on the S. S. Kaiser Wilhelm II., on July 12. The trip was undertaken in the firm's interests.

IMPORTANT

*Report of Special Committee on Legislation, appointed for the
Purpose of Studying the Validity of the Nursery License
Laws of Virginia, West Virginia and Michigan.*

BY WILLIAM PITKIN, CHAIRMAN OF SUB COMMITTEE.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., June 10, 1904.

To Mr. C. L. WATROUS,

Chairman of Legislative Committee for 1904-5,
Des Moines, Iowa.

DEAR SIR:—

At the Detroit convention of the American Association, a resolution was passed referring to the Committee on Legislation the subject of license laws governing the importations of nursery stock in Virginia, West Virginia and other states, with authority to secure a legal opinion as to the validity of such legislation, and with power to arrange for test cases if necessary, and to expend the necessary funds.

The Legislative Committee decided to secure a legal opinion, and at the request of the chairman of the committee, I secured an opinion from attorneys of Rochester, Messrs. McGuire & Wood, copy of which is attached. The opinion was discussed by yourselves and other members of the committee, and it was decided that under the opinion of the attorneys, the laws of Virginia were valid and could not very well be attacked. It was further decided that there were good grounds for opposing the laws of West Virginia and Michigan, and that it was deemed advisable to arrange for test cases in those states if possible and after that decision was reached the details of the matter were left in my hands, and I now beg to report as follows:

SPECIFIC REPORT AND RECOMMENDATION—WEST VIRGINIA.

The West Virginia statute requires a payment of a license fee of \$10.00 in each county, and further, that all stock entering the state should be fumigated.

The West Virginia authorities were notified that this committee would advise the members of our Association to attach to each package going into the state the regular inspection certificate, and say to them that we should decline to pay the license and should decline to fumigate, believing that the provisions of their law were unconstitutional, and that we should be glad to arrange for a test case.

The authorities of West Virginia have evidently not been anxious to test the law, and although numerous efforts have been made to arrange for a test case it has been impossible to secure one. The committee has learned of numerous cases in which threats of arrest have been made, but thus far it has been impossible to locate any actual arrest and thus bring about a test case.

MICHIGAN.

The Michigan law requires that every nurseryman or dealer doing business in the state, whether resident or non-resident must file a certificate and pay a license fee of \$5.00, and our attorneys advise that these requirements are reasonable and valid and that the members of the Association should comply with them. The Michigan law further requires that all nursery stock shipped into the state must be fumigated and bear the certificate of the shipper that it has

been fumigated. This provision does not apply to Michigan grown nursery stock, and our attorneys advise us that it is unconstitutional and invalid as an attempted regulation of inter-state commerce.

The statute further provides that a bond of \$1,000.00 must be filed, conditioned on full observance of the law in all particulars and our attorneys' opinion is that this provision is invalid and cannot be enforced because filing of the bond is not necessary to the proper carrying out of the inspection purposes, and further that the bond requires compliance with all the provisions of the law, some of which are plainly unconstitutional and invalid. They advise us to file the certificate, pay the license fee, and decline to give the bond as furnished by the Michigan authorities, and also decline to fumigate the stock and attach the fumigation certificate.

Our attorneys suggest that the form of bond furnished by Michigan authorities may be modified as follows: The bond reads: "Shall fully in every respect comply with all the provisions of an act of the legislature of the state of Michigan, etc." They suggest amending this wording so that it will read as follows: "Shall fully and in every respect comply with the lawful provisions of an act of the legislature, etc. The point being that the insertion of the word "lawful" relieves us from any liability for failure to perform any act specified by the law, which is invalid and illegal, and that if any attempt were made to collect under the bond, that it would be necessary for them to show that the provisions of the law requiring fumigation were legal and valid before any judgment could be secured.

Our attorneys advise that it would be safe to file this bond with that change, and that if any trouble should be made on account of the bond, it would at once bring up the question for a test case as to the validity of that part of the statute requiring fumigation.

The Michigan authorities were promptly advised of the position of the Association and were told that the nurserymen had no desire to evade any valid law or any reasonable requirement, but that this Association felt that the outside nurserymen were discriminated against in favor of the Michigan nurserymen, and that in the opinion of our attorneys the law was invalid and unconstitutional, as an attempted regulation of inter-state commerce. Numerous attempts have been made to arrange for a test case, but the Michigan authorities evidently are not anxious to test the law. Several of the Rochester nurserymen have declined to file a bond and have omitted to fumigate the stock, and although threats have been made, no trouble or loss has been suffered. One of the members of the Association received a notice during April from a party with whom they had arranged to handle the delivery, that Mr. L. R. Taft, state inspector, in Michigan had served a notice on him forbidding him to handle the delivery unless he filed a bond and secured a license. The goods for delivery had been shipped and this seemed to be an excellent opportunity for arranging a test case, so that the attorney of the Association was immediately sent to Michigan to handle the matter. Under the instruction of our attorney the delivery was made and the attorney general of Michigan promptly notified by our attorney that the delivery had been made and the law had been violated, and the man was ready to be arrested, but the attorney general has taken

no action on the matter and evidently has no confidence in the validity of the statute. Other efforts have been made to arrange with Mr. Taft for a test case but without avail.

In the opinion of the committee it is reasonably safe to ship goods into Michigan without fumigation, but we would advise that the certificate be filed, license fee paid, and the bond filed with the change previously suggested, and we believe that no trouble will be made for any member of the Association if this course is followed.

VIRGINIA AGAIN.

One more word in regard to the state of Virginia. The question has been asked whether a wholesale nurseryman doing business, for example, in Rochester, can ship to a wholesale customer located at Richmond, Va., without paying the Virginia license tax of \$20.00. The opinion of our attorney is that if the Rochester nurseryman received the order by mail from the Virginia nurseryman, and accepts the order by mail with the understanding that the goods are sold F. O. B. Rochester, the sale is made in Rochester, the delivery is made in Rochester, and the Virginia law cannot apply to business done outside of the state of Virginia, and that the Rochester nurseryman was under no obligation to take out a license in Virginia for transactions of this character. Further that he could fill the order, ship the goods F. O. B. Rochester, taking a bill of lading, and that his responsibility would then cease, and if any trouble occurred that it would not alter the responsibility of the nurseryman in Virginia for the amount of the invoice. That, of course, after the goods reached the state of Virginia without a certificate tag, the Virginia authorities would have the right to hold them up and examine them, and handle them according to law, but that would not interest the Rochester nurseryman, but rather the Virginia nurseryman would be responsible for the Rochester man for the amount of the bill.

SUPPLEMENTARY REPORT.

DES MOINES, IA., July 29 1904.

MR. C. L. WATROUS

DEAR SIR:

A short statement supplementing my report to you under date of June 10, 1904.

Since that report was made an opportunity presented itself whereby it was thought possible to secure a test case in the state of West Virginia. An agent of Chase Brothers Company, Mr. Wm. A. G. Bryan, of Swann, West Virginia, was arrested in that county for violation of the West Virginia license law, and was taken before Anthony Bicker, Justice of the Peace for Myron District, Cabell County, West Virginia. The case was handled by the attorneys of the Association, Messrs. McGuire & Wood of Rochester, through local attorneys, Messrs. Sims & Enslow, of Huntington, West Virginia.

Messrs. Sims & Enslow appeared at the hearing and made the point that the law did not apply to the agent but to the principal, and in consideration of this defense the Justice discharged the defendant, holding that the law did not apply to the agent but to the employer.

The decision is good so far as it goes, but it was hoped that the justice would decide against us so that we might be possible to get the case into a higher court. That does not seem to be feasible at this time.

It will probably be well for the trade interested to take a memorandum of this case and advise their agents accordingly, and if the authorities in West Virginia understand that such decision has been rendered it is likely that they will be somewhat slow in attacking agents in the future. The law, as it reads, is certainly perfectly clear and plain, and the requirement as to license applies plainly to the employer and not to the salesman.

Yours very truly,

WILLIAM PITKIN,

Chairman of Sub Committee.

NURSERY CONDITIONS IN GEORGIA.

CHARLES T. SMITH, CONCORD, GA.

Read before the annual convention of the American Association of Nurserymen in Atlanta, Ga., June 22-24.

A nurseryman, when traveling, always feels a lively interest in the progress of nursery work in any country that he may be visiting and we know that you are all interested in what we are doing here in Georgia, so at the request of your committee on program I will take a few minutes of your time and tell you of nursery conditions of Georgia. When I am in New York or in the west I want to know just what you are doing there in the nursery business and I am sure when you come south you feel the same interest in what we are doing, as you want to carry back with you correct ideas of what is being accomplished in your line of work here.

You last met in the south just twelve years ago, when you held your convention in this same city. The nursery business here at that time was in its infancy as compared with present conditions. The business has made steady and strong growth in those twelve years until to-day there are probably ten times as many trees grown in the state as were grown in 1892. At that time there were about twenty-five nursery firms in the state, while there are to-day about two hundred firms in the business, according to reports of the State department of Entomology. It will be understood that the great majority of these growers produce only in a small way, or as a side line to other work, just as it is in all parts of the country. There are only a few firms who are in the business on an extensive scale.

As a nursery state, Georgia has forged to the front in the past few years and until to-day she leads all the Southern States in the production of young trees. It is estimated that there are growing here this season over 20,000,000 nursery trees, which number is surpassed by only a few of the Northern States. This large increase in the business has taken place mainly in the last five years and has been called into existence chiefly on account of the immense demand for June budded peach trees. The great bulk of the stock grown is of this class and perhaps more than half of the firms engaged in the business in the state are growing June budded peach exclusively. In the production of this class of stock Georgia leads all other states. The immense planting of commercial peach orchards in this and adjoining states has created a demand for cheap trees and the June budded peach supplies the demand satisfactorily. Our nurseries furnish trees not only for the demand within the state but are shipping millions of them to other parts of the country.

THE PEACH INDUSTRY.

The growth of commercial peach orcharding in the south for the past few years is unparalleled. It is estimated that there are nearly 16,000,000 trees growing in the orchards of Georgia. Less than half of these trees are now in bearing but the crop of peaches in this state has been variously estimated at between 5,000 and 6,000 carloads. You see we are doing our part here toward feeding the world on this the queen of all fruits. If the peach produced a full crop every year it might be said that we have enough planted for the present, but between spring frosts, brown rot and other maladies to which the peach is subject, we hardly

get a full crop all over the state oftener than once in five years. For the intervening four years we usually have a part of a crop which generally brings a good price, thus making up a satisfactory profit to the growers.

The Elberta has been planted almost exclusively in the past, but orchardists are beginning to realize that the market calls for something earlier and also for something later than Elberta. Right here is the nurseryman's opportunity and the man who will introduce an earlier or a later variety that will equal Elberta as a market peach, can move up on "Easy Street" at once. A number of new varieties have been offered in recent years that gave much promise but none has come quite up to the mark as yet, so this rare and golden opportunity is still open to all enterprising nurserymen.

We have a number of nurseries in the state which have a large and growing trade in general stock handled either through agents or by catalogue and this class of business seems to be generally in a prosperous and progressive condition. They are covering the field pretty closely and together with similar firms in other southern states are caring for the general trade in a satisfactory manner. There is no boom work in this class of the business. It is holding its own and making some progress. Our soils and climate are well suited for growing a general line of stock. Our nurserymen grow apple, pear, peach, plum, grape and other stock to great perfection. Peaches are of course our main line, though other stock grows equally well with us. Our long growing season, mild winters and cheap labor, stand greatly in the nurseryman's favor here in the south.

In ornamental and greenhouse stock but little has been done in this state. The nurserymen have confined their work mainly to the tree business. Only one firm in the state devotes any considerable attention to this department. There is a growing demand for this class of stock in the south, in the recent years of increased prosperity and the outlook for business in that line is good.

NUT TREES.

One branch of the business that is showing some special development just at this time in the pecan business. We have a few firms who are growing them exclusively in the southern part of the state and all our larger nurseries are increasing their plantings to meet the growing demand.

As regards the nature of the business done by our Georgia nurseries—it is mostly retail, or direct to the planter, either through salesmen, or catalogue. A number of our larger firms do some wholesaling, but it is mainly in the way of clearing surplus stocks, and we have nothing that could be classed strictly as a wholesale business.

THE OUTLOOK.

As regards the future outlook of the business, in a general way, I would consider it good. Some branches of the work may require some further adjustment to business and orchard conditions, but so long as this period of general prosperity lasts we may safely count on a reasonably prosperous time for the grower of nursery stock. Our best posted growers realize the importance of not booming the business, as a boom period in any line is almost sure to be followed by a period of depression, and any nurseryman of ten years' experience can tell you something about over production, low prices and

little profits. Georgia nurserymen don't want a reproduction of the three-cent pear and cherry trees of ten years ago.

LEGISLATION.

Our state was one of the first to adopt strong laws for the protection of the nurserymen and fruit growers from the spread of insects and diseases. We were fortunate in securing a thoroughly earnest and capable entomologist who very wisely and judiciously enforced the laws. To some, these laws may have appeared too drastic but they have served well the purpose for which they were enacted and have been a great help to our nursery interests. By a recent change in the office of state entomologist we are given a new man whom we have reason to believe will continue to give us the same effective and considerate enforcement of our state laws as we were given by former entomologist Mr. Scott.

There is a vast field of usefulness open to the nurserymen of the south as well as the north. As you know, it is difficult to find a real first-class well-cared-for orchard of selected varieties of fruit. We find fruit trees of some sort at almost every home where there are a few feet of ground unoccupied by buildings, but in almost every case these trees are of poorly selected varieties gathered up from odd sources, perhaps the principal recommendation being that they were cheap, or cost nothing. There is an immense work laid out here for the nurseryman both south and north, to introduce better methods and better trees and bring about an improvement in the orchards that surround the homes of our people. There is a broad field for advancement along this line and the nurseryman is the man to push it.

FINANCIAL CONSIDERATIONS.

Are we prosperous? That is hard to say in a general way. One of our southern delegations is slated to ornament the next United States Congress while others are accepting various positions of honor and trust. Most of us are getting along reasonably well. We have a good field for our work here in the south. With cheap labor and cheap lands, we are enabled to produce nursery stock at low prices. Our people are in need of better orchards and we are doing all we can to help them along in that line.

I have always considered the nurseryman an underpaid public servant. When you think of the many high qualifications that are necessary in a first-class nurseryman, you will find that he is competent to fill any position from the highest to the most lowly; any place, from governor of the state to day laborer or from commander of an army down to private in the ranks. To manage the nursery business successfully, some of the many things that are required in the way of capital and capability, are energy, industry, cash, clear grit and business acumen. Then amongst many other things it is necessary that he be a lawyer, business manager, farmer, botanist, entomologist, chemist and in fact must be the master of more lines of learning than are required in any other business or profession. He must be a strictly first-class all around combination man, capable of surmounting any obstacle that may arise and competent to command and successfully carry out his plans against any combination of disadvantages. To be a successful nurseryman, he must be all that and a great deal more. All this being true, I hold

that the nurseryman does not reap the just rewards to which he is properly entitled.

RETROSPECTIVE.

What have we achieved? We have planted millions of trees in the great commercial orchards of the south where are produced and marketed millions of dollars worth of fruit, giving employment to thousands of people, adding to the wealth of the country in a material way by making business for the merchant, the banker, the railroads and in fact giving a vitalizing influence to all branches of trade. We have also planted a million small orchards or fruit gardens around the homes of as many families throughout this southland; trees that are growing broad and healthful and yielding delightful shade and refreshing fruits for the home, thus adding to the charms of suburban and country life. These are monuments to the energy and enterprise of the nurseryman, but there is a greater work yet before us. There are more orchards to be planted in the years to come than ever before us. Finer fruits are to be produced than we have yet seen and improvements are to be made in all lines of orchard work. The nurseryman is the pioneer in that great work and will in future make himself felt even more than he has in past by marching in the front ranks of our industrial army.

LEADING NURSERYMEN.

This paper would be incomplete without a few words in regard to the men whose brains and judgment helped to place Georgia in the front ranks as a fruit growing and nursery state. The magnificent progress of the great fruit industry of the state during the past score of years comes as the direct result of the capable generalship of a quartette of our most progressive nurserymen. These four pioneers might well be named here as G. H. Miller for the northern part of the state, Philip Smith in the middle part, S. H. Rumph in the southern part and P. J. Berckmans in the eastern part. Take out the efforts of this quartette of leaders and the fruit industry of the state would be set back twenty years. What nurserymen have done in the past, they will do again in the future and we always expect to see the names of nurserymen written high on the triumphant banner of the foremost regiments of the army of industrial progress.

THE DELAWARE FRUIT CROP.

The special agent of the Delaware railroad has just completed the estimate of the peach and pear crop from which it appears that the yield of peaches will be fair, about equal to the crop of 1902, and that of pears about half of that of 1902. Everything is estimated by baskets of about five-eighths bushels each. The yield of peaches in 1902 was 1,772,233 baskets, while the estimate for 1904 is 1,788,395. This is considerably larger than the crop for 1903. The pear crop is estimated at 300,550 baskets and is about half that of 1902, but larger than that of 1903. There has been no official estimate of the apple crop, but it will probably be a full average and about as large as the pear crop.

"In individual cases peaches have brought very much larger fortunes than any other crop, but the profits are not uniform. Previous to 1880, for several years, New Castle county was almost an unbroken peach orchard and the profits from the business were fabulous, but the disease known as the "yellows"

swept many of these orchards out of existence. This disease has, however, nearly disappeared and under a well enforced law which compels owners to dig up and burn infected trees, there is no longer fear of any serious destruction from this malady. The planting of peach trees is now steadily increasing; and while the orchards are smaller than they were twenty or thirty years ago, they are better tilled and pruned and may become as profitable. Apple growing is also increasing. The crop is much more regular and certain than that of the peach orchard and will open the average yield as much money."

This report is optimistic to say the least. Time was when Delaware did more to advertise peach growing in the United States than any other region in the Union. Yellows and carelessness practically wiped out the industry. It has been gradually reviving itself of late years, but in the meantime other regions have come to the front and the states to the south hold the supremacy, although peaches are not now regarded as a crop peculiar to any one section. Texas and Connecticut, Georgia and New York, vie with New Jersey, Michigan and Delaware in filling the great market of the country.—Ed.

DWARF VS. STANDARD PEAR TREES.

On private estates, where the question of superior quality is really the only serious factor to be considered in the production of fruit, we cannot see that there is any argument to be made in favor of the standard tree as against the dwarf or low head, says American Gardening. Speaking to an audience composed of those who were not concerned in commercial fruit growing, George T. Powell urged the planting of dwarf trees upon every consideration. He gave it as his opinion that the pear orchards of the entire Hudson valley from New York City up to Albany were absolutely ruined as a result of the continued attacks of the pear psylla, all of which could have been saved, if the trees had been low headed.

Hitherto, there has been considerable difficulty in procuring low-headed fruit trees in quantity, but the nurseryman will ever make it his business to supply what is demanded. A welcome change is noticeable in the fact that the leading nursery firms are prepared to fill orders for dwarf trees, and it is reasonable to expect that within a few years the dwarf headed fruit tree will be the ordinary thing in all first class country places, and in all probability, in commercial orchards, in the east, as well.

This strikes us as a very optimistic view of the situation. We are of the opinion that the day of the dwarf apple in America is a long way off.—Ed.

STOLE A WHOLE ORCHARD.

It is reported that at Lynnvillle, Penn., last month thieves made a wholesale raid and carried away all the young trees from an orchard on the farm of Etlar Davis, a well known farmer. Mr. Davis planted the orchard last spring and sustains considerable loss. No clue to the identity of the parties has been obtained. This is the second time that this kind of robbery has been perpetrated in that section.

R. T. O.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE TEXAS STATE HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

The Texas State Horticultural Society in nineteenth annual session, was called to order at College Station, July 6, 1904, by President C. C. Mayhew. Prayer was offered by John F. Sneed of Tyler.

ADDRESS OF WELCOME.

Professor E. J. Kyle welcomed the Society in the following words:

"It seems rather formal for me to have to welcome the Horticulturists of the State to this College because every Horticulturist in the State should have a personal interest in this College, especially in the Horticultural departments and you should need no welcome to bring you here at any time of the year. We are attempting here at the College for the Horticultural Department to get in as close touch as possible with the practical fruit growers of the State because we realize that if we are to do any good, if we are to benefit the State in any way we have to do it by benefiting the practical grower. I doubt if all of you have realized the great and wonderful development that has gone on in our State within the last few years along Horticultural lines. In fact, I doubt if there has ever been a State that has seen as rapid and yet as sound development as this State has seen within the last fifteen years. We have come up from a place of no moment at all in the Horticultural world, until the eyes of the whole United States are directed towards Texas; and the great World's Fair at St. Louis, this year will put us more to the front than we have ever been before and it is very necessary that the Horticulturists all over this State come together and be banded together as closely as possible. We have to have some main head to work through. We should have some definite aim in view if we hope to accomplish anything in the future, if we hope to organize the great Horticultural interests and development that is going on in our State. We should feel more like a band of brothers because I believe Horticulturists all over the country are closer to each other than any other Agricultural organization at least, and we must be that way in this State. We must come together and get information from one another. I do not believe there is anyone who parts with his information as readily as the Horticulturist and we want you to feel at liberty to come to this College at any time of the year and inspect the work that is going on here and take a personal interest in it. It is our duty and it is our business to experiment here along Horticultural lines and find out what new varieties are of the most importance to the State; to find out what are the best fertilizers to use, and in fact, to keep in the front along all Horticultural lines. If you have any experiment with any trees that you want to make, if you have a new fruit you want tested, if you have a new vegetable you want to bring before the people of the State, notify myself or Mr. Green that you will come here or send us seeds or plants and we will plant them on the grounds and give them the best attention we know how, so they will be before the public at any time. We want you to feel at home to stop off here and visit us at any time. We are attempting to get out among the growers as much as possible. In the last two

years, we have done a great deal of this, learning what is going on in the State. This summer we are very fortunate in having three of our students with Mr. Roland Morrill, who is giving them practical work on his place and expects to take them to Michigan with him. Mr. Morrill is very much interested in the work and wants some of our young men every summer, and we want you to take the same interest and always remember that you are welcome to the Horticultural Department of the A. and M. College."

Mr. John S. Kerr, of Sherman, responded to the address of welcome in a few well chosen words.

THE PROGRAM.

Mr. Fernando Miller and Mr. H. M. Stringfellow told of their experiences with fruit growing in the Lampasas Section. Mr. Stringfellow has originated a new grape, samples of which he displayed for the benefit of the members of the Society.

Prof. Hotchkiss, of the Troupe Experiment Station, gave his experience in grape culture in that section. Prof. Hotchkiss approves of the Munson Canopy Trellis three wire system for grapes, as it gives the foliage a chance to protect the grapes from the heat.

Recently a party of Texas Horticulturists, composed of E. W. Kirkpatrick, C. Falkner, E. J. Kyle, F. W. Mally, J. S. Kerr, F. T. Ramsey, and Sam. H. Dixon, visited California, and these gentlemen each gave ten-minute talks on the lessons learned during this visit.

Thursday's session was opened with a discussion of the "Future of Pecan Culture, Some Valuable New Varieties," by E. W. Kirkpatrick and Sam. H. Dixon. Mr. Dixon exhibited some samples of new varieties of pecans including the Gregg, the Wood, the Hamilton, No. 2, and others. Mr. Dixon also described the wonderful Texas exhibit of pecans at the World's Fair, which is attracting such favorable comment.

"The Duty of the Fruit Grower to the Texas Horticultural Exhibit at the World's Fair" was discussed by different members.

Mr. G. Onderdonk, of Nursery, spoke on the subject of "Mexican Horticulture," describing the Mexican methods of cultivation, pruning, etc.

The question of the Texas Exhibit at the World's Fair was again taken up and the sum of \$400 raised for this purpose.

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, G. Onderdonk, Nursery, Texas; First Vice-President, Fernando Miller, Lampasas, Texas; Second Vice-President, W. A. Yates, Brenham, Texas; Secretary-Treasurer, Sam. H. Dixon, Houston, Texas.

CHANGE OF FIRM.

A pleasant letter from J. Wragg & Sons Co., Waukegan, Iowa, makes the following announcement:

"This will notify you that M. J. Wragg, on the 7th day of June, sold all his stock in the J. Wragg & Sons Co. to his brother, N. C. Wragg, together with his good will, etc., and has retired from the business contract with the present company, not to again engage in the business in this part of Iowa. The company has re-organized with N. C. Wragg, president, Mrs. H. Wragg, vice-president, and W. S. Monger, secretary. The outlook for future business is very encouraging. Iowa and the northwest now have a promise of yielding one of their old-time prosperity crops; and our company never was in a better shape to handle a large business. Our stock is the largest and best that we ever had to offer."

E. T. DICKINSON.

We are pleased to present a brief sketch of the principal events in the busy life of our friend, Mr. E. T. Dickinson. The innate modesty of the subject of the sketch, prevents us from offering a fuller account of a man who is an important factor in the nursery trade, and one whom we are proud to say, has been a warm ally of the NATIONAL NURSERYMAN, practically since it was founded.

Mr. Dickinson was born in New York City, August 10th, 1837; He began life in the iron and steel business and continued in that line until poor health forced a change of climate. For several years he travelled extensively, visiting nearly every country of Europe, and afterwards California, Sandwich Islands and China, to settle down finally in France at Chateau, Seine as far back as 1868 he became interested in the growing of seedlings and young nursery stock for the American trade. In this line he has continued ever since, constantly enlarging to keep pace with increasing demands.

WHITE'S CLASS ADVERTISING A FEATURE OF THE ATLANTA CONVENTION.

An excellent example of the methods of the modern advertiser was to be found in the attractive room in the Piedmont Hotel, occupied by Frank B. White, President of White's Class Advertising Co., Chicago. The room adjoined the Convention Hall and it is safe to say it was one of the most popular resorts in the Hotel—café thrown in. Every one who went in came out with a button, a souvenir and a smile. Mr. White knows how to advertise. His last issue, the Nursery number is strictly up to date.

The frontispiece of the July number of THE NATIONAL NURSERYMAN was provided through the courtesy and enterprise of Mr. White.

ENGLISH MARKET MAY TAKE CANADIAN PLUMS.

P. B. Ball, Canadian trade agent at Birmingham, England, reports that frost has seriously damaged many of the English fruit crops. He says: "To ship plums to Great Britain would be a new venture on the part of Canadian fruit growers, but I feel certain such a venture would be attended with success. There is nothing to prevent certain grades of Canadian plums commanding a high price here, especially the larger varieties. Great Britain's crop last year was, of course, exceptional, but it was rather an inferior article, which brought a shilling per pound. The apple crop will be light and will be mostly absorbed by the cider markets.—*Montreal Star*."

Canadian plums were shipped to London as far back as 1896 but the venture was unsuccessful.—Ed.

NEW FRUIT COMPANY.

We are informed that the Muskegon Nursery and Fruit Growing Co., has been recently organized at Muskegon, Mich., with a capital of \$25,000 and over 300 acres of land. The names of the incorporators have not been furnished.

DOINGS OF SOCIETIES.

SUMMER MEETING OF TEXAS NURSERYMEN'S ASSOCIATION.

By JOHN S. KERR, SECRETARY.

SHERMAN, TEXAS, July 9, 1904.

TO THE NATIONAL NURSERYMAN:

The Texas Nurserymen's Association met at College Station, Texas, July 6th and 7th, during the sessions of the Texas Farmers' Congress and also in joint session with the Texas State Horticultural Society.

There was a good attendance from over the state.

There were encouraging reports from all sections predicting good crops of all kinds, especially of fruits. All nurserymen report nursery stock in good supply and condition and also report a brisk trade.

Much interest was manifested in the Texas World's Fair Exhibit. After a rousing talk from S. M. Dixon, chief of the Horticultural Department of the Texas World's Fair Commission, pledges were given to the amount of \$365 to be used in keeping up these Exhibits. A similar amount also was raised at the evening session of the Farmers' Congress, making \$685 in all raised for this purpose. The fund is designed to be used in employing persons in different sections who will make it their special business to gather up and forward the exhibits systematically to St. Louis, so that the supply may be kept up regularly. Officers re-elected for the ensuing year are: E. W. Kirkpatrick, president; B. L. Adams, vice-president; John S. Kerr, secretary-treasurer.

INTERNATIONAL APPLE SHIPPERS TO MEET.

The tenth annual meeting of the International Apple Shippers' Association will be held in Library Hall, Hall of Congress, Louisiana Purchase Exposition, St. Louis, Mo., Wednesday, Aug. 3, 1904, beginning at 10 A. M. The sessions will continue through Thursday. Officers for the ensuing year will be elected, papers read and discussed and the transaction of such business as may properly come before the meeting will occur. President, C. H. Weaver; secretary, A. Warren Patch.

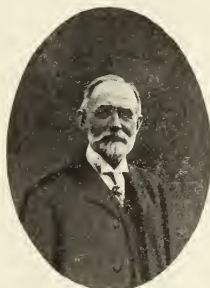
The summer meeting of the Michigan State Horticultural Society was held on the grounds of the sub-station, South Haven on Tuesday, July 26. The program consisted of a field study of the fruits and addresses by Hon. C. W. Garfield, Professors Smith and Taft of the State Experiment Station, Hon. C. J. Monroe and Supt. T. A. Farrand, South Haven.

The annual summer meeting of the New York State Fruit Growers Association will be held at Olcott Beach on Aug. 25th.

I never expect to use any other knife when I can get a Maher & Grosh. Respectfully,

J. H. WHITE.

Lock Box 243, Pollock, La.



E. T. DICKINSON
Of Chateau, Seine, France.

The National Nurseryman

PUBLISHED MONTHLY BY
THE NATIONAL NURSERYMAN PUBLISHING CO., Inc.
205 COX BUILDING, ROCHESTER, N. Y.

PRESIDENT, ... THOMAS B. MEEHAN
VICE-PRESIDENT AND EDITOR, ... JOHN CRAIG
SECRETARY-TREASURER AND BUSINESS MANAGER, ... C. L. YATES

The only trade journal issued for Growers and Dealers in Nursery Stock of all kinds. It circulates throughout the United States and Canada.

Official Journal of American Association of Nurserymen.

AWARDED THE GRAND PRIZE AT PARIS EXPOSITION, 1900.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

One year, in advance,	\$1.00
Six months, in advance,	.75
Foreign Subscriptions, in advance,	1.50
Six Months,	1.00

Advertising rates will be sent upon application. Advertisements should reach this office by the 20th of the month previous to the date of issue.

Payment in advance required for foreign advertisements. Drafts on New York or postal orders, instead of checks, are requested.

Correspondents from all points and articles of interest to nurserymen and horticulturists are cordially solicited.

Address Editor, Ithaca, N. Y.

Entered in the Post Office at Rochester, as second-class mail matter.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., JULY, 1904.

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF NURSERYMEN.

President, E. W. Kirkpatrick, McKinney, Tex.; vice-president, C. L. Watrous, Des Moines, Ia.; secretary, George C. Seager, Rochester, N. Y.; treasurer, C. L. Yates, Rochester, N. Y.
Executive Committee—Peter Youngers, Geneva, Neb.; M. McDonald Salem, Ore.; George A. Sweet, Dansville, N. Y.
Transportation—E. Albertson, Bridgeport, Ind.; M. McDonald, Salem, Ore.; H. B. Chase, Huntsville, Ala.; W. H. Moon.
Committee to meet Western Freight Classification Committee at Manitou, Col.—Peter Youngers, E. Albertson.
Committee to meet Eastern Freight Classification Committee in New York—Wm. H. Moon, Howard Davis, James McHuckson.
Committee to meet Southern Freight Classification Committee—H. B. Chase, R. C. Berckmans.
Tuition—Irving House, Rochester, N. Y.; Thomas B. Meehan, Dreshertown, Pa.; H. T. Jones, Elizabeth, N. J.
Legislation—C. L. Watrous, Des Moines, Ia.; N. H. Albaugh, Phomoton, O.; N. W. Hale, Knoxville, Tenn.; R. C. Berckmans, Augusta, Ga.; George A. Sweet, Dansville, N. Y.
Programme—Harlan P. Kelsey, Boston; H. B. Chase, Huntsville, Ala.; John S. Kerr, Sherman, Tex.
Publicity—Ralph T. Oleott, Rochester, N. Y.; Orlando Harrison, Berlin, Md.; J. Horace McFarland, Harrisburg, Pa.
Exhibits—R. C. Berckmans, Augusta, Ga.; J. C. Hale, Winchester, Tenn.; M. B. Fox, Rochester, N. Y.
To edit report—J. Horace McFarland, C. L. Watrous, George C. Seager.

STATE AND DISTRICT ASSOCIATIONS.

AMERICAN NURSERYMEN'S PROTECTIVE ASSOCIATION—President, R. C. Berckmans, Augusta, Ga.; vice-president, A. L. Brooke, secretary, Thomas B. Meehan, Dreshertown, Pa.; treasurer, Peter Youngers. Meets annually in June.
NURSERYMEN'S MUTUAL PROTECTIVE ASSOCIATION—President, N. H. Albaugh, Phomoton, O.; secretary, George C. Seager, Rochester, N. Y. Meets annually in June.
AMERICAN RETAIL NURSERYMEN'S PROTECTIVE ASSOCIATION—President, Charles J. Brown, Rochester, N. Y.; secretary, Guy A. Bryant, Princeton, Ill. Meets annually in June.
EASTERN ASSOCIATION OF NURSERYMEN—President, W. C. Barry, Rochester, N. Y.; secretary-treasurer, William Pitkin, Rochester, N. Y. Meets annually in January.
WESTERN WHOLESALE NURSERYMEN'S ASSOCIATION—President, F. H. Stannard, Ottawa, Kan.; secretary, E. L. Holman, Leavenworth, Kan. Meets in July and December at Kansas City, Mo.
SOUTHERN NURSERYMEN'S ASSOCIATION—President, W. T. Hood, Richmond, Va.; vice-president, Henry Chase, Huntsville, Ala.; secretary, J. C. Hale, Winchester, Tenn. Meets at Asheville, N. C., in August, 1904.
SOUTHWESTERN NURSERYMEN'S ASSOCIATION—President, J. W. Preston, Kingfisher, Okl. Terr.; secretary, J. A. Taylor, Wynnewood, Ind. Terr.
TEXAS NURSERYMEN'S ASSOCIATION—President, E. M. Kirkpatrick, McKinney, Tex.; secretary, John S. Kerr, Sherman, Tex.
PACIFIC COAST ASSOCIATION OF NURSERYMEN—President, S. A. Miller, Milton, Ore.; secretary-treasurer, C. A. Tonneson, Tacoma, Wash. Meets annually in June.
PENNSYLVANIA NURSERYMEN'S ASSOCIATION—President, W. H. Moon, Morrisville, Pa.; secretary, Earl Peters, Mt. Holly Springs, Pa. Next annual meeting at Harrisburg, in January.
NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF RETAIL NURSERYMEN—President, William Pitkin, Rochester, N. Y.; secretary, John B. Kiley, Rochester, N. Y.

A CHANGE OF EDITORIAL MANAGEMENT.

With this issue, the NURSERYMAN introduces a new editor to its readers. Mr. Ralph T. Oleott has retired from the company. In resigning, to devote himself more exclusively to other publishing enterprises, Mr. Oleott takes with him the good wishes of the Nurseryman Publishing Company. We thank him for his efforts on behalf of this Journal in the past and wish him unstinted success in the future. He has been responsible for the literary quality of the paper, and the merit it has earned should be credited to him.

However much we may regret the loss of our first editor, we very human-like proceed to congratulate ourselves upon the acquisition of a worthy successor. The name of John Craig is well known to nurserymen and fruit-growers of the United States and Canada. His acquaintance is wide; his experience is broad; his judgment is reliable. We remember that he was a nurseryman for a time after completing his college course in Iowa; that he then was elected by the Dominion government to develop the horticultural side of its Experimental Farm system; and that this was well done as evidenced by his bulletins and eight annual reports. We remember him, then, as a post-graduate student at Cornell University, later as professor of horticulture in his *alma mater*, the Iowa State College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts, and now we have the pleasure of introducing him as successor to Professor L. H. Bailey in the chair of horticulture of Cornell University and editor of THE NATIONAL NURSERYMAN.

We wish the paper to grow into closer touch with the practical issues of the nurseryman's business, and we ask our readers to second the editor's efforts in this direction. While trade and commercial interests are paramount, they are not supreme. Help us to strengthen the practical side.

We extend our thanks to our many friends who have so cordially assisted us in the past and we trust that we may continue to receive their support and encouragement.

THE NATIONAL NURSERYMAN PUBLISHING CO.
(Incorporated)

EDITORIAL FOREWORD.

The incoming editor does not appear before the patrons of this Journal with a brand new editorial program. In the first place, he has not the desire nor perhaps the ideas; and, secondly, had these been given him, the time necessary to place them in systematic and concise form is lacking. Without design or well-defined plan, therefore, he comes into the NATIONAL NURSERYMAN'S circle with a strong desire to do that which appears right in the interests of both nurserymen and fruit-grower—and to do this with all his might.

The mission of this Journal is to act as a medium of exchange between nurserymen, a bureau of information for grower and planter alike. Primarily a trade journal, yet its sympathies are with the man who buys to make his home more homelike, or fills his orchard or vineyard, as well as the man who grows to sell. The interests of the two are inseparable. The better the tree the nurseryman grows, the larger his sales; the better the variety, the larger the demand. We would ask for the confidence of the grower and the planter on these matters of quality of stock and excellence of variety. Our columns

will be open to a fair, above board, discussion of methods and intrinsic values. Let the NATIONAL NURSERYMAN be a medium for the exchange of practical as well as commercial information.

* * *

It is probable that the experiment station aids the nurseryman less than the planter; yet the problems of the grower of trees are fully as numerous as those of the grower of fruit. This Journal would, if possible, bring into closer affiliation the nurseryman and the station worker. There is mutual benefit to be gained from the association. To this end a special department will be maintained for the purpose of reviewing briefly such experiment station publications as bear upon the work of the tree-grower and tree-planter. It is hoped that these reviews will be timely in order to make them useful to all concerned.

* * *

We would have it clearly understood that suggestions bearing upon the literary make-up of the Journal are not only gladly received, but warmly solicited. The paper must be thoroughly alive; it must be sane; it must be up-to-date and reliable. All these things it cannot be without your help. We confidently expect that not only will our subscribers be interested in reading the NURSERYMAN, but will wish to swell the news columns by contributing seasonable items.

HARDY FORMS OF THE PRIVET.

The widespread destruction of California privet by the severe cold of last winter directs attention to forms that are said to be hardiest. One of these is the type from the Amour region. This has had a limited distribution in this country, mainly through the Arnold arboretum and the horticultural department of the Iowa State College. Now Mr. Edward Teas of Joplin, Mo., announces that he has discovered a golden leaved variety of this hardy form. It is said to be as hardy as the type, and of vigorous growth. A ten year old specimen on Mr. Teas' grounds is said to have successfully withstood a temperature of 26 below zero.

THE GREAT CHERRY CROP OF NEW YORK.

The cherry crop of central and western New York has been phenomenally large. It was a common sight to see door yard trees and hedge rows of the Kentish or old English cherry type in the central part of the state abandoned to birds and brown rot. Not only were Morellos and Richmonds well laden, but the uncultivated seedling Mazzards were equally prolific. Loss did not occur where the fruit was grown especially for market. In the commercial cherry sections, the wide-awake growers contracted their crop with the canning factories early in the season at good prices and enjoyed a prosperous season. Others did not fare so well. It is probable that many cherry trees that bore good crops this season will never bear again. It was plain that often the crop was the "dying effort of the tree." The heavy yield, coupled with the influence of the severe winter, was too much for the trees.

The old Dominion Nurseries are offering California Privet in quantity in addition to Natural Peach Pits.

Attention of our readers is directed to the advertisement of "Mutual" in another column. This looks like a business opening of promise.

FROM OUR EXCHANGES.

The Box Package for Apples—An Influential British Grocers' Association Favors a Smaller Package than the Barrel—Only High-Class Fruit Wanted in British Market.

The Federation of (British) Grocers' Associations held a meeting in London recently at which they discussed the question of the packing of Canadian and American fruit. A resolution was brought forward and carried in favor of the packing of apples in boxes of a reasonable capacity instead of barrels. Mr. Dutton, of Chester, who introduced the subject, said the trade would find it more convenient to have the apples in smaller quantities. Although it might be said that the barrels were handy for transit, the store-keepers on this side wanted something that the average assistant could carry about, and by having smaller packages they could stock four or five different kinds of apples. Mr. Oliver urged the importance of the apples being of uniform size, and the contents properly graded in the same manner as the California plums.

An article written by Mr. G. A. Cochrane, of Boston, on this barrel problem, was read, in this the writer said: "I think this great scarcity of barrels is going to result in good to growers in the end. The barrel has always been a most unsuitable packages to pack such delicate fruit in, as it gets an immense amount of abuse on all hands, in consequence of its being so easy to move from place to place by rolling. Another thing it contains too great a quantity of fruit, and in order to carry well a pressure has to be used that virtually bruises every piece of fruit it contains. . . . When one looks at the intelligence shown by the Californians and the Floridians in the matter of grading and packing of their fruits, as well as the inviting packages they use, one is forced to admit the utter lack of intelligence or an indifference on the part of growers of fruit in New England and the Middle States in this matter. No advancement whatever is discernible, as they continue in the old ways of their grandfathers adhering to the barrel, and with a little less honesty in the matter of packing of fruit. The Canadians are not much better, except in the use of better barrels, as they generally use new ones. They continue to try to market one-third to one-half of their apples that should never have left their orchards, and if they could only realize this, and that they would receive for one-third to one-half more for their perfect fruit than they now do, as well as saving the cost of packages, labor, freight, cartage and other charges on this worthless portion of their shipments—when they realize this and bring up their standards of quality, they will find their apple trees will yield them a profit to exceed anything they can raise on their farms.—*Montreal Star.*

THE OUTLOOK FOR APPLE STOCKS.

About this time of the year interest centers upon the apple-seedling situation. From the best information we can gather, the indications are that the supply is at least no greater than will be required—with a possible shortage in view. On this basis, prices are beginning to advance, and the prospects are that by early fall they will be materially higher than at present. It is known that several large growers have cleaned up their available supply and are not taking any more orders.

NEW FRUIT COMPANIES.

Ozark Fruit Growers Association—\$2,000. P. A. Rodgers, J. A. Taylor, E. L. Beal and others.

Baracoa Fruit Co., East Orange, N. J.—\$125,000. Charles A. Greene, Paul Munter, Joseph Gerradt.

Safety Fruit Picker Co., Rochester, N. Y.—\$5,000. Willis H. Coon, Charles L. Hunt and George C. Haines.

Thayer Fruit Co., Thayer, Ariz.—\$150,000. John Buchanan, E. J. Loop, Clark Hall, John W. Smith, F. M. Douglas, George Miley.

The Bostonia Fruit Growers and Packers Co., Portland, Me.—\$200,000. William S. Crosby, William M. Payson, Charles O. Burrows.

Eastern Washington Fruit Growing Co.—\$500,000. Theophil Albert, Walter H. Welden, Carl W. Moegling, Will H. Adams, and Friedrich C. Barth, all of Spokane.

Perla Vineyard Co., Napa, Cal.—\$50,000. Agnes Lemme, August Schilling, H. C. McPike, of Oakland, Claus Schilling, of San Francisco, and W. F. McPike, of St. Helena.

Articles of incorporation were filed May 4th by the Watrous Nursery Co., of Des Moines, Ia. The capital is \$20,000. The incorporators are C. L. Watrous and Charles A. Watrous.

Central Ozark Fruit Co., Springfield, Mo.—\$100,000. E. W. Pondexter, M. C. Holman, H. A. Warner and J. A. Buffkin, of Topeka, Kan., John Combs and W. S. Thompson, of Springfield.

The Mill Creek Fruit Shippers Association, Mill Creek, Ill.—Capital, \$1,000. Shipment of fruits, vegetables, etc. Incorporators, G. W. Dillow, C. L. Lingle, C. L. Cruse, J. M. Miller, J. L. Goodman, J. H. Poole, L. A. Fink.

The Cauca Tropical Fruit and Fibre Co., Frankfort, Ind.—\$5,000,000. Frank S. Newby, president, Frankfort, Ind., John C. Hamilton, Warren C. Buell, J. E. Fisher, Crawfordsville, Ind. The company already owns a large banana farm on the eastern coast of the Gulf of Darien, Columbia, South America.

Utah Seedless Apple Co., Provo, Utah.—Capital stock 50,000 shares, par value 10 cents. W. C. Scheu owns one-half the stock. Other holders, F. Dunn, Guy W. Mendenhall, W. C. Cooper, M. W. Roylance, Alva Nelson, Geo. Haverkamp, J. M. Wilson, G. A. Storrs, Alex. Hedquist, L. O. Taft, Jacob Evans, T. C. Thompson, O. H. Berg and W. E. Bassett. —*American Fruits.*

WESTERN CLASSIFICATION COMMITTEE AT WORK.

We are informed by Chairman Albertson, of the Classification Committee, that a meeting of the Western Section was held recently, and that no changes in the classification of nursery stock were made. This will probably meet the approval of Middle State men. It appears that the special committee asked for specific changes or none at all. The negative was chosen by the Western men.

Mr. Albertson is of the opinion that the January meeting would be a good time to press for the change asked for, but denied at this time. He believes that such changes in classification should be made as it will make the Western schedule harmonize more closely with the Eastern classification.

We invite correspondence upon this important subject.

THE TRIALS OF THE IMPORTER.

ANDRE L. CAUSSE.

Read before Convention of National Nurserymen, held at Atlanta, Ga., June 22-24.

The broker or agent handling nursery stock, for account of foreign houses, does not always travel on a path strewn with roses, even if he sells roses, and many are the thorns that he has to contend with.

His correspondents abroad will invariably report failure of crops, or some crops, long before the selling reason is at hand; the buyers in turn will be sure to be especially in need of those stocks that are reported to be in short supply, hence when footing up his sales, the agent will generally find that he has over-sold some lines of stock, while he has left on hand a sickening quantity of the plentiful ones. He reports his correspondence must follow until orders are properly adjusted and booked. A period of dullness will now occur of which the agent will take advantage to renew his instructions, about proper grading and packing of the stock and entreaties about earliest possible shipment to get the goods on this side of the ocean before cold weather sets in. But of late years, abroad, Mother Nature has not wanted to put on her winter coat till Christmas is near at hand, and by the time the first fall shipment of stocks reaches our shores, snow is flying over our Western States. The agent anxiously watches the mercury and could get rich if he could bet, that the arrival of a shipment will coincide with the appearance of a cold snap.

Under Sam steps in and gets in his fine work to add to the broker's torment. The consular invoice on which the duty is going to be levied has been honestly made at the price of sales, the shipper, if for no other reason, having no interest in undervaluing his goods, for he does not pay the duties.

You and I might think that the market price of foreign nursery stock is established in the producing districts abroad. Please disabuse your mind of such an erroneous idea. The market price is hatched on the ninth floor of the New York public stores by a government official, who has never bought or been offered a single stock in his life. I suppose that after brooding over a number of trade lists catalogues wholesale and retail, he takes the average price asked for each article and makes up his mind to call the figures arrived at the wholesale marked value of the stocks, unless maybe he goes out and consults a clairvoyant. This arbitrarily made-up market value is sometimes below but generally above the price at which purchases have been made in June, by level-headed nurserymen, importers of stocks. If some goods have been purchased by you, and invoiced above custom house market value, the agent has to pay duty on a higher valuation than actually required by the appraiser; for he has no right to reduce prices appearing on consular invoices; but if on some articles consular invoices and purchase price is under what the appraiser has decreed market value to be, then consular invoice prices are correspondingly raised, and a penalty imposed besides additional duty. If the advance reaches fifty per cent. goods may be seized by the government.

Imagine the position of the agent to whom goods are consigned when the first shipment of the season reaches him. He goes to the custom house, swears to the correctness of

the invoice he presents and remains on the anxious seat till the invoice has been liquidated, for not until then, does he know whether or not the powers that be have raised his invoice to the seizure point.

On subsequent arrivals and once posted on the market value as decreed by the infallible appraiser, the broker has the ability of which he does not fail to avail himself, to raise prices on consular invoices before making the entry, but how will his customer enjoy being made to pay duty on a higher valuation than appears on the invoice he has received from the foreign nurseries?

In my modest opinion, fruit stocks and rose stock ought to be on the free list as raw material. They are not fit to sell and bear fruit or flowers till budded, and this work gives employment to many hands. If I understand it correctly, the object of the protective tariff is to protect labor and industries. But tariff question is too broad a subject for me to enlarge upon in this short talk; nor will I speak to you extensively of the many steps the broker will have to take and the difficulties he will encounter to get the shipments from the steamer's dock to the refrigerator car, which finally will bring them to destination.

His uncasiness only ceases when the consignee finally reports that his goods are safely stowed away in his frost-proof cellar, and that upon inspection, stocks are found in good condition; properly packed, properly graded, properly counted.

You may think that I have drawn a pretty dark picture of the broker's work, worries and responsibilities. Believe me, I have not. Fortunately, there is a bright silver lining to the heavy cloud that hangs over the broker's head. I mean the unflinching kindness and good fellowship of the whole-souled broad-minded American nurseryman, who by his very life in the open, by his constant communing with nature, learns patience, leniency and forbearance, and judging by my own twenty years experience, overlooks the broker's shortcomings. His encouragements lighten an otherwise thankless task.

August Specialties.

Eugene Willett, North Collins, N. Y., announces a full stock of grape vines.

Ellwanger & Barry, Rochester, N. Y., are offering two year plants of Fay's Prolific currant.

Holsinger Bros., Argentine, Kans., are ready to contract raspberry plants in variety for fall delivery.

J. G. Harrison & Sons, Berlin, Md., offer an unusually large variety of budding wood. See ad. on last cover.

Henry A. Dreer, Philadelphia, offers a large stock of herbaceous peonies, also a full line of popular perennials.

John A. Young, Greensboro, N. C., and J. Van Lindley, Pomona, N. C., are in the field with offerings of peach pits.

Charles F. Meyer, 79 Warner street, New York, agent for Victor Detrieche, Angers, France, offers advance list of fruit stocks.

Thomas Meehan & Sons, Dreshertown, Pa., announce that that they are ready to book orders for apple, quince and pear seeds, Western and European apple stocks in addition to a full line of French pear, plum and cherry stocks.

QUIZ COLUMN.

THE HARDEST DEUTZIA.

What varieties of Deutzia, if any, are more hardy than the *Crenata*? The latter winterkills badly here in northern Ohio.

In answering this question, we are speaking from our experience of the past winter. We shall be glad to have the experience of growers elsewhere. In this vicinity, *Deutzia crenata* and *D. gracilis* were both considerably injured. They have flowered very sparsely this season and that only on the lower shoots. The variety which has shown up best after the cold of last winter is *D. scabra* var. *Pride of Rochester*. This has manifested very little injury from the severity of the test winter. Let us have the experience of other growers on this subject.—Ed.

DISEASED CLEMATIS.

What is the cause of clematis vines for the first season or two after planting, suddenly dying back to the ground, as they so frequently do, after making a good growth and sometimes blooming? They sometimes start again from the root and sometimes do not. What, if any, is the remedy?

The clematis often fails the first winter because the roots do not become thoroughly established and its death is due primarily to the weakening influence of the winter. It is also subject to fungous diseases; but we could not say in this instance in the absence of leaves, what is the destructive agent specimens which we might examine. If our correspondent will furnish us with specimens, we shall be very glad to look into the matter further.—Ed.

POWDERY MILDEW OF APPLE STOCK.

Millersburg, Ohio, July 11, 1904.
NATIONAL NURSERYMAN PUBLISHING CO.
Rochester, N. Y.:

Would like to ask through your columns as to the best method of controlling powdery mildew on apple stocks.

Yours truly,

T. T. FINNEY.

We are glad to answer Mr. Finney's questions. This fungus belongs to the surface or external feeding type. It is closely related to the powdery mildew that so liberally coats the lilac leaves in mid-summer or later.

As long ago as 1889, experiments were conducted in this country for the purpose of ascertaining means whereby it could be controlled. At first, ammoniacal copper carbonate was recommended. It was found that the disease could be prevented by spraying the stock with this solution at a cost of twelve cents per thousand. Later trials have established the fact that Bordeaux mixture is quite as effective as copper carbonate. Being cheaper and the method of preparation well understood, it is now generally recommended. The disease is especially serious in the southern states. Success in treating it depends upon (1) spraying when the leaves are about one-third grown, and (2) upon the thoroughness of the application. It may be necessary to spray four or five times at intervals of ten or twelve days.—EDITOR.

Fall Bulbs

FOR NURSERYMEN

We make a specialty of this line filling and packing from Tags ready for shipment. Send us an estimate of your wants and let us quote prices.

SPECIAL:

New Silver Ribbon Grass

The finest Ribbon Grass on the market. Perfectly hardy, does not turn green in hot weather and does not run to seed. Sample and prices on application.

James Vick's Sons

ROCHESTER, N. Y.

CURRENT PLANTS

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GRAPE VINES

Highest Standard of Grades. Largest Stock and Lowest Prices. Correspondence solicited.

WHEELOCK & CLARK

FREDONIA, N. Y.

Pears! Pears! Pears!

BARTLETT PEARS. One two and three year old, as fine as can be grown. Will exchange for Peaches, or sell at a very low figure. Write for prices in car or part car lots.

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Harness, Dix & Co., Prop., 35-36 Hooper Bldg, Salt Lake City, Utah.

VICTOR DÉTRICHÉ, ANGERS, FRANCE

Wholesale Grower and Exporter of

Fruit Stocks, Forest and Ornamental Trees, Shrubs and Conifers, Etc.

Advance List for Fruit Stock now ready. Liberal percentage of Mahalab and Mazzard Cherries allowed.

CHAS. F. MEYER,

Sole Agent for the United States and Canada.

79 WARREN STREET, NEW YORK.

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16 GOLDEN MEDALS.

52 SILVER MEDALS.



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TRAINED FRUIT TREES A SPECIALTY

TOLKEWITZ - DRESDEN, GERMANY

Branch Nursery for Evergreens

Schweizermühle, Königstein.

Correct trained fruit trees in all shapes and in the best kinds fit for this country.

Standard Apple, Pear, Cherry, Plum, Peach and Apricot Trees.



Standard Gooseberries and Currants (3 4 feet high.)

Rose Bushes as well as Standard Roses. Strawberries and Evergreens.



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Apple TREES SEEDLINGS GRAFTS

FRUIT TREES AND SMALL FRUITS of every description

ROSES AND ORNAMENTALS of all kinds

FOREST TREE SEEDLINGS
Immense stock

Extensive Growers. Large Storage Capacity. Improved Shipping Facilities

Your correspondence and inspection invited

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Homes in the South

There are in the Southern States awaiting development, thousands of acres of uncultivated farm lands in tracts of all sizes, which can be purchased very cheaply. They are productive, healthy, and close to good markets. In ten States reached by the lines of the

Southern Railway

For information about opportunities now available, prices of land, character of soils, etc., write to

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Land and Industrial Agent

Washington, D. C., Southern R'y

Specialties for 1904-5

**Apple, Pear,
Peach, Cherry**

Well
Grown.
Well
Graded.

Shrubs

Large Assortment

Poplars

Maples

Elms

Catalpas

**Box
Elder**

Etc., Etc.



Oregon Nursery Co. Ltd.

WE MAKE A SPECIALTY OF GROWING

RAMBLER AND OTHER CLIMBING ROSES

ON OWN ROOTS.

Cut Leaved Weeping Birch and Carolina Poplar

FOR THE WHOLESALE TRADE.

Cut Leaved Birch, 2 years, 6 to 8 feet, as straight as an arrow, nicely branched, their equal cannot be grown any place else in the United States.

Our soil and climate is the finest in the world for producing these special kinds.

Contracts made now for Rambler Roses, Carolina Poplars for delivery Fall 1905 and Spring of 1906. Cut Leaved Weeping Birch, delivery Fall 1906 and Spring 1907.

Special inducements to parties contracting in car-load lots.

OREGON NURSERY CO., Ltd., SALEM, OREGON.

MAIL US A LIST OF YOUR FALL OR SPRING WANTS

We can furnish in carload lots. Shipments can be made promptly.

Well graded Apple 3/4 and up
Peach 9/16 and up
Pear 3/4 and up
Plum 3/4 and up; in fact a

General Line of Nursery Stock

We guarantee satisfaction
Our trade-list will be ready August 15th.

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HOME OF THE MEMBERS OF THE FIRM OF THE KNOX NURSERIES, VINCENNES IND.

The National Nurseryman.

FOR GROWERS AND DEALERS IN NURSERY STOCK.

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Vol. XII.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., SEPTEMBER, 1904.

No. 9.

OUR COMMERCIAL RECORD.

THE KNOX NURSERIES.

A BRIEF STORY OF A SUCCESSFUL FIRM

The Knox Nursery of Vincennes, Indiana, was established in 1851 by Judge Archibald Simpson, and was the first nursery in that section of the country. The first planting consisted of 1,000 grafts—a very modest beginning. The success of the nursery was immediate and in those early days of its history many men came forty miles, or more, for trees. In 1867 Judge Simpsons' two sons, James H. and Henry M., took over the management of the nursery. For ten years it was so conducted when Henry M. Simpson bought out the interest of James H. Simpson. From 1877 to 1894 Henry M. Simpson either owned the entire nursery, or a controlling interest, though the firm name was changed several times during that period. In 1894 Henry M. Simpson and his two sons, Harry D. and Robert A., took over the whole interest under the present firm name of H. M. Simpson & Sons.

Judge Simpson, the founder of this nursery, was born in 1802 and died in 1873. H. M. Simpson, the senior member of the present firm, was born in 1847 and grew up in the nursery business with his sons, now of the firm.

The product of the nursery has been and is now almost exclusively fruit trees. In 1894 over 1,000,000 grafts and seedlings were planted. For the past few years this firm has made a specialty of one year Cherry trees and their success has been remarkable in this particular line. Their soil is peculiarly adapted to growing Cherry, which, together with their special methods and constant attention enable them to put on the market a strong, vigorous stocky 4 to 5 ft. tree at one year old. And this too without the use of commercial fertilizer. One and two year Cherry and Peach are staples.

The firm now has 120 acres devoted to nursery products, and in addition, is planting 100 acres to apple orchard at Vincennes. The firm also owns 175 acres of apple orchard about thirteen years old, near Parkersburg, Illinois. This is one of the best orchards in Illinois because of its up-to-date treatment—being pruned, cultivated and sprayed carefully—and in consequence it has already borne several profitable crops.

PAST AND PRESENT OF THE NURSERY BUSINESS IN MARYLAND.

JOHN W. KERR, DENTON, MD.

Written especially for THE NATIONAL NURSERYMAN.

Fifty years back the Nursery business in this State was almost entirely confined to the immediate vicinity of Baltimore,—Feast, Corse, Cromwell and Halliday of Baltimore,

Brackenridge, of Govanstown, and Barnard, of Still Pond, were in those earlier days, nearly the "sum total" of fruit-tree propagators in a state naturally and geographically great in horticultural possibilities. The irrepressible tree-agent, representing enterprising northern nurseries generally, and his individual interests particularly in many parts of the State, found his labors much to his liking, as living monuments in the form of old orchards to this day attest. A majority of the varieties thus distributed however, proved wholly unsuited to the locality, and served to retard the development of a general interest in fruit growing. The surging, restless spirit of "American Commercialism," had not at this day, doffed its long dresses, or swaddling clothes, but "the child" grew and waxed fat during the war between the States.

Nurseries, soon after the close of that war began to spring up in almost every county in the state. The growing of peaches as a side-line to farming, in some localities, especially on the Eastern Shore of the State, was so highly exploited as to reverse the order, resulting in quite a craze for trees, which in turn bred a crop of nurserymen of local character, most of whom have long since disappeared,—much to the relief of the entomologist and pathologist of the State Experiment Station. At the present day, the Baltimore nurseries have not a monopoly of the business in the State. The Franklin Davis Co. are extensive propagators, and may properly be classed as a Baltimore house, but on the Eastern Shore of the State we find the Harrisons with a large volume of trade, seconded by the Peters Brothers,—in same county,—who propagate and successfully handle immense quantities of nursery stock. There are quite a number of other "plants" in different parts of the State, some of which conduct a general nursery trade, while others confine their efforts to special lines. In Maryland, as elsewhere generally, the volume of stock propagated is greater than warrants its sale at prices, such as enable bestowal of that degree of care on production, which guarantees permanency and healthy development of fruit interests at large.

The Board of Aldermen, New York City, has appropriated \$5,000,000 for the erection of new school buildings, and \$316,000 for recreation centers, vacation schools and playgrounds.

The fruit crop in Ontario promises to be the lightest in several years. The crop of peaches is exceedingly small. Early apples are very light, fall and winter apples are light, plums largely failed, and pears promise a small crop.

Box manufacturers are letting their light shine. If growers purchase boxes in accordance with the frequency of the advertisements of manufacturers of this kind of package, there will certainly be fewer barrels used this year than formerly. The outlook for low priced barrels is not promising at the present time.

THE NURSERYMAN'S LABEL.

JOHN C. CHASE, DERRY, N. H.

(Before the Nurserymen's Association at Atlanta, Ga., June 22-24.)

HISTORICAL.

Historically, the nurseryman's label in some form or other is practically as old as the race itself, for we read that closely following the catastrophe that overtook the first nursery of which we have any record, "the Lord set his mark upon Cain." Evidently there could have been no chance of error in this case for the labeling was done after the specimen had borne fruit. Whether it remained true to name or not is not in my province to discuss.

Further down the centuries the doctrine was set forth that "by their fruits ye shall know them," from which we may infer that in those days no more faith was put in the glowing description of the glib-tongued agent, the gorgeous imagery of his plate-book, or the labelling of his wares than is said to be justifiable at the present day.

From the mechanical point of view the crudest method of marking the purchaser's trees was in use until within a few years, the only device being a plain slip of wood on which the nurseryman wrote the name and attached the wire by hand.

About twenty years ago the machine made, wired and printed label made its appearance. The cost being considerably less than the price paid for a plain unwired label, it was only a short time before they came into general use, so that now as a rule every tree retailed has attached to it in legible form the name it is supposed to bear. If the fruitage of later years tells a different story, it is not the fault of the label.

MATERIAL USED.

While tinned or even copper wire is used to lengthen the life of the label it is not expected, by the seller at least, that this identifying tag shall be anyways permanent, merely lasting until the tree shall have reached and been established in its permanent abiding place, for after fruiting it needs no label to tell its name, and if by any misfortune a mistake has been made in the labelling it is as well that no visible evidence should remain to confound the seller. The non-removal of the labels at a proper time may also cause serious injury to the tree, a growing limb being frequently killed by the constriction of a wire not loosely enough put on. Any complaint about the quick rusting of the so-called iron wire in use in recent years may be answered by saying that the wire used at the present time is made of steel, which corrodes much faster than the iron wire in use a generation ago. Those of you who have had any practical experience with wire shingle nails do not need any further elaboration on this point.

KINDS OF LABELS.

The wired printed labels being had in bundles of 100 only leaves a field for a label large enough to be legibly written upon the case. These are usually made of pine, a soft clear article being desirable to preserve the good nature of the user. A copper wired painted label is generally used when it is desired to preserve the name for the longest practicable time. It is assumed by many that such labels should be used on all cellared stock, but that custom is by no means universal, and is as variable as any other personal notion of the user.

A large label some six inches long is in use to some extent for marking bundles of trees, but does not appear to call for any extended mention. The pointed labels, running from 3½ inches to 12 inches in length, plain or painted, are in more general use by the florist, and are only mentioned in passing. Like the blank wired labels they are of soft pine, and are seldom found printed, except in the shortest lengths which are used in marking bunches of strawberry plants. Paper tags are also used to some extent, but more especially by dealers who do a mail order business, and are generally unwired.

DURABILITY.

The lasting qualities of the label so far as legibility is concerned are exceedingly variable, depending to a great extent upon the exposure to which they are subjected. Some times the writing or printing will be legible for three or four years, but as a rule one-half that length of time would be a proper limit. The trees sent out a year or two ago by the National Department of Agriculture as a presumed aid to political fence building were marked with the ordinary blank label, on which the name had been printed by a rubber stamp with aniline ink. After the first heavy rain to which they were subjected the trees were nameless, and what little value they might have had in the beginning had practically been lost. Thus does a paternal government dissipate the people's money to the detriment of the nurserymen and seedsmen, and where and when will be the end no one can say.

PERMANENT LABELS.

When the matter of marking trees in parks, nursery exhibition trial grounds or any place where a permanent legible record is desired, we are confronted with conditions quite different from those met with by the ordinary nurseryman, where, as I have before remarked, all that is usually expected is to identify the nurseryman's product until it has reached the seller, somewhat analogous to the price mark on a suit of clothes. Numerous devices for the permanent marking aforementioned have been placed on the market. Some of them are in general, but limited use, notably a zinc tag, upon which a special ink is used and a copper slip written upon with a stylus or very hard pencil. The last named fills the bill of permanency, but is far from legible. Other devices have been the enclosing of the written or printed slip of wood or cardboard in a small bottle of clear glass; a double label of two slips of wood hinged at the end and closing up like a pocket knife, the name being on the inside and therefore not visible without manipulation of the label; large wooden tags on which the name is hand printed with printers' ink, loosely attached to the specimen to be marked with a heavy copper wire. The last named appears to be the most practicable and general device in use.

The comparatively limited demand and probable unwillingness to pay the price that a first-class article would call for probably operates to prevent the bringing forward of a horticulturists' label that would satisfactorily fill the exacting conditions under which it is to be used.

I have thus endeavored to give a brief description of the nurseryman's label, its function and limitations, an item comparatively trifling in itself, but one that has much to do with the convenience and comfort of the nurseryman, and frequently of serious import in maintaining pleasant relations between the seller and buyer of trees.

CONNECTICUT SCALE REGULATIONS.

In his report for 1903, Professor W. E. Britton, State Entomologist of the Connecticut Experiment Station, says:

"The desirability of fumigation laws has been discussed in nearly all the states of the Union, and in many cases such laws have been enacted. Fumigation is not an infallible remedial treatment for the San Jose scale, as in several cases insects have come through it alive, but if properly conducted it is the surest method that we can at present recommend for destroying the scale and saving the trees. The expense is not great in the larger nurseries where a proper outfit is installed for the purpose. Eight of the larger nurseries are now provided with regular fumigating houses and several now are more now being built. The entomologist and his assistants try to encourage this as much as possible and give advice and information regarding the proper method of construction and operation.

"It is not improbable that a compulsory fumigation law may soon be passed in Connecticut. It should be considered carefully, however, and not prepared in haste. Many such laws provided for the fumigation of all nursery stock without explaining what is meant by the term 'nursery stock.' In the writer's opinion, it is quite unnecessary to fumigate herbaceous plants and conifers. All fruit stock, and such other deciduous trees and shrubs as are attacked by the scale, should be fumigated. The law should either distinctly specify what kinds are to be fumigated, or it should be left to the discretion of the officer in charge of the work."

R. T. O.

CO-ORDINATION IN HORTICULTURE.

That the new society for Horticultural Science promises practical results for the nurseryman is shown by the fact that Prof. L. C. Corbett of the department of agriculture in his remarks on co-operation in horticulture said: "In variety testing, a uniform scheme of note-taking must be adopted throughout the country. The information thus gained would be of immense importance not only to the growers, but to the seedsmen and the nurseryman, who could with better confidence recommend different varieties for different localities. These remarks apply equally to decorative plants, which are constantly more and more grown as the taste for home adornment is developing. Very little is at present known in regard to the fitness of our common ornamental shrubs and trees for districts outside the middle and the New England states. A flood of inquiries for this kind of information is constantly coming in, but there is as yet no adequate means of supplying it. The society for horticultural science, drawing as it does its patronage from every part of this country, may be an immensely important factor in the accumulation of information of this character."

Acting on the suggestion a permanent committee on the co-ordination of horticultural work was appointed, at the last meeting.

R. T. O.

The National Nut Growers' Association will hold its 3rd Annual Convention at St. Louis, October 26th to 28th. The energetic president of the association is planning for a lively and instructive meeting.

SPECIAL REPORT OF AMERICAN POMOLOGICAL SOCIETY TO BE MADE.

Based Upon Studies Made in the Horticultural Hall, Louisiana Purchase Exposition, St. Louis, Mo. A Study of Varieties of Fruits.

It was first proposed to call a meeting of the society for the express purpose of taking advantage of the peculiar opportunities afforded by the Exposition for a study of fruits in relation to influences of soil, latitude and location. A canvass of our members showed that the great majority was in favor of dispensing with the meeting and having the work done by committees. To this end competent committees have been appointed to take up the study of the leading classes of fruits. These committees are attacking their tasks systematically and with a spirit of thoroughness. The reports of these committees, together with the incident discussion, will constitute the Report. These papers and discussions will be brought together and published, and we shall have for distribution to the members of the society a document of great value. Among the topics to be presented will be studies of groups or types of fruit; promising varieties of apples, pears, peaches, plums, and the like; quality of fruit as influenced by cold storage; quality as influenced by elevation; appearance influenced by altitude; the ideal home of the Ben Davis; the ideal home of Spy; where should we grow Elberta, and many of similar character.

THE COMMITTEES.

We are greatly indebted to Chief of Agriculture and Horticulture, Frederic W. Taylor, for his hearty co-operation in furthering the work of the committees. This he has done by including among the Exposition jurors a large number of the members of the society's committees. The work of the juror is furnishing invaluable opportunity for the collection of important data. Mr. John T. Stinson, Superintendent of Pomology, is not only aiding the committees, but also actively engaged in the collection of information upon the commercial phases of cold storage with special reference to the apple. The personnel of the committees has been carefully considered so that each group of men may be looked upon as experts in the particular field which they represent.

COMMITTEES IN CHARGE OF SPECIAL REPORT OF AMERICAN POMOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

APPLE—Stinson, J. T., Missouri; Close, C. P., Delaware; Craig, John, New York; Green, S. B., Minnesota; Hansen, N. E., S. Dakota.

CHERRY—Taylor, W. T. Macoun, Ottawa, Canada; Supt. S. Haven Experiment Station, Michigan; Little, E. E., Iowa.

PEAR—S. A. Beach, Geneva, N. Y.; W. C. Barry, Rochester, N. Y.; Maynard, S. M., Massachusetts; Brackett, G. B., Washington, D. C.

PLUM—Wagh, F. A., Massachusetts; Kerr, J. W., Maryland; Watrous, C. L., Iowa; Hedrick, U. P., Michigan.

PEACH—Whitten, J. C., Missouri; Taft, L. R., Michigan; Price, R. H., Virginia; Heikes, W. F., Oklahoma.

GRAPE—Munson, T. V., Texas; Hussman, G. C., California; Pettit Murray, (Winona), Canada; Green, W. J., Ohio.

NUTS—Taylor, W. A., Washington, D. C.; Van Deman, H. E., Virginia; Burnette, F. H., Louisiana.

TROPICAL FRUITS—Hume, H. H., North Carolina; Berckmans, L. A., Georgia; Kimball, F. C., National City, Cal.; Stiles, W. C., Chico Cal.

JOHN CRAIG, Ithaca, N. Y., Secretary.

BUSINESS MOVEMENTS.

The Cottage Garden's Company of Queens, Long Island, was incorporated at \$100,000 on August 9th. The incorporators are C. W. Ward and Mrs. Ward, J. C. Gowing, Marius Matheson and Joseph Dauphin. The company is organized for the purpose of carrying on a general florist and nursery business and such manufacturing as may be connected therewith. The president is C. W. Ward, W. S. Ward vice-president and J. C. Gowing, Secretary and Treasurer.

WHAT EXPERIMENT STATIONS ARE DOING.

Michigan: special bulletin 27 brings report of South Haven-sub-station for 1903. This contains a report of the behavior of a large collection of fruits. The descriptive notes are not technical but general. A particularly full list of plums is included. Peaches are also described in large variety, as are pears and apples. Experiments with cover crops and with dust sprays are reported. The dry or dust fungicides proved inferior to liquid bordeaux in controlling apple scab though quite efficient as an insecticide.

Michigan Experiment Station Bulletins 213, 214, are a review of the year's experience in growing a large number of strawberries and bush fruits. This station is one of the few offering an annual review of the leading standard and new varieties of fruits.

Ohio Experiment Station Bulletin 148. Devoted to a study of fungous diseases with special reference to peach leaf curl and apple scab. The bulletin chronicles the efficiency of lime-sulphur-salt spray, soda-lime-sulphur and soda-lime-sulphur-vitriol sprays in preventing leaf curl, nevertheless bordeaux mixture is preferred and is also recommended as the surest specific against apple scab.

KEEPING QUALITIES OF APPLES: New York Experiment Station, Geneva Bulletin 248. The title of this publication is New York Apples in Storage. It treats of different varieties of apples in relation to their natural season of ripening and keeping and their adaptability for storage. The information in relation was gained by tests made at the station by interviewing men in the business and by tests made with the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

The part of greatest interest is that relating to the common storage of apples. Among the best keepers were Red Canada, Green Newtown, Winesap, Ben. Davis, Lawver, Cooper Market, York Imperial, Rome, Ontario, Roxbury, Salome, Sutton, Spy and Tompkins King. These are given in order of keeping. They all kept till the first half of March while Newtown and Red Canada were in fine condition the first half of June.

The Bulletin contains a large amount of useful information and should be in the hands of all fruit dealers.

Minnesota: Experiment Station, Bulletin 84. That the State of Minnesota was thoroughly provided with a complete assortment of "Injurious Insects" in 1903 is proved by the bulletin of 184 pages, illustrated, which the Division of Entomology felt called upon to publish in order to cover the "bug" record of the year. At all events, nurserymen and others in the state have in this publication a useful insect manual and a spray calendar combined.

Bureau of Plant Industry, Division of Pomology, Bulletin 61. THE AVOCADO IN FLORIDA. Pomologist Brackett says in his preface: "The Avocado is one of the most recent fruits to secure intelligent and systematic treatment from American fruit growers." Until very recently the principal supply for these markets has come from the West Indies, chiefly because of cheaper transportation from these islands than from Florida. The recent extension of railroad facilities to far southern Florida has made possible the safe shipment of this fruit from that section to practically all parts of the country and interest in its commercial culture has largely increased.

Another difficulty in the way of the dissemination of the

Alligator pear has been the fact that methods of propagating it were not well understood. It has been recently determined that seedlings do not come true and that it can be propagated by the common shield method of budding, when the operation is performed before the first flush of growth in spring. Most people have to acquire a taste for the Avocado, though a few take to it on first introduction. Its buttery, curiously flavored flesh, is now used as a fruit salad as well as in the cooked form. The bulletin does not give the approximate climatic range of this fruit but it is presumed to be strictly tropical.

OF INTEREST.

Editor National Nurseryman, Rochester, N. Y.:

DEAR SIR—I have traveled in more than twenty different states for the past twelve weeks, and see no cause for alarm for nurserymen who are growing a good, general stock. Yet there is too much stock planted each season to get the most profit, now that labor cost more, and there are twice the number engaged in the business. We must grow less stock to burn. The greatest trouble I see is that many of us have allowed expenses to increase very rapidly, and it is difficult to economize on labor.

The demand for trees for fall is good, and I believe that all merchantable stock will be needed before early spring at a good fair price. Numbers have planted too many poor seedlings, and have a surplus of light trees. If we would only plant one-tenth of what we have done, and use the best stocks, putting the same amount of fertilizer and cultivation of same, we would come nearer saving something for ourselves.

ORLANDO HARRISON.

Among Growers and Dealers.

Irving E. Spaulding, president of the Spaulding Nursery and Orchard Co., has been calling on the nurserymen of Western New York.

E. T. Dickson, of Chateaufort Seine, France, has made his usual visits among his many customers in the United States. He stopped in Rochester early in August.

Orlando Harrison, of the firm of John G. Harrison & Sons, called on the nurserymen in New York State a short time ago.

The Willis Nurseries of Ottawa, Kansas, write "that the floods and wet weather have interfered somewhat with the growth of stock in the West, and the severe winter and high waters have cut down stock in the East. Just now we are trying to get ourselves together and find out where we are at."

Peter F. Williams, of Brighton, N. Y., formerly of Chicago, Ill., who for the past fifteen years was connected with Brown Brothers Company, of Rochester, N. Y., has been elected president of Perry Nursery Company, of Rochester, N. Y., succeeding Mr. Chas. G. Schoener who retires from the business.

Among the callers at the National Nurseryman office last week was Mr. Harry Chase, of the Albanna Nursery Co., Mr. Chase has been looking business and friends in New York.

Thomas Meehan & Sons, Dreshertown, Pa., report a very heavy demand for their "Red Star" raffia.

In the August issue of the Canadian Horticulturist, the Helderleigh Nurseries owned by E. D. Smith, of Winona, Ontario, are written up in an illustrated article. There appears to be about 200 acres in nursery and 400 acres in orchard and vineyard. The Helderleigh Nurseries are among the largest in Canada.

The Pebble Hill Fruit Farm and Nurseries, Inc., of Winchester, Tennessee, have bought The Oak Grove Nurseries also of Winchester, which will give them one of the best nursery locations in that section. They will consolidate the two nurseries under their name Pebble Hill Fruit Farm & Nurseries. This purchase will give them three quarters of million each of June Bud and Dormant Peach for this fall and for next fall delivery respectively.]

Quiz Column

THE NURSERY TREE AS A CROP.

A SYMPOSIUM.

The questions asked below come from a Kansas correspondent. They are pertinent it seems to us and worthy of thorough discussions. The editor offers the following answers as expressing his view of the matter. The questions were submitted to several nurserymen and we shall be glad to give our readers their views also as space allows.

1. Will the raising of nursery stock—(apple tree seedlings and one and two year grafts)—exhaust the fertility of the soil sooner than the raising of ordinary farm crops—(corn, wheat, potatoes, etc.

Ans. From such evidence as experience and the chemist have given us, it seems fair to say that the raising of nursery stock will not exhaust soil more rapidly than will ordinary farm crops. Analyses of soils made by the Cornell Experiment Station show that different nursery crops, however, remove different amounts of soil fertility. For instance, it appears that apple nursery stock removes fertility approximately to the amount of six dollars per acre, per year; pears, five dollars; peaches, four and one quarter dollars; plums, three dollars and eighty cents. It is also to be noted that more phosphoric acid is removed by the growing of apples and pears than by peaches and plums. Comparing these amounts with a good crop of ensilage corn, the figures are considerably in favor of the nursery trees. In other words, corn takes more plant food from the soil than the nursery trees.

2. If not, why do nurserymen refuse to rent the same land for that purpose more than two or three years?

Ans. Because experience has demonstrated that, as a rule, second and third crops of nursery trees are not grown successfully on the same soil. While this may be a fact, it is probably not due to soil exhaustion.

3. Do you think that land that had been in apple tree seedlings and grafts for three years would give as great a yield of corn and wheat afterwards as before the trees were raised on it?

Ans. It is likely it would not in the majority of cases, but frequently excellent crops are raised and sometimes farmers select such land.

4. Does not a fruit tree take more from the soil than other crops?

Ans. One must discriminate in regard to the age of the tree. A fruit tree in bearing takes more from the soil than an equal area occupied by wheat. In other words, our investigations have shown that it costs an acre of land more to produce twenty crops of apples, than it does to produce twenty crops of wheat; but the exhaustion comes about more on account of the growth of fruit than of leaves and wood. The nursery tree is in another class.

5. Should nurserymen pay more rent for land for nursery purposes, than for ordinary farm crops?

Ans. I think, as a rule, that nurserymen are willing to pay a higher rental for land to be occupied by nursery stock than others who grow ordinary farm crops.

6. What should land rent for, for nursery stock that

brings \$5.00 per acre, cash (or \$7.00 or more grain rent) for ordinary farm crops? Land worth \$100.00 per acre.

Ans. The rental of land should be based upon the farm crop-producing ability of that land plus any increase which it is customary to charge for the growing of nursery stock. A rental of eight to ten per cent. on the value of the land ought to be reasonable.

Remarks: Now we have not yet explained why in the face of the fact that nursery-trees do not appear to take more plant-food out of the soil, nevertheless the soil may appear to be exhausted. When this occurs it would seem that it is to be charged to deteriorated physical condition. One must remember that the two factors bearing upon the fertility of the land are: 1. The plant-food content; 2. the physical condition. Probably the latter is of the greatest importance. Now, then, why do nursery lands need resting or rotating? Because the nurseryman is an intensive cultivator. No herbage or vegetable matter goes back to the land. He cultivates clean. When trees are removed, the major part of the roots are taken from the soil. This takes out all the humus-bearing portion. Again, the trees may be dug at a time when the soil is wet, and if it is of a clayey nature, its physical condition will be greatly injured. Soil robbed of its humus tends to run together and cement if worked when wet. Its tendency is to do this anyhow whether worked or not.

It seems to us that a good deal of this injury might be averted if nurseryman grew a secondary crop among the trees. This secondary crop should be plowed under. We know there are objections to growing buckwheat or clover in nursery stock, but we are of the opinion that nurserymen will have to come to it sometime. We may not reach the limit of available nursery land in our day, but it is bound to be reached in the not distant future. If the supply of humus is kept up, we see no reason why a second and a third crop of nursery trees may not be grown. Indeed, they have and are being grown successfully by plowing under humus-giving fertilizers, like stable manure. There is no good reason why the same could not be effected by plowing under green manures.

Now this is our opinion. We are open to conviction and offer the columns of the NATIONAL NURSERYMAN to those who have opinions and experience to offer. [Ed.]

EVIDENCE OF NURSERYMEN.

L. R. TAYLOR SONS, TOPEKA, KANSAS.

Ques. 1. Does the growing of nursery stock exhaust land more than the growing of farm crops?

Ans. We find after growing trees on land for two or three years, that the ground is pretty well exhausted for this kind of crop, while if put back to corn it will raise a much larger crop with less attention than before being planted to trees.

We have farmers come to us and say that their land is exhausted for corn, and want us to rent it for trees to "Get it in shape again." However, we find it absolutely necessary to rotate our crops.

Ques. 2. Can orchards be grown successfully on ground that has produced two consecutive crops of nursery stock?

Ans. Yes, we think so, though the growth for the first year or so might be slower than on other ground.

Ques. 3. What is your opinion about growing a cover crop in the nursery?

Ans. We have had no experience along this line, but think it would not be successful in this section.

Ques. 4. What do you consider a fair rental per acre, for land for the growing of nursery stock?

Ans. We consider \$6.00 per acre the outside price to pay for nursery crops; and considering the deep plowing, the subsoiling with the tree digger and the excellent condition in which the ground is returned to the leasor we think the nurseryman should not be required to pay more.

NOTE—Our replies are based largely on the fact that farm lands here are used principally for growing of corn, but small acreage in our vicinity being put in oats, wheat and similar crops; were the reverse the case it is possible our experience and observations would be somewhat different than given. We mention this, as it occurs to us that as conditions vary as to crops grown, etc., that a person seeking information along the lines indicated, should after all necessarily be governed largely by local facts.

We shall be glad to furnish at any time any information within our reach you may desire, or wish, for the good of the NATIONAL NURSERYMAN, and wishing you success and personal pleasure in your new work, we are,

Yours truly,
L. R. T. & Sons.

BY BROWN BROS., ROCHESTER, N. Y.

These are old questions that have been thrashed out pretty well from time to time.

The growing of nursery stock generally speaking does not exhaust land more than the growing of farm crops, in fact, some of the largest farm yields we have ever seen have immediately followed a crop of nursery trees, but just as any crop takes from the soil that on which it thrives, so nursery stock exhausts land for nursery purposes, making it necessary to supply a large amount of fertilizing, if the trees are to be grown on the same ground.

We do not believe that the fact that two consecutive crops of nursery trees were taken from a piece of ground would make much if any difference with the land for orchard purposes.

A cover crop in the nurseries in this section seems to us entirely unnecessary and we do not believe that it would pay for the expense involved.

As to a fair rental for land for nursery purposes, prices in this section vary greatly, but under present conditions good and can be rented for about 6 per cent. of its value. It should bring more to make the investment in the land a good one, but there seems to be more land than can be made use of at a good rental. We will be glad to co-operate with you in any way in our power.

This subject will be continued in our October issue and a new one introduced. We have an interesting lot of replies from growers of nursery stock. We ask for a discussion of COPYRIGHTED TRADE NAMES. What protection to the originator or introducer do they afford? Let us have a full, free and above board discussion of this important matter.—[Ed.]

ROOT KNOT.

Tyler, Texas, Aug. 3 '04.

EDITOR NATIONAL NURSERYMAN:

Sir—I would be glad to have your views on what is called root knot on nursery stock, especially on peach. Give cause, effect and remedy. The disease referred to is a warty growth appearing on the lateral roots. In some instances it checks the growth and causes the tree to finally die and in other cases it does not effect the growth. The tree looks strong and vigorous but the roots may be covered with the fungus.

J. L. F.

Ans. The root knot of the peach and apple is becoming quite a serious trouble particularly in the South. Vegetable pathologists thus far have not worked out the life history of the agent which causes this peculiar swelling on the roots further than to ascertain that it is due to a micro-organism. It has, however, been proven that the knot of the peach root can be transmitted to the root of the apple tree and that of the apple to the raspberry; and the reverse is also true. In order words, the knots are interchangeable or intercommunicable. This fact increases the gravity of the situation. Whether they are distinct species of parasitic plants, or not, is of less importance than the fact that each form can live on different host plants makes them much more dangerous. Experiments carried on by the Missouri Experiment Station last year, in which a great variety of substances were used to treat the knots, showed that this method was unsatisfactory as a whole. The best results were secured by cutting off the knots and treating the wounds with Bordeaux mixture of other strong antiseptics, before planting the trees. Personally, we have known cases where trees badly effected with this knot, recovered after being set in the orchard, but it is safe to say that, this is the exception, and it is altogether reasonable to believe that the proper thing to do is to reject such trees in filling out orders. Certain soils seem to favor the development of the trouble. A full account of the studies made by the Missouri experiment station may be found in the last report of the Missouri Horticultural Society. L. A. Goodman, Sec'y, Kansas City, Mo. [Ed.]

AN EARLY CHESTNUT.

The National Nurseryman is in receipt of samples of chestnuts from the G. M. Bacon Pecan Company of Dewitt, Georgia. These nuts are large and fine looking and from the Northern standpoint are very early. All other characteristics point to Japanese origin. Whether the variety is valuable or not will depend principally upon the period of maturity and upon its productiveness. From our experience and comparing it with Paragon and some other standard sorts, it would seem that this was a very worthy variety and should be tested further. We would suggest that our correspondent send samples to the Pomologist, Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

Thos. J. Bolger, has recently purchased the cellars and packing yards, formerly owned by O. K. Gerrish, of Massachusetts, and will continue the same business.

Reports on Condition of Nursery Stock

Is not this a good time to forecast the condition of nursery stock? Drop the editor a line stating what the status of tree growth is in *your* vicinity, and *yours*, and *yours*. To the men of the middle West, has it been favorable for root grafts? How have the buds fared, ye men of the East? What of

apple seedlings and other fruit stocks? Let us round up the situation and find out how matters stand. The following tabular statement has been supplied by some of our friends of the trade and covers a wide range of territory. We would like to post our readers in this manner each month.

Firm.	Apple.		Cherry.		Plum.		Pear.		Peach.		Apple Seedlings.	
	quantity	quality	quantity	quality	quantity	quality	quantity	quality	quantity	quality	quantity	quality
Albertson & Hobbs....	fair	good	fair	good	fair	good	fair	good	fair	good	fair	good
Bridgeport, Ind.....												
Augustine & Co.....	fair	good	fair	good	small	good	fair	good	fair	fair	none	
Normal, Ill.....												
Brown Bros. Co.....	good	fair	small	fair	small	fair	small	fair	average	fair	good	fair
Brown's Nurser's Ont												
Bragg & Co., L. S.....	fair	good	small	good	small	good	small	good	small	good	none	
Kalamazoo, Mich.....												
Harrison & Sons, J. G..	fair	excel't	fair	excel't	small	poor	fair	excel't	fair	excel't	none	
Berlin, Md.....												
Jackson & Perkins.....	fair	good	small	poor	small	poor	fair	good	fair	good	none	
Newark, N. Y.....												
The Elizabeth Nur. Co.	Orna	mental	shrubs	and vines	large	fine						
Elizabeth, N. J.....												
Youngers & Co.....	large	excel't	fair	fair	large	excel't	small	fair	fair	excel't	fair	excel't
Geneva, Neb.....												
Baker Bros.....	small	good	none		fair	excel't	small	good	fair	excel't	none	
Ft. Worth, Texas.....												
Blair & Kaufman.....	good 1 yr				light				light	Ornamentals	and grapes	
Kansas City, Mo.....	no 2 yr.									and currants	good	
R. G. Chase.....												
Geneva, N. Y.....	good	good	few	poor	good	good	good	good	few	good		
J. A. Gage.....	fair	fair	small	fair					fair	good	small	fair
Beatrice, Nebr.....												
Greening Bros.....	fair	fair	fair	good	fair	good	small	fair	fair	fair		
Nur. Co., Monroe Mich												
Morey & Son.....	fair	excel't	large	excel't	small	fair	fair	excel't	small	excel't		
Dansville, N. Y.....												
W. & T. Smith.....	fair	fair	fair	poor	fair	good	small	poor	small	fair	none	
Geneva, N. Y.....												
J. Van Lindley Nur. Co.	small	good	fair	good	fair	good	fair	good	large	excel't		
Pomona, N. C.....												
H. J. Weter Sons Nur.	fair	good	fair	excel't	small	fair	fair	good	small	good	Do not	grow them
Co., Nursery, Mo.....												

SEPTEMBER SPECIALTIES.

Vredenburg & Co., Rochester, N. Y., make a specialty of fruit and flower plates.

Davis County Nurseries, Salt Lake City, Utah, have a large stock of Pears on hand.

Jackson & Perkins Co., Newark, N. Y., offer a large stock of Climbers; Quince and Privet.

West Jersey Nurseries, Bridgeton, N. J., are offering California Privet and Peach in quantity.

J. A. Roberts, Malvern, Pa., makes a specialty of growing California Privet and Lombardy Poplars.

Wheelock & Clark are growers of Currant Plants and Grape Vines. The season has been favorable.

Southern Nursery Co., Winchester, Tenn., has an extensive stock of Apples, Peach, Pear and Plum.

C. Betscher, Canal Dover, Ohio, is in the field with a fine selection of that popular flower the Peony.

Chas. F. Meyer, 99 Warren St., N. Y., Agent for Victor Detriche is offering Mahalab Cherry stock in quantity.

The Mount Arbor Nurseries, of Shenandoah, Iowa have their usual large line of Tree Seedlings and Apple Grafts.

Spaulding Nursery & Orchard Co., are offering as autumn specialties besides other stock Maples, Elms and Catalpas.

The Tennessee Nurseries, Winchester, Tenn., has an exceptionally large stock of well grown Peach trees on hand.

McNary & Gaines, Xenia, Ohio, are now booking orders for fall delivery of Apple, Pear, Cherry, Plum and Peach.

Storrs & Harrison Co., Painesville, Ohio, offer a general selection of fruit trees, ornamental shrubs and greenhouse plants.

Oregon Nursery Co., Salem, Oregon, are specializing in Rambler roses; Cut Leaf Weeping Birch and Carolina Poplars.

Those who buy Box material in the knock down will find attractive offerings by Goodwillie Bros., N. Y. Life Building, Chicago.

J. A. Gage, Beatrice, Nebraska, has grown a fine lot of Forest Tree Seedlings and Apple stock. Season has been favorable.

The Fraser Nursery of Huntsville, Ala., offers in addition to standard fruits a large stock of Magnolias, California Privet and H. P. Roses.

J. Van Lindley Nursery Co., Pomona, N. C., have had a successful trade in Peach Seed, and are offering a full line of desirable southern Apples.

The Southern Railway through its Land and Industrial agent, M. V. Richards, Washington, D. C., is pushing the development of lands in Georgia and the Carolina's.

The season of fall Bulbs is again upon us and James Vick's Sons, Rochester, N. Y., offer a full assortment and draw special attention to their New Silver Ribbon Grass.

P. J. Berckmans Co., Augusta, Ga., are offering a particularly full line of Camellias and other hot-house plants in addition to some outdoor roses and hardy Conifers.

Lord & Burnham Co., are doing a large business in supplying Gulf Cypress Greenhouse Material to those who are constructing forcing houses. They are also pushing the Burnham Boiler.

(Continued on page 119.)

The National Nurseryman

PUBLISHED MONTHLY BY

THE NATIONAL NURSERYMAN PUBLISHING CO., Inc.
205 COX BUILDING, ROCHESTER, N. Y.

PRESIDENT, ... THOMAS B. MEEHAN
VICE-PRESIDENT AND EDITOR, ... JOHN CRAIG
SECRETARY-TREASURER AND BUSINESS MANAGER, ... C. L. YATES

The only trade journal issued for Growers and Dealers in Nursery Stock of all kinds. It circulates throughout the United States and Canada.

Official Journal of American Association of Nurserymen.

AWARDED THE GRAND PRIZE AT PARIS EXPOSITION, 1900.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

One year, in advance, ...	\$1 00
Six months, ...	. 75
Foreign Subscriptions, in advance, ...	1 50
Six Months, ...	1 00

Advertising rates will be sent upon application. Advertisements should reach this office by the 20th of the month previous to the date of issue.

Payment in advance required for foreign advertisements. Drafts on New York or postal orders, instead of checks, are requested.

Correspondents from all points and articles of interest to nurserymen and horticulturists are cordially solicited.

Address Editor, Ithaca, N. Y.

Entered in the Post Office at Rochester, as second-class mail matter.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., SEPTEMBER, 1904.

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Editorial

We have recently been taken to task by a patron who claims to have been badly treated by an advertiser who uses the columns of the NATIONAL NURSERYMAN. Let us suppose the case is substantially as follows: Messrs. A. & B. offer stock in wholesale in quantities in our advertising columns. Messrs. C. & D., retailers, and others residing in adjoining states purchase freely. The stock is shipped purchasers by A. & B. in due time.

Now comes the remarkable and entirely unwarranted part of the transaction. After Messrs. C. & D. receive the stock and are busy placing orders, agents representing A. & B. appear on the scene as active competitors. Mere competition is not so bad but their methods appear to be utterly contemptible. They circularized the farmers of the county urging them to buy direct from the wholesaler, to avoid the jobber; and to clinch matters actually published the names of the dealers who had purchased stock of them, together with a rough bill of the goods! Business ethics, eh? If this statement is true and there appears to be no good reason to doubt it, we are of the opinion that Messrs. A. & B. have much to learn under the general caption of Business Ethics.

To come back to the original proposition—the responsibility of the advertising medium—we must state now that it is our desire and aim to deal squarely with the seller and the buyer. We will not willingly aid a fraud, nor will we knowingly allow the columns of our journal to be used by unscrupulous and dishonest persons. But on the other hand we must not be expected to fight legal battles for our patrons who have been worsted in business struggles by such sharp practice as is outlined above. It seems to us that here are sufficient grounds for a suit of damages. When such has been brought by Messrs. C. & D. then the readers of the NURSERYMAN can properly be informed of its progress.

“Many thousand peach trees in the Michigan fruit belt have already died and many more are likely to die as the result of the long continued cold weather of last winter,” so says Professor L. R. Taft in the National Fruit Grower. The writer states that the injury is much greater than occurred during the winter of 1898-1899. The injury is also more or less confined to the exposed hill tops where the soil is light and where the ground was unprotected by snow covering. The author is of the opinion that the experience of many years, although there are apparent exceptions, has not proven misleading in regard to the conditions that prevailed during the past winter, “and the man will not go far astray who after planting some cultivated crop in his peach orchard for the first two years, relies upon frequent cultivations from the first of May to the fifteenth of July, or perhaps the first of August, if the season is a dry one, and then seeds the land with some cover crop as a winter protection.”

These hard winters are to be looked for. They have come with more or less periodicity as far back as our horticultural records extend, but they do not constitute a sufficient reason for abandoning peach culture in any section where the industry has been particularly “hard hit.” Rather they constitute the best possible argument for studying conditions so that the most can be made of site, aspect and methods of tilling.

ECHOES OF THE HARD WINTER.

The editor wishes to acknowledge very gratefully, many kind expressions of satisfaction volunteered by correspondents of this journal in the United States and Canada, on the

occasion of the editorial management of the **NATIONAL NURSERYMAN** falling into his hands.

Such expressions are keenly appreciated. They also have an important bearing upon the future success of the paper. It is needless to say that we earnestly desire the personal interest of the nurserymen of the United States and of Canada. If the journal does not properly represent the great interests of the most progressive class of soil tillers in the world,—growers of fruit and ornamental trees—then it falls short of its ideal; it must change its policy, quicken its pace, catch step, fall into line and head the procession. We want our supporters to push it ahead and help us to keep it to the front. To that end we seek contributions, suggestions and criticisms in much larger measure than have been forthcoming in the past.

This paper must be the paper most eagerly looked for by our patrons. It must be the established medium of exchange not only in matters relating to commerce but in matters relating to nursery practice. The field is a magnificent one. Help us possess it.

In this connection we may be permitted to quote a line from a pleasant letter just received from our esteemed Canadian friend, an extensive nurseryman, enterprising fruit grower, wholesale fruit exporter and finally member of the Canadian House of Commons, Mr. E. D. Smith, proprietor of the Helderleigh Fruit Farms and Nurseries at Winona, Ontario. Mr. Smith congratulates the editor and says, "I presume that with your knowledge of the conditions of the affairs in Canada we may expect to receive a little more recognition in the future than has been offered Canadian nurserymen in the past. If at any time I can be of any assistance to you in furnishing reports on the conditions of trade on this side, I should be glad to do so." This is cordial and also characteristic of Mr. Smith and what is true of this gentleman is largely true of Canadian nurserymen in general.

This journal has been called the National Nurseryman and the name has taken root in the minds and we hope the hearts of our readers. We wish we might enlarge it to the International, in order to express our point of view, namely, that political boundaries do not prohibit the free interchange of that world wide and particularly human commodity, fraternal intercourse. Let the National Nurseryman be the forum in which commerce and handicraft may find expression alike from the pen of men of King Edward and of Uncle Sam.

If our friends of the North do not come to the front, as they well can, we pledge ourselves that the fault will not be ours. On behalf of the National Nurseryman and its friends in the United States, we extend a cordial greeting and express a genuine desire to cooperate with our brethren in the Northern field.

National Box and Box Shook Manufacturers' Association held the annual meeting at Cleveland, Aug. 18-20, 1904. Sec. C. T. Williams, Cleveland, Ohio.

American Cemetery Superintendents' Association held its annual meeting at Chicago, Aug. 23-25, 1904. Sec'y W. N. Rudd, Mt. Greenwood, Ill.

The discussion which began some two or three years ago, regarding the identity of Black-Ben-Davis and Gano, waxes warm and has reached quite an acute stage.

BLACK-BEN. These varieties according to some authorities, **DAVIS-GANO** or this variety according to others, is certainly well advertised. The situation at the present time is rather unique. A committee of one State society decides that evidence is lacking in the fruit, or the records of its parentage fail to show any difference between the two so called varieties. Another and as it happens, an adjoining reputable State society, reaches by the same process of examination exactly the opposite conclusion. Here we then have two judgments differing absolutely, offered by two apparently well constituted committees of recognized horticultural standing. But this is not all. The evidence of these committees is then weighed by a supposed judicial nonpartisan referee, who decides in favor of the dual variety proposition. Thus stood the matter until a short time ago, when the firm which was especially instrumental in introducing these two varieties, declared war on the supposed promoters of the original investigation and the controversy at the present time, has assumed a decidedly personal complexion.

The whole thing is very regrettable. It does not seem to us impossible that two individuals, speaking of apples as individuals, should originate separately and independently and yet be so much alike as to be commercially identical. The commercial test is after all, the final one in our estimation. Time will settle this, although it does not seem incredible that the problem might be solved much sooner by thorough and careful examination of the two disputed varieties.

The art of training trees into peculiar forms and fashions has been highly developed in the old countries. We see comparatively little of it in the United States, except occasional **TRAINED** examples of topiary work. One of the best **TREES AT** illustrations of the possibilities of the pruners' **ST. LOUIS** art available to nurserymen at the present **EXPOSITION**, time, is to be found in the grounds immediately surrounding the French Building at the World's Fair, St. Louis.

The boundaries of the square are outlined on three sides by trained trees. The outside row is usually trained to represent the wall system as practiced in Europe. The next row represents the espalier style, where trees take the form of huge candelabras, having branches carried off on either side of the central stem with methodical precision. The inner row shows trees trained in cordon fashion two arms leading out in opposite directions and trained horizontally on a low wire. These trees illustrate several things: First, in a general way the possibilities of training. Second, they imply that the pruner must have had a very accurate and intimate knowledge of the habits of the trees, of the leaf buds and of the fruit buds, so that by suppressing one or encouraging the other the final result was obtained.

In addition to the trained trees there is a fine block of standard roses, quite striking and somewhat unique in this country. These roses show a single stem at the height of three and one-half feet where they and branch and form the top. The entire exhibit reflects considerable credit upon a

few French nurserymen, because the expense of exporting and installing trees of this kind must have been considerable. The whole thing is interesting and instructive.

A nurseryman is always supposed "to be up" on new fruits. He never knows when a customer is going to call upon him for the latest thing out. Therefore, business exigencies force him to be interested in new creations whether he cares to or not. Every year ushers in a large and varied assortment. It is to be regretted that nurserymen have no authoritative registry office for new fruits, as florists have. It is true that the Department of Agriculture at Washington is doing excellent work in this line by carefully descriptions of recording all new varieties that are brought to their notice, but there is of course nothing compulsory and nothing finally authoritative in this manner of announcing the entry of new varieties into the pomological arena. What is needed is a National Registry Bureau where samples of new varieties shall be submitted and described and registered, so that the possibility of re-naming and introducing them is reduced to a minimum. The organization of such a bureau has often been agitated but it seems no nearer now than it was years ago.

We are lead to make these remarks on looking over the interesting article entitled "Promising New Fruits," by Assistant Pomologist Taylor, which appears in the last Year Book of the Department of Agriculture. The lists of fruits recommended in this article, is not extended and it carries the impression that it has been selected with great care and consideration. Among the varieties mentioned are the following:

Apple: Akin.

This attractive looking variety, at any rate so far as we can judge by the colored plate, is a seedling which originated at Lawrenceville, Ill. It was propagated as far back as 1861 but does not appear to have been offered for sale until 1868. In 1884, it was included in the catalogue of Simpson & Hogue, of Ill., but it was not until 1890, that it really came before the public by being awarded a premium by the Illinois State Horticultural Society, as a seedling of merit. The fruit is of medium size, skin smooth, highly colored, regular in form, with yellowish, fine grained flesh, mild sub-acid and graded in quality as very good. Season, December to April. There are good reports in regard to the vigor of the tree and in regard to its bearing habits.

Apple: Terry.

A good winter apple for the South would be a very valuable find. The Terry seems to mark progress in the right direction. It originated as a seedling on the farm of a man of that name, in Fulton County, Georgia. It was propagated by Mr. Sneed, of Georgia, under the name of "Terry Winter" in 1868. It was not until 1885, that its propagation, commercially was commenced and since that time it has been generally distributed throughout Georgia and the neighboring states. This fruit is of medium size, roundish or oblique in form; yellow ground partly covered with red stripes and and marked with numerous russet dots. The flesh is yellow, splashes, fine grained, crisp and juicy, mild sub-acid in quality and said to be very good. The tree is said to over-bear.

Peach: Hiley.

This appears to be a member of the Chinese Cling group of peaches. It originated with Hiley Bros., of Fort Valley, Georgia. It was first called "Early Belle" but was catalogued under the name of "Hiley" by J. H. Hale in 1900. The Hiley is one of the newer varieties that has been very widely planted in Georgia. It is among the most desirable of the early white flesh peaches. Last fall at Boston, Hiley was awarded a Wilder Medal by the American Pomological Society as a worthy new variety of peach.

Peach: Welch.

In the Welch, we have an entirely different type of peach. It appears to have originated from the Hill's Chili strain which is peculiar to Monroe County, New York, or at least seems to have originated in that section. Welch came to Michigan from a Western New York nursery in a bundle of seedling Chilis. This one turned out to be a good white flesh free stone. It is reported in Michigan to be less subject to curl leaf than its parent and equally as hardy. It has been propagated in Michigan since 1890. It is of good quality and ripens in Allegan County, Mich., about September 20th.

Miscellaneous:

Among other varieties of fruit mentioned by the pomologist in this article are the Splendor Prune, one of Burbank's creations, the Sugar Prune, another of Burbank's, and the Headlight Grape, originated by T. V. Munison, of Denison, Texas, which by the way is a cross between the Moyer and Brilliant. In the South it is one of the earliest grapes in the list. Its parentage should recommend it for trial in the North.

This interesting article closes with a description of the Cardinal Strawberry, originated by George J. Streater, of Garrettsville, Ohio. Interest in strawberries is less keen than formerly because new varieties appear with increasing rapidity and it may be said with truth, disappear with equal celerity. Now and then one sticks, but the proportion of new varieties which have come to stay during the past ten years is remarkably small compared with the large number introduced.

Our Book Table.

CITRUS FRUITS AND THEIR CULTURE. BY H. HAROLD HUME.

Cloth, pp. 597, (Price not indicated). Publishers, H. & W. B. Drew Company, Jacksonville, Fla.

There has been an urgent need of a book on citrus fruits, a book that would give their botanical status, take up culture methods and describe varieties. Nothing recent and reliable on this subject has appeared up to the time of the publication of Professor Hume's attractive volume.

It is divided into two parts. Part 1, gives the botany, history and description of varieties; Part 2 is devoted to cultural directions; Part 3 to diseases and insects; Part 4 to the literature of the subject; Part 5 is an appendix containing variety lists and information for the benefit of shippers.

The chapter on the culture of the citrus fruit is especially full and it would appear very accurate and suggestive. We are inclined to commend this book very highly, perhaps because of our personal acquaintance and knowledge of the author's work, yet looking at it from a very impartial standpoint, the book seems to be a very excellent piece of work. It is delightful to note that it is dedicated to one who has done much to promote citrus culture in the South, Mr. G. L. Taber. We have pleasure in commending this book to our readers.

Doings of Societies

MEETING OF SOUTHERN NURSERYMEN'S ASSOCIATION.

NASHVILLE, N. C., AUGUST 17-18.

The sixth annual convention of the Southern Nurserymen's Association was held at Nashville, N. C., August the 17th and 18th, at the Battery Park Hotel. It was an unusually pleasant and profitable meeting and the nurserymen unite in the opinion that it was one of the most successful conventions ever held by this association. The membership is not large, but what it lacks in numbers it seems to make up in earnestness and enthusiasm. There are not as many nurserymen in all the southern states, as there are in the one state of New York. The nurserymen are so widely scattered over fifteen states that it is difficult to get the attendance that our association should have. But notwithstanding this we have an organization that every southern nurseryman should be proud of. The program was made up of short papers on pertinent subjects such as vitally affect the nurseryman. These papers, however, were the small part of our program. The discussions which they provoked, together with the discussions that follow the questions that come from the question box are the real meat of our convention work. In the convention just closed we held two day sessions and a night session. Almost every member present remained in the hall through these long sessions of three to four hours each and not only remained there, but almost every man took an active part in the discussions and the interest that seemed to pervade the whole membership was unusual. Some of our leading nurserymen who have had a long experience in conventions and convention work declare this was a model which other similar associations might profitably follow.

Almost every prominent nursery in the southeastern states was represented at the meeting.

The formal part of the program consisted of papers and addresses as follows: "Spraying Nursery Stock," by Orlando Harrison of Berlin, Md.; "Pruning Young Nursery Stock," by W. T. Hood, Richmond, Va.; "Reclaiming Worn out Nursery Lands," by John A. Young, Greensboro, N. C.; "The Business Side of the Nursery," by Chas. T. Smith, Concord, Ga.; "Crown Gall in Apple Trees," by Prof. J. L. Phillips, State Entomologist of Virginia, Blacksburg, Va.; "The Nursery Business from a North Carolinians Standpoint," by J. Van Landley of Greensboro, N. C.

Resolutions were passed denouncing the exactions required of nurserymen of the states of Virginia and West Virginia, and a committee was appointed to act with the committee of the American Associations to push a test through the courts.

New officers elected for the ensuing year: H. S. Chase of Huntsville, Ala., President. J. C. Hale, Winchester Tenn., Vice-President. and Chas. T. Smith of Concord, Ga., Secretary and Treasurer. The next annual convention will be held at Norfolk, Va., August 16th and 17th, 1905. The Association is in a prosperous condition and has good balance in the treasury which shows a gain healthy from year to year.

CHAS. T. SMITH, Concord, Ga.

SEPTEMBER SPECIALTIES—Continued.

Note Ad of "Experienced Nurseryman" in our advertising columns.

Home Nursery of Lafayette, Ill., have grown a large stock of apples.

F. T. Ramsey, Austin, Tex., has grown a heavy line of peaches and plums.

Elmhurst Nursery, Argentine, Kan., makes a specialty of small fruit plants.

Those interested in forest tree seedlings should write the German Nurseries Beatrice, Nebr.

W. N. Seaff, Newcastle, Ohio, reports an exceptionally fine line of Houghton Gooseberry plants.

Central Michigan Nursery, Kalamazoo, Mich., is pushing Carolina poplar and budded apple.

The L. Green & Son Co., Perry, Ohio, are catering especially to the needs of Landscape Gardeners.

Blair & Kaufman, Kansas City, Mo., have grown a heavy assortment of standard varieties of grape vines.

The Elm City Nursery Company, New Haven, Conn., has issued an exceedingly attractive autumn catalogue.

S. Mendelson Meehan on a pleasure trip in New York State, stopped over in Rochester and called on Ellwanger & Barry.

W. T. Hood & Co., Richmond, Va., offer California Privet and Japan Plum, and wish to purchase Apple and Pear for early fall delivery.

Daniel W. Wittpen, of the firm of McHutchison & Co., N. Y., returns from his customary European trip on the first of September.

Stark Bro's Nurseries & Orchards Co., Louisiana, Mo., are pushing Vermont apple seedlings, New York grape vines and a general stock of ornamentals.

Youngers & Co., Geneva, Nebr., specialize in Apple Seedlings, American Plum trees and have this year as is usually the case a large stock of Forest Tree Seedlings.

Mr. Samuel N. Baxter who is connected with the wholesale department of Thomas Meehan & Sons Insurance, visited Rochester and Geneva Nurserymen this month.

Professor Geo. C. Britz, of State College, Pa., nursery inspector for the Pennsylvania State Board of Agriculture, is now inspecting nurseries in Eastern Pennsylvania.

Albertson & Hobbs of the Bridgeport Nurseries, Bridgeport, Ind., offer Car-loads of standard fruits from their home nurseries and Apple Seedlings from Topeka, Kan., in addition to a full line of Nurserymen's requisites.

Grape growers in the Keuka and Seneca Lake Districts report that black rot is causing serious injury. The grape vines have been weakened by cold and appear specially susceptible to the fungus. Not more than half a crop will be harvested in the wine making sections of New York.

Obituary.

We regret to record the death of Christian H. Joosten of Brooklyn, N.Y., who died on July 21st, aged 66 years. For many years Mr. Joosten has been known as an importer of Holland stock. He was born in Holland, but became a citizen of the United States, prior to the Civil War. After that period he began business as an importer of Dutch and German nursery stock.

CALIFORNIA AND RETURN

\$62.00

VIA WABASH RAILROAD

Choice of any route going and returning, except via Portland in either direction, Rate \$11.00 higher. On sale daily until September 10th. For full information apply to your Local Ticket Agent, or write,

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SUMMER MEETING OF NEW YORK STATE FRUIT GROWERS.

This hustling aggressive society met at Sodus Point on August 25th. The secretary, W. L. McKay of Geneva, and President T. B. Wilson of Hall's Corners have for some time been actively engaged in preparing for the event. In consequence it was well advertised and there was an excellent turn out of fruit men from central and western New York. Among those present were S. D. Willard, Geneva, S. W. Wadhams, Clarkson, F. E. Dawley, Fayetteville; John W. Spencer, Westfield; S. W. Smith, Albion; Dr. Ring, Appleton, B. J. Case, Sodus; Foster Udell, Brockport; Jay E. Allis, Medina; J. Clark Allis, and many other prominent orchardists from the Lake counties bringing them into the fruit region.

FROST INJURIES.

The principal subject was the damage by winter to fruit trees. This was discussed by Professor Craig, of Cornell University, Professor Beach of Geneva Experiment Station, and Mr. W. F. Fletcher, a student of the College of Agriculture of Cornell University.

The effects of winter were very perplexing as no one set of conditions seemed to bring about the same results. Good soil drainage, tillage conducive to perfect maturing of wood coupled with airy elevated sites favored a healthy growth capable of withstanding low temperatures.

LEGISLATION.

This subject was discussed by S. D. Willard, President Wilson and Dr. W. H. Jordan. The gist of their remarks was that horticulturists and agriculturists should act unitedly. The important agricultural acts passed by the New York legislature last winter indicated the possibilities and the power of the farmers when they stood together and worked hard for the passage of a special act.

WINTER KILLING OF FRUIT TREES 1903-4.

Abstract of paper presented at New York State fruit growers meeting August 24, by John Craig, Ithaca, N. Y.

THE WINTER KILLING IS OF THREE KINDS.

1. Dying back of tops including destruction of fruit buds.
2. Injury to stems.
3. Injury to roots.

1. Injury of this kind usually occurs when plants are indeterminate in their habit of growth—in other words the woods does not ripen, and is not in a condition to stand severe cold. It freezes back. Among the plants subject to this type of injury are peaches, sweet cherries, deutzias, etc. This type of injury is often induced by an excess of moisture during the growing season, which forces an abnormal condition of vegetative activity of the tree late in the season.

2. Injury to stems.

a. Bark bursting, this is recognized in the form of sunracks so called, which often occur in summer as well as in winter. As a matter of fact, the injury is more frequent during warm weather than during cold. For example the temperature on the unshaded stem of a fir tree on a hot summer day was found to be 131 degrees F. when the thermometer was only 96 degrees in the shade. Four weeks later that side of the tree died.

Thin barked trees suffer most and their injuries are marked by numerous cracks of this kind. These cracks often take on quite a serious cankered condition.

b. Death of cambium is due to hard frost. The cambium dies because in the course of the action of the frost too much water is withdrawn from the cell walls and the cells are affected in the same way as

if a severe drought was taking place. Injury of this kind is often correlated with abundance of moisture in the stems; in other words when the water is abundant it is more easily withdrawn than when it is scanty, as in the case of well ripened wood. Many of the peach trees in the eastern part of the state did not ripen evenly and well last autumn, for some parts of the tree contained an excessive amount of moisture.

3. Root Killing—This refers to the destruction of the roots of fruit trees in winter during periods of unusually low temperature when the ground is lightly covered, or not covered at all, by its usual blanket of snow. Deep rooted plants are more likely to root-kill than shallow rooted ones because the former derive heat from the soil by direct conduction.

Among the shallow rooted types of trees particularly subject to root injury are quinces, dwarf pears and mahaleb cherries.

ACTION OF FROST ON VEGETABLE TISSUE.

1. Probably every plant has its minimum temperature danger limit. These limits differ with different classes of plants. It may be also said to differ with individuals within the classes. It is also dependent somewhat upon vegetative condition.

CAUSE OF DEATH OF THE CELL.

2. The action of severe frost on vegetable tissue results in the withdrawal of water from the cell walls. The amount is somewhat proportionate to the amount contained in the plant structure, and to the severity of the frost. Fruit growers note that Apple and other fruit twigs shrink during the periods of very cold winter—when exaporation passes a certain point death ensues. In this respect this kind of injury is due to loss of water by evaporation. The reason the cell dies appears to be due to the fact that it is unable to reabsorb the water. Starch paste action of under frost separates from the water. Following the death of the cell, oxidation ensues, then decomposition of the tissues.

It has been noted by travelers and plant students that the limit of forest growth in elevated regions is often determined more by evaporation due to excessive cold than by the immediate effect of the low temperature.

3. Root killing. The periderm of the roots is much thinner than that of the bark covering. In Michigan last winter peach trees were root killed severely on dry ridges where the snow blew off. These ridges it is to be remembered are the recommended and favored sites for peach orchards in that state.

Conditions in New York: Fruit buds in central New York appear to have been killed pretty generally when below the 300 foot contourline above lake level. In eastern New York the buds were generally safe above the 600 foot tide water level. In these sections the greatest injury occurred on exposed western slopes below the level referred to, but when ever the wind had an unobstructed sweep, freezing back was found to creep up above the 600 foot elevation.

Considerable injury occurred also on plateaus where the soil was wet, and where growth consequently continued late in the autumn. Trees in sod as a rule suffered less than trees under clean cultivation.

Pears: These were weakened by Psylla last autumn. The twigs were imperfectly stored and the cells died because of evaporation of water. This weak growth resulted in an abnormal hardening of the bark which in many cases fastened down so tightly to the wood is apparently to prevent the upward passage of the food supply.

Treatment: scrape bark; wash with alkali; cultivate and feed to stimulate growth.

GENERAL RECOMMENDATIONS.

Cutting back, when the top is winter killed is the thing to do. When the stem or root is injured, the top should not be cut back the first year, because the development of leaves assists in the storing and reinvigorating of the roots under these conditions. It is probable that the top should be headed back the second year after root growth has been in some measure re-established. Root-killing was very prevalent in the grape growing sections of central New York. Growers are advised to head back all weakened or injured vines securely this winter. The vineyards will need the best of cultivation to bring them back into good condition.

Professor W. B. Alwood, for sixteen years, entomologist horticulturist, mycologist, vice-director, etc., of the Virginia Agricultural College, has resigned to engage in business. Mr. Alwood's record as an investigator is well known and his retirement brings great regret.

SPRAYING NURSERY STOCK

BY ORLANDO HARRISON, BERLIN, MD.

In the course of his paper before the Southern Nurserymen Mr. Harrison said: "Every nurseryman owes all the brain, vim, nerve and commonsense he possesses to the fruit grower who shall best grow a tree. Then what the nurseryman wants to know is, what is a tree? What is a well grown, well matured, well-rooted, shapely fruit tree free from any taint of disease, that will pass inspection. Is there a standard for such a tree? If so, what is the standard? We want a standard, then we will try to grow a healthy tree to fill the order. Without the standard we have no order.

I believe every nurseryman owes it to his customers to spray when in a dormant state every tree and vine with the best spray that can be had, as a preventive of insects of every kind, (salt, lime and sulphur has probably been the most satisfactory). When thoroughly sprayed, when dormant it leaves the tree clean; it adds vitality to the tree; it adds to the growth during the summer. For apple, pear and cherry we have found during dry weather, Bordeaux Mixture to be beneficial, and spraying with whale oil soap—four pounds to fifty gallons of water, to add very much to the growth keeping foliage and tree in good shape. We value spraying in the nursery second to cultivation in dry weather. When wet it does not show to any special advantage.

Is there any reason why every nurseryman should not spray when it is to his advantage to do so and a duty to his customer. I believe it is the cheapest to grow the best and we can grow them better by spraying. It would be one hundred per cent. better to make spraying compulsory than to say you must fumigate. We have been fumigating, taking the vitality from the tree long enough. The fruit growers have lost, and the poor nurserymen who have tried to fumigate thoroughly have killed thousands of trees, and it is the worst red tape that was ever forced upon fruit grower and nurseryman. What per cent. of the trees in the early Fall shipments are thoroughly fumigated. I dare say not one per cent. And if they were, a large per cent. would surely die when they are green and full of sap when dug. Why should we continue the red tape fumigation to satisfy the fruit grower who does not know the damage or simply to satisfy the inspector according to law.

Who's fault is it? It is ours! We do not reason with our people and change the laws. We have lost heavily by fumigation and our customers likewise. Now we have many customers who know what they want and they write "do not fumigate." Why should not every tree planter, after pruning his trees ready for planting, dip them in salt, lime and sulphur mixture. Then he knows he is safe when planted and he sets his orchard with some degree of satisfaction and safety. He has no scale insects to start with. The fear of scale has lessened the planting of many orchards, but thorough spraying has demonstrated that the energetic orchardist is on top by being forced to spray. One of our customers in New York State said to me some days ago he believed he would lose one thousand dollars this season on a 50-acre orchard of peaches because he could not find any scale there,

he did not spray. On a nearby orchard he sprayed and the results were striking.

Now, let us use some common sense mixed with the spray, and thoroughly spray and stop fumigation.

PHILADELPHIA FLORISTS ENTERTAINED—OUTING TO DRESHERTON BY MEEHAN & SONS.

Upon invitation of Thomas B. Meehan, a party of florists and gardeners went out on Saturday last to visit the wholesale nurseries of Thomas Meehan & Sons. The party was met at Camp Hill Station by Thomas B. Meehan, who had hay wagons with boards across for seats, four horses to each wagon, in waiting for the party. A two mile and a half ride brought them to the nursery. On arriving a collation was served; then a ride around the nursery was taken, after which all adjourned to a nearby field and a cricket match took place between John G. Gardner's (Villa Nova) team and the novices from Philadelphia. The result was never in doubt; still Gardner's team, while they won, met with many surprises. A very pleasant time was spent and the party arrived back in this city a 6:45 p. m.

The nurseries at Dreshertown consist of 216 acres; from here all orders are filled for the trade, landscape gardeners, parks and cemeteries, the business being kept entirely separate from the Germantown nurseries of this firm. The start for the new nursery was made ten years ago, when fifty acres was bought; each year more has been added as leases expired. Actual operation of the nursery began five years ago, so that now a very large business is done. The soil is admirably adapted for the work, having a fairly stiff subsoil, yet sufficient stone is present to insure free growth of fibrous roots. The stock is looking very well, and the entire tract of 216 acres is clean and shows good cultivation. Thomas B. Meehan has full charge of this nursery, while his brothers manage the old one in Germantown.—*The Florists Exchange*.

HELP THE TRANSPORTATION COMMITTEE.

We call special attention to the work of the transportation committee. Chairman Albertson is not shirking the responsibilities of his office. We urge all members of the National Nurserymen's Association to answer Mr. Albertson's circular promptly. We also offer the columns of this journal—the official organ of the association—to those who have views on the subject and suggestions to offer.

Notes.

The Canadian Horticultural Association held its Seventh Annual Convention at Ottawa, Canada, on August 9th and 10th. Representatives of the Experiment Station at Ottawa and well known florists of the Dominion furnished the literary programme.

The proceedings of the third Annual Meeting of the Iowa Park and Forestry Association have just come from the press. These proceedings have been compiled by the Secretary, L. H. Pammel of Ames, and form an attractive volume of 170 pages. This has been issued as a bulletin of the Iowa State Horticultural Society. The volume is well printed, nicely illustrated and contains papers on forestry, papers on parks and grounds, and papers on the improvement of school grounds. This association is doing excellent work.

Forest Tree Seedlings

We offer for next fall or spring delivery about 4 million of the following seedlings, mostly in grades of 8 to 12 inch, 12 to 18 inch and 18 to 24 inch.

ASH, WHITE ELM, BLACK AND HONEY LOCUST,
RUSS, MULBERRY, OSAGE ORANGE, SOFT
MAPLE, HARDY CATALPA, COTTON-
WOOD AND PERSIMMONS

All will be well graded and of good caliper and all are nursery grown, except the Cottonwood. We will make very low prices on early orders. Very respectfully,

GERMAN NURSERIES

CARL SONDEREGGER, Prop.

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CLEVELAND, TENN.

Offer for Fall and Spring Shipment

100,000 June Bud Peach, all standard commercial varieties.

100,000 Apple, assorted varieties, 2 to 3, 3 to 4, and 4 to 5 ft.

Pecan Trees and Crimson Rambler, Roses, at prices that must move them.

If in need of any of this stock it will pay you to get our prices.

WILLIS NURSERIES

OTTAWA, KAS.

OFFER FOR FALL OF 1904 AND SPRING OF 1905

100,000 Apple, 2 year, choice assortment
and all grades

75,000 Peach, all grades, good stock of
Elberta.

100,000 Concord, 1 year No. 1, choice stock,
low price

500,000 Choice Apple Stocks.

10,000 Roses, choice assortment.

Correspondence receives prompt
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PRUNUS PISSARDI, PRUNUS TRILOBA, EUROPEAN WHITE BIRCH
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GRAPE VINES:—An exceptionally large and fine
stock of the leading commercial sorts, grown in
our Portland N. Y. Grape Nurseries. We invite
comparison of quantity, quality, grades and prices.
Can ship from Portland or Louisiana as preferred.

We make a specialty of Carload Lots of Apple,
Peach, Plum, Cherry, Standard and Dwarf Pear,
Grape, etc., for the trade. Our immense storage
capacity and unexcelled R. R. facilities enable
prompt shipment at any time during the season.
Freight rates from Louisiana, Mo., are very low,
being on St. Louis basis.

North Carolina and Tennessee Natural Peach Pits.

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SMALL NURSERY STOCK

Get our prices before buying elsewhere.

Strawberries—45 varieties.

Raspberries—\$100,000 Cumberland, 200,000 Kansas,
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Also large stock of Cardinal, Miller Red and Shwack.

Blackberries—Early Harvest and Snyder.

Grapes—1 and 2 years Standard varieties.

Currants—Red Cross, N. Star, Cherry and Red Dutch.

Gooseberries—Houghton, 2 years.

Elmhurst Nursery

M. E. Chandler

Argentine, Kansas

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FOR THE WHOLESALE TRADE.

Cut Leaved Birch, 2 years, 6 to 8 feet, as straight as an arrow, nicely branched, their equal cannot be grown any place else in the United States.

Our soil and climate is the finest in the world for producing these special kinds.

Contracts made now for Rambler Roses, Carolina Poplars for delivery Fall 1905 and Spring of 1906. Cut Leaved Weeping Birch, delivery Fall 1906 and Spring 1907.

Special inducements to parties contracting in car-load lots.

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Have made 7 to 10 per cent. for years.

Have ONE OF THE LARGEST FORCES
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Have a large stock and splendid blocks
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Old established stock has excellent repu-
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Have splendid up-to-date management in
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Have best of facilities, including Trunk
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Cash or a good note will be accepted.

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Established in 1846.

Headquarters for :

ORNAMENTAL TREES—Birch, Elms, Horse Chestnut,
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SHRUBS—Upright, Climbing and Standard.

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RHODODENDRONS — Ponticum, Catawbiense, Named
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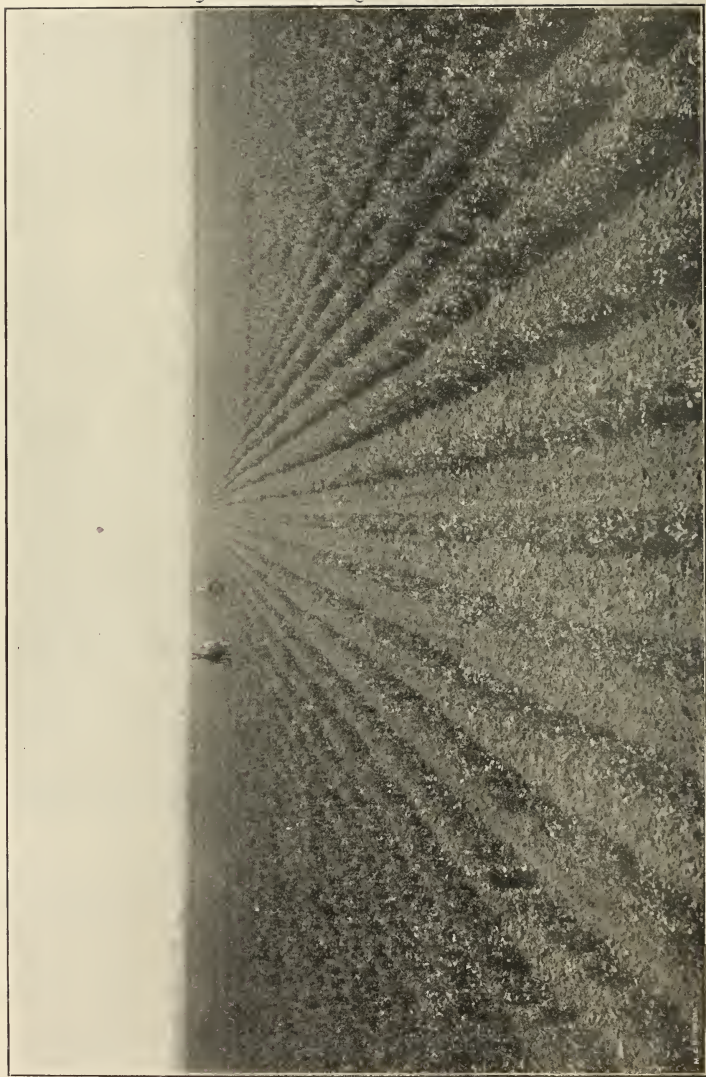
Apples, Pears, Plums, Cherries and Quinces, CURRANTS
GOOSEBERRIES, RASPBERRIES.

We give special attention to Dealers' complete lists.

Fall trade list on application.

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NEW YORK.**

When writing to Advertisers mention The National Nurseryman.



Here is a fine view of a tremendous area in apple seedlings. The owners L. R. Taylor & Sons, proprietors of the Topeka Nurseries, claim that it is the largest individual block of apple seedlings in America. It is estimated to contain 15,000,000 stocks. The land is "brand new" and the stocks are free from "root gall." There is a pleasure in growing such a block—aside from handling the skeletons.

The National Nurseryman.

FOR GROWERS AND DEALERS IN NURSERY STOCK.

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Vol. XII.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., OCTOBER, 1904.

No. 10.

PROTECTION FOR THE ORIGINATORS OF NEW PLANT CREATIONS.

BY LUTHER BURBANK, SANTA ROSA, CAL.

Written Especially for the NATIONAL NURSERYMAN.

The exclusive rights of authors and inventors are protected by copyright and patent by the Civil Government, and this is right within reasonable limits. But the creator of new and valuable plant life has no such protection by law. This at first sight, seems a mistake that might be corrected, but it can hardly be reached either by patent or copyright, for things that live and grow are a law to themselves.

Slight variations are constantly appearing among the standard varieties of fruits and other plants, and every seedling is a variation, which may or may not be of unusual value. Where could the line be drawn between two seedlings that closely resembled each other and yet were perhaps originated thousands of miles apart by different planters?

Would not a law to patent or copyright each new plant result in much injustice if it should be enforced? Would such a law tend to retard progress in selection in plant growing; for instance if a farmer produced a better fruit or grain, would he not fear to pass it around to his neighbors lest some unprincipled person should take it up, patent it, and so prevent even the discoverer or originator from using it himself.

In all newly settled places it is the kindly exchange of plants between neighbors that helps to make the world more beautiful. We see this every day in gardens and orchards. If a man has anything extra in fruits and nuts, vegetables, grains, or grasses it is not of full value to him until he has talked it over with his neighbor, and persuaded him to try it, often dividing with him his own stock.

However, no doubt, there can be some protection for the plant originator, in laws prohibiting anything in plant life being sold under wrong labels, thus preventing the nurseryman from sending out inferior stock protected by means of standard or newer varieties which have been proved of worth. The plant originator can also be protected by the names which he selects and puts upon his own productions, so that no other plant of a similar nature may be given the same name thereby confusing purchasers and defrauding the plant originator; and that his new creations sent out may not be renamed. Such laws enforced would do much to protect the plant originator as well as the buying public.

PLACE OF 1905 MEETING.

COMMITTEE ON TRANSPORTATION.

Mr. E. Albertson who has done a good deal of travelling during the past two months writes enthusiastically about the place of meeting and about the probable attendance. He says: "I believe we can rely on an attendance of fully five hundred" and remarks that the program committee should give us a good three days' program.

In regard to the freight business he says: "I have reports from the southern classification committee that they

have decided to let the classification stand as it is for the present; but we think we have accomplished some good in holding the classification where it is, and in making the acquaintance of these parties. By going before them again something may yet be secured in the way of concessions, especially if we meet with any success with the Eastern and Western committees."

A SHORT LIST OF PERENNIALS.

The question often arises in connection with the planting of the amateur garden, shall we use annuals or perennials? It may be answered in terms of work. If one does not object to replanting the border each year and if one likes an opportunity of having variation in color and variety each year, then the annual plant is the one to use, but if on the other hand, time is an important factor and expense is a matter worthy of consideration, then it is altogether likely, more pleasure and quite as good effects would be secured by using perennials.

If one were asked for a choice collection of half a dozen perennials, it would undoubtedly be difficult to narrow it down to that small number. If this were necessary, however, our choice would be the following and these are given in the order of their flowering. The first is *Aquilegia*. This is perhaps better known under the name of *Columbine*. It is the first of the showy perennials to appear in spring. There is a great variety of color, from the pink and white of the wild one, to the deep blue of the Russian and the yellow of *Chrysantha*.

I suppose we cannot do without *Sweet William*, because this carries with it a wealth of sentiment that is indispensable. Then the perennial *Phloxes* as they are now improved, are among the most desirable occupants of the perennial border. We would naturally think of *Larkspur* as following the *Phloxes*. Although it begins to bloom about the same time, its season of blooming is longer. Like the *Columbine* there is an infinite variety both as to size and color, and some of the finest effects we have seen have been secured by planting these with respect to size and color.

The *Hollyhock* must not be forgotten. It is another old time favorite and becoming perhaps increasingly difficult to grow on account of rusts and fungous enemies. Yet like the *Sweet William* we cannot be without it. Whether we should have *Gaillardia* or *Fox-glove* will be simply a matter of choice. Of course if we could extend the varietal period we would use the former because it will come in when those already mentioned have gone out of bloom, and then *Gaillardia* has been so wonderfully improved of late that it is now indeed, a thing of beauty. Most of these can be raised from seed and will bloom the second year. If one can secure roots, bloom can usually be had the same year of planting, but this is not always possible. By all means have perennials. October is an excellent month to plant the perennial border.

A LOVER OF PERENNIALS.

MEETING OF AMERICAN FLORISTS AND ORNAMENTAL HORTICULTURISTS— IMPORTANT PAPERS.

BY JOS. J. GILBERT, STENOGRAPHER TO S. A. F.

The twentieth Annual Meeting of the Society of American Florists and Ornamental Horticulturists, held at St. Louis, August 16-19, was attended by representative growers from all over the United States. Large delegations were present from the south and middle west, and San Francisco and Winnipeg were represented. The trade exhibition was as large and elaborate as that of previous years.

Liberal contributions were made to the literature of the Society, and the papers and discussions contained many suggestions of practical value to plantmen. Business of general interest to the trade was transacted.

At the opening session Mr. Robert Craig, of Philadelphia, in responding to ex-Mayor Walbridge's welcome, deprecated the undue prominence of the architectural display at the World's Fair, as compared with that of ornamental horticulture. He predicted that the day would come when the latter would receive a more generous share of the millions devoted to such affairs.

BUSINESS

The reports of the Secretary and Treasurer showed a membership of over 1100 and a treasury balance of about \$3,000 in the general fund, with a like amount in the permanent fund.

The Legislative Committee reported, as a result of investigations, that all the leading Express companies were continuing the special rate on plants properly packed.

The committees on a standard for sizes of bulbs and a scale for grading cut flowers reported that the sizes of imported bulbs are too well known to warrant change, and that the grading of canna and dahlia roots was deemed impracticable. They recommend for gladioli the sizes of 5 to 7, 4 to 5 and 3 to 5 inches.

Discussion developed a consensus of opinion that any arbitrary standard was impracticable, and the reports were tabled.

Messrs. J. C. Vaughan, E. G. Hill, E. T. Boddington, Theo. Wirth and Jos. Fuller were appointed to solicit subscriptions from the members in aid of the Vilmorin Memorial in France.

PAPERS

At the second day's session Mr. E. G. Hill, of Richmond, Ind., read a paper upon the development of an American type of roses that will bloom during the summer and autumn in the North and Middle West. He stated as the essential requisites, vigor of constitution to resist disease and hardness to overcome climatic changes. In the discussion of the paper it was suggested that black spot could be eliminated by hybridizing with rugosa but that spines might be caused; also that bordeaux mixture is used in nurseries, but that apparently healthy plants of some varieties succumbed to the spot in a few hours. Mr. Hill declared that if a really dependable variety could be produced it would enormously increase the rose business. He explained that in pollinating the point was to ripen the seed; that the pollen (which is much affected by climatic conditions) need not be fresh but could be stored in a vial or box not air tight and

applied with a camel's hair brush. Reference was also made to the contention as to whether "American Beauty" is of french or american origin.

The cultivation of bulbs at Arlington Heights, Illinois, was explained by Mr. George Klehm; and Mr. J. C. Vaughan spoke of the growing of bulbs in this country. He said that North Carolina was becoming the source of a world supply of the tuberose, and referred to the growing of French bulbs in the Southern States and to similar efforts being made on the Pacific Coast.

A paper by Mr. J. C. Vaughan discussed "The Ideal Employee" and his attributes of industry, conscientious work, discretion and loyalty; holding that "Do it now" is a talismanic motto for the workman who would achieve success. He emphasized the value of energy and determination. In the discussion upon it the paper was generally commended, but the point was made that the characteristics of individuals, like those of localities, varied materially and required different treatment.

At Thursday's session the following were elected for the ensuing year: President, J. C. Vaughan; Vice-President, J. R. Freeman; Secretary, W. J. Stewart; Treasurer, H. B. Beatty.

CIVIC IMPROVEMENT.

An essay was read by Mr. J. A. Pettigrew, of Boston, upon "Home and Municipal Improvement from a Horticultural Standpoint." It spoke of the influence of public parks in New York, Chicago and other cities in doubling, even quadrupling the values of adjacent real estate; and calculated the total of municipal park areas in the cities and towns of the United States at 75,000 acres, involving an annual expenditure of \$11,000,000. Systematic tree planting in beautifying streets and as a sanitary measure, as also garden planting in school house grounds and the ornamenting of play grounds with trees and shrubbery were discussed.

Comments were made by Superintendent W. R. Smith, of the Government Gardens at Washington, D. C., and Wm. Scott, of Buffalo, N. Y., upon the æsthetic and refining influences of parks and deprecating their management by politicians. Mr. J. A. Peterson, of Cincinnati, explained his method of growing indoor flowering plants.

The Society, by a vote of 22 to 30, rejected the long pending proposition to coalesce with the auxilliary societies by enrolling them as Sections of the S. A. F.

Suggestions were made concerning a possible scarcity of tobacco stems for fumigation, as small factories had been bought up by manufacturers of plug tobacco. Nicotieide and canna stems were spoken of as substitutes.

PRESIDENT-ELECT VAUGHAN, referring to the outlook for the future, spoke optimistically of the possibilities for the horticulturist in the popular tendency, especially among the wealthy, to own and beautify suburban or rural homes.

The Society adjourned to meet at Washington, D. C., in August, 1905.

THE CRANBERRY CROP.

At the beginning of the season the outlook was favorable for a large crop. Various causes have brought about a reduction of yield. Frosts and fireworms have both contributed in considerable measure. On the whole the crop will be considerably less than last season. At the end of September, they were selling in New York at \$5.50 to \$6.50 per bushel and in Boston, from \$1.75 to \$2.25 per bushel box.

HELP THE TRANSPORTATION COMMITTEE

Attention is again called to the important work of the Transportation Committee, E. Albertson, Bridgeport, Ind., chairman. It is hoped that the efforts of the committee to secure satisfactory adjustment of transportation questions are being warmly seconded by every member of the Association of American Nurserymen.

TEXAS AT THE FRONT.

SPIRITED LETTER FROM PRESIDENT KIRKPATRICK.

EDITOR NATIONAL NURSERYMAN:

This season in Texas has been favorable for all kinds of crops. With the aid of government experts, organization, improved methods and varieties, all former records are broken. With these great crops comes the highest average of prices. The result is uncommon prosperity among all classes. The product of our orchards and gardens is about ten thousand cars, with a large annual increase. The quality of our fruit, the vigor of growth, and the extent of our area, give bright promise for the future.

The nurserymen are alive to the demands of trade. New and improved varieties are being introduced, more skill and care are used in growing more perfect stock and better prices are received for that stock. Thousands of new varieties of fruits are tested each year—close comparisons are made with the result that many improved and superior varieties are adopted to the exclusion of many old inferior sorts. Horticultural books and periodicals, foreign and domestic, have a wide circulation.

In the absence of a state appropriation to exhibit our products along the other sister states, at St. Louis, a few enterprising citizens donated one hundred thousand dollars of their private funds, and gave their time and represented Texas at the great fair at their sole expense. The result has been seen by all those who have viewed the state exhibits at St. Louis. Our earliest peaches began to ripen in April. During the month of May we placed several varieties of fine commercial peaches, plums, and other fruits on the tables in Horticultural palace at St. Louis.

In earliness, in quality, and in ease of production, our fruit and our vegetables are about all that can be desired for the great northern market. The extent of our area gives wide scope to number and variety of production. The long stretch of latitude, longitude, and altitude, various degrees of humidity and aridity, all grades of soils, clays, gravels, and waters, the climatic and other favorable conditions give verge enough to produce everything from an apple to a pine-apple, from rye to rice, from a potato to dates. Our specialties are early potatoes, peaches, and tomatoes. Many other things are coming.

Texas is the home of the pecan nut. Finest of all nuts! The millions of wealth which will be made out of this nut will probably be the easiest and surest of all our avenues of gain. Newly improved varieties of the pecan are being accumulated,—they will be propagated and planted and also budded on wild trees, both pecan and hickory, and the added wealth from this source will be unlimited. The National Nut-Growers' Association will meet at the St. Louis World's Fair on Oct. 26-28. Everybody is invited to attend its sessions and learn of this, most captivating branch of horticulture. Millions of wild and barren pecan and hickory trees which are now only cumbering the ground can be easily and cheaply converted into the most valuable and most durable of all trees.

Nurserymen, Nut-Growers, and Fruit-Growers can be mutually benefitted by affiliation and consultation. Our committees are working on their reports for our next meeting of the Nurserymen's Association at West Balden Springs, Ind. This meeting promises to be a record-breaking epoch. Every Nurseryman in this and in other countries could find much profit by joining this sturdy band of active producers. The membership will compare favorably with any other membership—in general intelligence, in fraternal good will, and also in the station they fill, duty performed. These members are from all the States of this great country and from many other countries. No people are more devoted to their country and to their every privilege and duty. The expense of membership and of attendance is very small compared with the value gained in opportunity, inspiration, and general helpfulness.

E. W. KIRKPATRICK,

President American Association of Nurseryman.

BUSINESS AND PERSONAL MOVEMENTS.

It is reported that George A. Wagner, nurseryman, of Alinda, Pa., has made an assignment for the benefit of his creditors.

Mr. August Rhotert who has spent the past few weeks abroad, returned from Europe on the Steamship Moltke, about the first of the month.

The business office of THE NATIONAL NURSERYMAN reports calls during the past month, from John B. Mooney of Dansville, N. Y., and Mr. Henry of Henry & Sears, of Geneva, N. Y.

McHutchison & Co. of New York, have been compelled by increasing business to enlarge their office capacity. The firm now occupies a suite of four offices on first floor of the same building, 218 Fulton street.

The following nurserymen visited Rochester during the latter days of September: Mr. Dayton, of Storrs & Harrison, Painesville, Ohio; Mr. Ilgenfritz, of Monroe, Michigan, and Mr. Rice of the firm of T. W. & J. P. Rice, Geneva, N. Y.

Mr. Waltz of Rochester, New York, has been engaged as foreman at the North Wales Nurseries of Thaddeus N. Yates & Co., whose office is located at Mt. Airy, Philadelphia. Mr. Waltz was formerly with W. S. Little & Co., of Rochester, N. Y., and is a thoroughly practical nurseryman. The Yates nurseries at North Wales cover over 100 acres of nursery stock. They grow ornamentals entirely. Mr. Waltz took charge about the first of July.

Mr. Winfried Roelker returned from Europe last week on the Steamship Vaderland. Mr. Roelker made extended trips throughout the nursery sections of England and the continent. He reports that the drought on the continent has been very severe this summer; that it has considerably retarded the growth of fruit stocks. It is probable that Mahaleb cherry stock will be short. It is hoped that other fruit stocks have not been materially injured by the protracted drought.

Mr. Albertson of Albertson & Hobbs, Bridgeport, Indiana, and Herbert B. Chase of Huntsville, Alabama, visited Rochester last month on business in connection with the work of the Classification Committee. Mr. Albertson, it will be remembered, is Chairman of the Transportation Committee, and Mr. Chase a member of the same committee. Both of these gentlemen are conscientiously and industriously endeavoring to carry out the purposes of the committee which they represent. Mr. Chase was directed to meet with the Southern Classification Committee.

A cheerful letter from Charles Maxson, of Kalamazoo, Michigan, informs us that he is now treasurer and general manager of the Michigan Nursery & Orchard Company. Mr. Maxson expects to do an agency and mail order business. His experience is wide, having been with Bell & McCrea, as far back as 1876, and having continued in the nursery business up to the present time. For a number of years he was vice-president of the Association of the American Nurserymen for Michigan, and has been one of the most regular attendants at these meetings. We wish him every success in his new position.

ASSIGNMENT OF FRANK H. BATTLES.

A petition in involuntary bankruptcy proceedings against Frank H. Battles, a North street seedsman, has been filed by several of his creditors in the United States District Court in Buffalo. A hearing will be held September 29th before referee, Quincy Van Voorhis. Notice of it was served on Battle's attorney, Arthur Warren.

Battles made a general assignment on August 5th. His liabilities were stated to be \$35,000 with \$41,000 assets, consisting principally of old accounts. There are seventy-five creditors. Of these three object to the assignment and petition to have Battles adjudged an involuntary bankrupt.—*Democrat and Chronicle*.

The National Farmers' Congress held its twenty-fourth annual meeting at St. Louis, Sept. 26-30. The meeting was held in the assembly room of the palace of Agriculture and was largely attended.

An International Horticultural Exhibition will be held in Edinburgh, Scotland, in September, 1905. The exhibition will be supervised by the Royal Caledonian Horticultural Society.

THE NATIONAL NUT-GROWERS' ASSOCIATION EXTENDS AN INVITATION TO THE MEMBERS OF THE NATIONAL NURSERYMEN'S ASSOCIATION TO ATTEND THEIR ANNUAL MEETING.

To Mr. E. W. KIRKPATRICK,
McKinney, Tex.

Dear Sir:—It gives us pleasure to know that one of our esteemed members should be chosen President of the American Nurserymen's Association. No organized work has more in common, with the National Nut Growers Association, than the body you represent as president. No one is more keenly alive to the important influence nurserymen have upon the Nutgrowing Industry, than yourself.

We wish, through you as president, to extend a most cordial invitation to the members of the American Association of Nurserymen," to attend our Annual Convention, at St. Louis, Mo., October 26th-28th, 1904.

With a view to establishing cordial relations between these organizations, and a spirit of mutual helpfulness, we will be glad to have you appoint a delegation, from your membership, who might attend in a semi-official character, and thus open the way for such concert of action, as the best interests of both associations, may require.

Very truly yours,

J. F. WILSON, Sec'y.

G. M. BACON, Pres.

PRESIDENT KIRKPATRICK'S REPLY.

McKINNEY, TEXAS, Aug. 31, 1904.

MR. EDITOR:

Referring to this kindly invitation of the National Nut Growers' Association to the National Nurserymen's Association, to attend their Annual Meeting at St. Louis on October 26-28th, and affiliate with them as a visiting delegation;—we assure the Nut Growers of the great interest and pleasure with which the Nurserymen accept this kind and thoughtful invitation and we trust a large delegation will be present to work for the mutual benefit of each, since our interests are mutual and our purposes identical.

We hereby appoint the officers and members of the American Nurserymen's Association who may be present, at the St. Louis meeting, as our regularly authorized delegates to that convention.

We hopefully urge Vice-President C. L. Watrous, Des Moines, Iowa; Secretary Geo. C. Seager, Rochester, N. Y., and as many other members as possible to be present at this important meeting of the Nut Growers. These people, who are among our most permanent builders in this Republic, are building "wisely and well." They are working for the highest possible result of beauty, grandeur, luxury and wealth. Their work will endure for ages. Let us meet with them.

E. W. KIRKPATRICK, President.

EXPORT OF FRUITS.

During the twelve months ending June 1, this country exported \$20,678,665 worth of fruit against \$8,719,344 worth in 1902. Of this great quantity \$8,237,894 worth were apples—green and dried. To show how the export trade in fruit is developing we may compare it with other export figures as follows:

Export of fruit for one year.....	\$20,678,665
Export of agricultural implements.....	22,749,635
Export of corn.....	30,071,334
Export of wheat.....	35,850,318
Export of anthracite coal.....	10,097,808
Export of cotton cloth.....	14,696,199
Export of leather.....	17,873,085
Export of fresh beef.....	26,841,586

Rural New Yorker.

The Erie Railroad has operated for the benefit of apple shippers in Western New York during the summer months, a daily fruit train from Lockport to Buffalo.

SEEDLESS AND CORELESS APPLES.

NEW YORK COMPANY TO PROPAGATE THIS FRUIT.

The following note regarding seedless and coreless apples recently said to have been produced by Mr. Spencer, of Grand Junction, Colorado, is interesting. The perfecting of this organization implies that there is plenty of confidence in the new creation. We have not yet had an opportunity of seeing the fruit, but if it is worthy and an advance on anything we have of the same season in the apple world, we wish it every success.

"Articles of incorporation have just been filed with the Secretary of State by Clifford P. Fell of Buffalo, incorporating a Nursery Company at \$50,000.00 capitalization to propagate among other fruits the Spencer seedless apple. This apple derives its name from the originator John F. Spencer, of Grand Junction, Colorado, who has been experimenting for a long number of years with a view toward producing a perfect seedless and coreless apple. Mr. Spencer has proceeded all this time on the theory that an orange being seedless on account of the buds not permitting of pollination, the apple too might be made seedless; and if seedless, coreless, if the cause for a core is removed. This experimenter accomplished sufficient along this line to induce him to continue his experiments until the present time when it appears he has been amply rewarded for his persistent efforts by being able to give to the public a perfectly seedless and coreless apple. It differs but little from other apples in appearance, except that it has a slightly hard substance at the nasal end. It is a red winter apple with yellow strawberry spots, of a good commercial size, pleasant flavor and fine texture and possessing many other desirable features. In fact it is predicted that the seedless apple will revolutionize this staple industry, and in course of a few years like the seedless orange monopolize the markets of the world."

Our Book Table.

Ferns: A manual for the Northeastern States. By C. E. Waters. Cloth, pp. 362, Square S Vo., (Price not indicated). Published by Henry Holt & Company.

In presenting this work, which is essentially a manual of the ferns of the Northeastern States, the author has given the public, a book of great value. The ferns have been much studied, but as a rule books on this subject are either so very popular that they are of little value in distinguishing plants, or so very technical that they repel the amateur. This volume is both attractive to the amateur and the student of plants. The illustrations are excellent. The descriptions are sufficiently technical to be of botanical value.

The author has worked out a special form of classification based upon the arrangement of the fibro-vascular bundles in the stem. This method of classification is simple and if it holds as accurately as stated by the author, it gives to the amateur a very easy key for the identification of a species. Few plant books have come to our table which appear to us more worthy of commendation than this volume.

The Carnation and Now to Grow It. By C. W. Ward. Size 8 by 10 inches, pp. 296. Published by A. T. De la mare Printing & Publishing Company.

The reputation of the writer of this book as a carnation grower will unquestionably greatly help its sale. Those who have visited Mr. Ward's place, have studied his methods and have seen his results will be inclined to accept his work on the carnation as authoritative. It is safe to say that the volume will not lessen or cloud the reputation of the writer. It is replete from the cultivator's standpoint; yet it is not given professionally but will interest the amateur as well as the florist. The historical and cultural notes are particularly full and it appears to be a considerable advance on anything that has appeared thus far on carnation culture. The volume is copiously illustrated with half-tones and lithographs. The press work and general finish are very good.

Quiz Column.

LEGAL STATUS OF TRADE-MARK ON VARIETAL NAMES.

SARCOXIE, MO., August 3, 1904.

The National Nurseryman Publishing Co., Rochester, N. Y.

GENTLEMEN:—We are in receipt of your "Announcement" of July 21, 1904, and wish to submit the following question for answer in the NATIONAL NURSERYMAN:

What is the legal status of a trade-mark on varietal names of fruit trees or plants?

Yours truly,

JAMES B. WILD & BROS.

This question was submitted to Judge Frank Irvine of the College of Law of Cornell University, to the Hon. John Cunnene, Attorney General of the State of New York, and to Pomologist W. A. Taylor, Division of Pomology, Washington, D. C. We are very grateful for their valuable opinions which are given below. [Ed.]

OPINION OF JUDGE IRVINE, COLLEGE OF LAW CORNELL UNIVERSITY, ITHACA, N. Y.

It is clear that a name, as applied to a product, natural or otherwise, is not the subject of copyright. Copyright is designed to protect literary and artistic property and extends only to books, maps, pictures, statues and similar productions, protecting the author against an unauthorized reproduction thereof. A mere label cannot be copyrighted, (*Higgins v. Keuffel*, 140 U. S. 28).

The name applied by one who has discovered or developed a new variety of fruit, to that fruit or the stock producing it, is more in the nature of a trade-mark or trade-name. It has been held however, that a natural product which reproduces itself, is not the subject of trade-mark (*Hoyt v. Lovett*, 71 Fed. 173). That was a case where the plaintiff had bought grape-vines from one who had found the parent stock on the Green Mountains and had accordingly called it the "Green Mountain Grape" and the defendants were raising and selling products from the same parent stock. The case is certainly authority for the proposition, which seems perfectly sound, that one who develops a new variety of fruit and who has attached to it a particular name, cannot appropriate to his exclusive use such name, as against those purchasing stock from him, in the absence, at least, of a special contract with the purchaser. In other words, the sale of the fruit or of nursery stock, in the absence of contract, carries with it the right to reproduce and sell the product under the original name.

It does not follow that the name is entitled to no protection. Should a stranger offer for sale other fruit or stock, not derived from the parent stock, under the name so given and under circumstances calculated to lead the public to believe that his products were so derived, an element of unfair competition would appear, against which the courts would afford relief to anyone having the right to use the name.

The selection of such a name requires care; it should not be merely descriptive of the article, because in such a case, any person has the right to use the same name, when it is properly descriptive of his own product; it should not be the name of a locality, because any producer in that locality has an equal right to the use of the name. If the name of the producer himself is taken, a person of the same name is not thereby prevented from using it in good faith. The name chosen should be fanciful and novel, as applied to that use. No formalities are required; the appropriation of the name and its actual use in commerce create such rights as can be in any way acquired. Trade-marks may, however, be registered in the Patent Office for use in foreign commerce and commerce with the Indian tribes, but such registration confers no right in ordinary domestic commerce.

OPINION OF HON. JOHN CUNNEEN, ATTORNEY-GENERAL OF NEW YORK.

Under the authority of the new York of the Congress and Enpire Spring Co. vs. High Rock Congress Spring Co., 10 Abb. Pr. N. S. 348, it would seem that a trade-mark reserves to its owner the

sole right to label or describe a particular product by such trademark, whether the product be of a natural or an artificial origin, but in a case of a *natural product only* where the owner of the trade-mark is possessed of the *exclusive* source or origin of such product.

Therefore, it would seem doubtful if the possession of a trade-mark on the varietal names of fruit trees or plants would be effective against other producers of the same varieties of trees or plants. The wrongful use of a trade-mark is made punishable by section 364 of the penal code as a misdemeanor, and the designation or description by any person or corporation of a different or inferior product as the product to which the trade-mark applies for the purpose of deceiving the public may be restrained by injunction.

Binger vs. Wattle, 28 How. Pr., 206.

A POMOLOGISTS VIEW.

WM. A. TAYLOR POMOLOGIST IN CHARGE OF FIELD INVESTIGATIONS, WASHINGTON, D. C.

First, there is no such thing as a "copyrighted name" in the United States. Names are not subject to copyright. Only printed matter involving something more than a mere name, pictures, maps, etc., are subject to copyright. An introducer of fruits or other plants can therefore, receive no protection from the copyright law, except so far as illustrations of his variety or descriptions of it are concerned.

With regard to the legal status of trade-marks on varietal names of plants, I do not know that the matter has ever been tested through to the highest courts. The "Green Mountain" grape case resulted in a decision against the trade-mark on "Green Mountain" as a varietal name, both because it was a geographical name, which could not be appropriated as a trade-mark, and for the following reasons, to quote from the decision in that case:

"There is no doubt that the sale of seeds, plants, or vines, when detached from the soil in which they grow, carries with it on delivery the right of natural increase or products of the same, when sown or replanted. Neither the common law nor the statutes relating to trade-marks extend the protection of trade names to things which are valued more for their natural powers of reproduction and increase than for any other qualities. The facts in the present case afford an apt illustration of the incongruity of a contrary doctrine. A man buys a grape vine, to which is attached a metallic label stamped with the trade-mark of the seller. In the absence of a special contract between the parties, what is to prevent the buyer from cultivating the vine, and selling its products, whether of wood or of fruits, under the name of the parent stock? Certainly not a trade-mark. To repeat the words of Mr. Justice Strong, 'No one can obtain protection for the exclusive use of a trade-mark or trade-name which would practically give him a monopoly in the sale of goods other than those produced or made immediately by himself.'"

The registration of a plant name as a trade-mark does not in any way prevent anyone from propagating and selling plants of the same variety under other names than that trade-mark.

In consideration of the above, it appears to me that there is little protection for originators or introducers in our present trade-mark laws. They were not originally intended to apply to plants, and their attempted application to plants appears thus far to have been unsatisfactory to all persons concerned.

COLONIST RATES.

VIA WABASH RAILROAD.

From September 15th to October 15th the Wabash Railroad will sell colonist tickets to California Coast Points, Los Angeles, San Diego, San Francisco also to North Pacific Coast Points, Portland, Seattle, Tacoma, at rate of \$42.50. Correspondingly low rates to intermediate points See your nearest Ticket Agent, or address:

JAMES CASS,

N. Y. S. P. A.

287 Main Street, Buffalo, N. Y.

R. F. KELLEY,

G. A. P. D.

Storrs & Harrison of Painesville, Ohio, write that though the season has been cold and backward yet the growth of apple stock is very satisfactory. Plum and peach have made rather a small growth, while pear stock has done well.

REFERENCE BOOKS ON HORTICULTURE.

Editor The National Nurseryman:

DEAR SIR:—As a subscriber to THE NATIONAL NURSERYMAN I would ask you to kindly give me the name of what you consider a standard book of horticulture for the nurseryman. Kindly take our latitude into consideration. I would also like to get better posted on citrus fruits.

Very truly,
J. G. HEGELE.

BEAUMONT, TEXAS, Aug. 12, 1904

ANSWER—We do not think that there is a single horticultural manual at the present time that covers the whole horticultural field in a satisfactory manner. We have so called horticultural manuals but they are usually written from local standpoints and are therefore, not sufficiently comprehensive in their scope and treatment, to cover the varying conditions which prevail in the United States. The tendency at the present time is for pomological writers to specialize. We have, therefore, our pear book (although nothing recent); we have a book on apples; we have a recent book on plums; on bush fruits and so on. These have all come within a comparatively recent time and the trend of writing is in this direction. If you insist on purchasing a volume which is supposed to include the entire field, then we would recommend the "American Fruit Culturist" by Thomas. The 21st edition of this manual appeared a few years ago and at that time the book was thoroughly overhauled and may be said now, to be well up-to-date. For citrus fruits, we would depend upon a volume entitled "Citrus Fruits and Their Culture" by Professor H. Harold Hume of the Experiment Station of North Carolina at Raleigh. (See review in Sept. issue of NATIONAL NURSERYMAN.)

In addition to these two volumes, it would be well to secure from the United States Department of Agriculture, as many bulletins bearing upon fruit culture as you can obtain. You should also apply to your state experiment station for the publications of its horticultural department. With these bulletins and the two text books mentioned, you will have quite a satisfactory beginning in the way of a horticultural library. [Ed.]

THE NURSERY TREE AS A CROP.—Concluded.

NEW YORK EVIDENCE.

I.

Question 1—Does the growing of nursery stock exhaust land more than the growing of farm crops?

Answer—Yes.

Ques. 2—Can orchards be grown successfully on land which has produced two consecutive crops of nursery trees?

Ans.—Yes.

Ques. 3—What is your opinion about growing a cover crop in the nursery?

Ans.—Have had no experience.

Ques. 4—What do you consider a fair rental per acre, for land for the growing of nursery stock?

Ans.—Eight to ten dollars.

ELLWANGER & BARRY, Rochester, N. Y.

II.

Ans. 1—I think not.

Ans. 2—Yes, but would prefer land that had not produced trees.

Ans. 3—It might, and probably would be advantageous, have never tried it.

Ans. 4—Ten to twenty dollars per acre about Rochester.

CHASE BROS., Rochester, N. Y.

III.

Ans. 1—We have rented land, tile drained, manured it, grown tree crops on it and returned it to the owner in such condition that it grew far better farm crops than before we worked it.

Ans. 2—Would question advisability of apple orchard following two blocks of nursery apple—but apple orchard after peach or plum block we think would be satisfactory.

Ans. 3—Have had no experience.

Ans. 4—Probably from 8 to 12 dollars per acre.

C. W. STUART Co., Newark, N. Y.

IV.

DANSVILLE HEARD FROM.

Ans. 1—We do not think that the growing of Nursery stock exhausts the land more than farm crops and know that it is a benefit to the land where farm crops follow the nursery. We have lands that have been tilled for 30 years and we expect to continue to repeat this crop for years to come.

Ans. 2—We are unable to make you an answer to this question but we have found by experience that nursery stock will not grow as well if planted on lands that have been cleared of a growing orchard, as the material in the ground which goes to make a strong nursery tree seems to have been exhausted by the orchard.

Ans. 3—The only cover crop that we have ever grown in the nursery has been crimson clover and we did not find that, that did much, if any good. Stable manure seems to be the best fertilizer that we can have.

Ans. 4—Localities differ widely as to the charge per acre for land. In our immediate vicinity we pay from \$15.00 to \$20.00 per acre annually, but only desirable land is leased for nursery purposes, consequently we have to pay a greater rate than those who rent an entire farm. Our judgment is that land should not rent for more than \$10.00 an acre and anything above that price is excessive.

MOREY & SON, Dansville, N. Y.

MICHIGAN EXPERIENCE.

Ans. 1—Yes.

Ans. 2—Not unless fertilizer (manure) is applied in liberal quantity.

Ans. 3—A cover crop would absorb the moisture often needed late in summer and also retard growth of Nursery stock.

Ans. 4—\$10.00 to \$15.00 per acre according to condition and location.

CHAS. E. GREENING, Monroe, Mich.

IOWA OPINIONS.

I.

Ans. 1—Not for growing farm crops, especially corn.

Ans. 2—Yes, on Iowa land.

Ans. 3—Always sow buckwheat in apple grafts first year, not afterwards.

Ans. 4—Depends entirely upon value of land and amount of taxes.

C. L. WATROUS, Des Moines, Ia.

II.

Ans. 1—No.

Ans. 2—Yes.

Ans. 3—Don't need a cover crop.

Ans. 4—\$6.00 to \$10.00 here.

D. S. LAKE, Shenandoah, Ia.

OHIO.

Ans. 1—Not for the future farm crops, benefits the land. We grow better farm crops after trees than before.

Ans. 2—Depends on land. We should want to work it and get green crops turned under before planting orchard.

Ans. 3—Always try to grow one in young stock especially on land that is liable to heave in spring.

Ans. 4—Depends altogether on land, location, local conditions, etc. Some land cheaper at \$20 than other lots at \$5.

J. H. DAYTON, Painesville, Ohio.

(Continued on next page.)

THE BEAN HARVEST.

The season has been unfavorable on the whole in New York and in the New England bean growing sections. The Michigan harvest is later than usual. The acreage in New York and Michigan is as large as usual but the crop will be somewhat under the average owing to excessive wetness and the development of rust. The bean crop is annually occupying a more and more important position in rounding out the returns of the farmer.

EXCHANGES.

We have much pleasure in calling attention to the quality, character and general make-up of our esteemed contemporary, the *Western Fruit Grower*. This is one of the most progressive horticultural papers of the country. Its pages are constantly packed full of practical information, and it is up-to-date and alive in every particular. As an advertising medium, the *Western Fruit Grower* occupies an enviable position. The progressiveness of the management is well shown by the way in which the management has pushed its peculiar advertising mascot "Brother Jonathan." This "Brother Jonathan" idea is an excellent one. We wish our co-workers continued success.

THE NURSERY TREE A CROP.

Continued from page 130

MISSOURI.—AN INTERESTING CONTRIBUTION.

Ans. 1—Our experience is that a crop of nursery stock, in fact we may say several crops of nursery stock, will not exhaust land to such an extent as almost any other farm crop. The crop of nursery stock is a rest in a way and a benefit to land for any and all farm crops. The ground is shaded. Foliage remains upon the land, the roots penetrate the earth and in digging, many of the rootlets are left which decay and which improve drainage. The nurseryman's preparation of the land is deep plowing sub-soiling and a thorough system of clean culture. This rids the land of insects and weed seeds, making it almost like virgin new ground. We have observed that nursery lands have produced the heaviest crops of wheat, oats, corn and hay here that have ever been grown. Similar land on adjoining farms has been a failure in wheat when wheat on the nursery land has been an ideal crop.

In dry years as well as wet years, we have seen magnificent corn crops grown. One year of great drought, one corn field following nursery stock, produced a splendid crop, the corn was of a most luxuriant growth, when the adjoining fields were yellowing and drying up. The contrast was so great that even the farmers were convinced that nursery stock does not ruin land as they had been talking. The improvement is marked, not only in the first crop but other crops following. We used one field for a crop, which a near-by neighbor stated had never produced a good crop before, but after the tree crops it produced splendid crops of oats, etc. Lands we have used here off and on for years are to-day in a higher state of fertility than any adjacent lands and will produce heavier farm crops.

Ans. 2—Yes. We also know of some splendid orchards being grown after nursery cropped land.

Ans. 3—Cow peas and Crimson Clover can be used as a cover crop, but with clover there is some danger of attracting field mice; further north, oats make a very good crop as a winter protection.

Ans. 4—This is a question in which fairness is too seldom a consideration. It is one also in which supply and demand figure. For years the rental values in the vicinity of Louisiana, Mo., and Rockport, Ill., have ranged from \$8 to \$10 per acre, sometimes more, occasionally less. The cost usually being too high as compared to value and about double the price charged when rented for farm crop. Land rentals in Dansville have been running \$15 to \$20 per acre and higher, so that we found it economy to buy rather than lease. In the grape belt Portland, N. Y., where grape vine land is rather scarce and valuable, land rents for \$20 and \$22 per acre. Occasionally more, sometimes little less. In our Arkansas planting they are leasing some land at \$4.00 per acre. Such land is worth \$40.00 to \$50.00 per acre. We do considerable leasing so as to always have plenty of fresh land for apple as we never care to grow more than one crop of apple on the same land. Generally speaking nurserymen are overcharged on land rents,—50 to 100 per cent. higher than some land will bring for any farm crop; therefore, we have found it a good investment and a saving to own most of our land.

To arrive at a fair rental price one should take the value of the land into consideration, in order to net the owner a good fair per cent. on the investment, or make such crops as the land had been producing a consideration for an average period; and when so considered the average nurseryman will pay 50 to 100 per cent. less than he is now paying. We offered a farmer \$8.00 per acre for a large field and instead he sowed the land to wheat and the gross crop will not bring him near the money we offered. Some years he may do better. We remember using a piece of land for a crop of apple trees and during the lease, part of the same field remained in clover. In the several crops following, the tree land out-yielded the clover land. Another large field was used for two crops of nursery stock and while it had never produced as much wheat as the adjoining farms, yet the crop of wheat following the trees out-yielded by far any farm in the neighborhood a contrast which was so great that it attracted general attention. And the thrashing machine man reported it as the banner crop of the county.

STARK BROS. NURSERIES & ORCHARDS CO., Louisiana, Mo.

NOTES ON FOREIGN EXCHANGES.

By R. S. NORTHCUP.

An editorial in the *Gardener's Chronicle* of July 16 calls attention to the recent reprint in facsimile and the republication of John Parkinson's celebrated work, by Messrs. Methuen & Co. Our debt to him as a herbalist and one of the earliest lovers of hardy flowers who left us a record of what they grew, is emphasized.

This excellent reprint deserves all praise and will enable many, who could not expect to secure in original copy, to add this fine old book to their libraries. The publishers are to be congratulated in having placed the classical old work before many modern readers interested in hardy flowers and the history of gardening in England.

The Temple Rose Show.—The National Rose Society just held one of the most successful rose shows in the history of the organization. Taking one class with another the quality of the roses as to size, texture, color and luminosity, was superb. If we had to pick out the best roses in the show, we should select Mildred Grant, Kaiserin Augusta Victoria, Frou Karl Druschki, White Maman Crochet and Susanne Rodocanachi.

It is seldom that the National Rose Society awards two gold medals to new varieties exhibited at the Metropolitan Exhibition, but at this exhibition the varieties "Dean Hole" and "Mrs. O. G. Orpet" were thus distinguished.

Gardeners' Chronicle, July 9, 1904.

Gardening Illustrated, June 6, publishes an illustration and description of the new clematis, Nellie Moser, belonging to the patens section. The ground color is white, but this is flushed with pink and down the center of each petal is a broad bar of deep carmine, making it very effective.

A new double flowered lilac, Belle de Nancy, is pictured and favorably commented upon in *Gardening Illustrated* of July 16. Many of the newer double flowered lilacs are remarkable for their large massive clusters and the size of the individual flowers. The latter feature is particularly noticeable in the above named variety.

Plums as Bushes.—The growing of plums as bushes is recommended by Alger Petts in *The Garden* July 16, as one of the most satisfactory methods of culture. The advantages claimed for this method are, that the fruit is not blown off by the wind, insect pests are easily held in check, protection from frost more easily given, a crop can be reckoned upon each year, they are easily pruned insuring a finer quality and in small gardens, four bushes can take the place of one tree thus giving a succession. In addition to these advantages, some varieties make really handsome shrubs for the lawn or border and might thus be utilized to replace many shrubs of little or ordinary beauty.

Full directions for treatment and varieties are included in the article.

The Gardeners' Chronicle for July 23 gives an illustration and description of the new strawberry "Alake," exhibited by Messrs Jas. Veitch and Sons at the Royal Horticultural Societies' meeting on June 28. The variety was raised from a cross between Frogmore, Late Pine and Veitch's Perfection and was recommended for an award of merit by the fruit and vegetable committee. The fruits are very large and are frequently very irregular in outline, possess rich flavor and color and the variety is a prodigious cropper.

The Gardeners' Magazine for July 16, contains an interesting article on some of the new seedling strawberries bred by Laxton Brothers. Illustrations and descriptions of the leading varieties are given and it is evident that the Laxtons are doing some good work with the small fruits.

The Cinematograph and Plants.—At a meeting of The Royal Society July 22, Mrs. D. H. Scott had an exhibit of plants, showing their movements by means of the cinematograph. Under the eyes the buds seemed to swell and develop into perfect flowers, straightening on the stalk. With nightfall many of them closed as if in the act of going to sleep for the night and this phenomenon in its various stages was shown.

The Gardening World, July 2, 1904.

The National Nurseryman

PUBLISHED MONTHLY BY

THE NATIONAL NURSERYMAN PUBLISHING CO., Inc.
205 COX BUILDING, ROCHESTER, N. Y.

PRESIDENT, ... THOMAS B. MEEHAN
VICE-PRESIDENT AND EDITOR, ... JOHN CRAIG
SECRETARY-TREASURER AND BUSINESS MANAGER, ... C. L. YATES

The only trade journal issued for Growers and Dealers in Nursery Stock of all kinds. It circulates throughout the United States and Canada.

Official Journal of American Association of Nurserymen.

AWARDED THE GRAND PRIZE AT PARIS EXPOSITION, 1900.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

One year, in advance, ...	\$1.00
Six months, ...	.75
Foreign Subscribers, in advance, ...	1.50
Six Months, ...	1.00

Advertising rates will be sent upon application. Advertisements should reach this office by the 20th of the month previous to the date of issue.

Payment in advance required for foreign advertisements. Drafts on New York or postal orders, instead of checks, are requested.

Correspondents from all points and articles of interest to nurserymen and horticulturists are cordially solicited.

Address Editor, Ithaca, N. Y.

Entered in the Post Office at Rochester, as second-class mail matter.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., OCTOBER, 1904.

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Our readers will remember the sharp opposition offered to the passage of the Reclamation Law, June 17, 1902. This bill was warmly contested by legislators and opposed by

IRRIGATED FARMS IN NEVADA.

some of the leading agricultural newspapers of the East, on the ground that it would bring into competition with the Eastern producer, lands which were made available for cultivation by the money of the whole people. "Forestry and Irrigation" informs us that about 250 farms in Nevada are now open to homestead entry under the terms of the above Law. "These farms are from 40 to 160 acres in area and will be furnished with water from the government canals and reservoirs at a cost of \$26 per acre, payable in ten annual installments.

The maps showing the location and extent of each of these farms are in the hands of the General Land Office, and entries can be made under the Homestead Act subject to the limitations of the law of June 17, 1902.

The land is to be given away to persons who will live upon it for five years and who will pay the cost of bringing water to the land, namely, \$2.60 per acre for ten years. After that time the water-supply system becomes the property of the water users owning the land."

On the morning of August 13th, the horticulturist of Cornell University Experiment Station, Ithaca, N. Y., was twice called to the long distance telephone, in answer

THE EXPERIMENT STATION AND FRUIT GROWER.

to requests for information, made by fruit growers in distant parts of the State. In each instance, a dangerous enemy of fruit, or vegetable crops had appeared and the owners rightly and promptly exercised their right to ask the Experiment Station authorities for assistance.

Think of it! What a change has come over the ways of the fruit grower during the past decade. Ten years ago who would have thought of a fruit grower's appealing by long distance telephone to an experiment station for aid in fighting a fungous enemy, or an insect pest. When we contrast the status of the experiment station and fruit grower of ten years ago with that of to-day, the marvelous change which this decade has wrought, stands out in bold relief. The fact that the fruit grower and gardener are alive to the necessity of prompt action, know where to appeal for assistance and above all act energetically, speaks volumes for the future of fruit growing. As business men in horticulture, nurserymen are the natural leaders. Their methods are more advanced than that of their brothers, the growers of farm crops. In this respect the nurseryman is a factor of great service to the farming public; nevertheless we are wondering if these agencies,—the experiment stations established and maintained by Federal aid—are always utilized to their best possibilities by growers of trees and growers of fruit.

The rapidity with which mechanical refrigeration has been applied in many of the fields of industrial life constitutes one of the remarkable stories of this age of material advancement.

THE DEVELOPMENT OF COLD STORAGE AS APPLIED TO APPLES.

Twenty years ago, a mechanical refrigerator was an unknown factor in the commercial handling of fruit. In 1903, more than two and a quarter million bushels of apples were stored in mechanically refrigerated warehouses in the United States in the month of December.

We said, twenty years ago, and yet it is largely since 1890 that mechanical refrigeration has been applied to the problem of carrying our apples through the winter. In fact, it may be said, that it was not until a storage warehouse in connection with the horticultural department at the World's Fair, at Chicago, in 1893, had successfully demonstrated to a large number of interested parties, the possibilities of the method, that it became widely popular.

To show the manner in which the business has developed in the past six years we quote the following figures from the report of the International Apple Shippers' Association. From this we find that in December 1898, there were 800,000 bushels in cold storage; in 1899, 1,580,000; in 1900, 1,226,000; in 1901, 1,771,000; in 1902, 2,978,000; in 1903, 2,348,000 bushels of apples in storage. The principal fruit distributing centers are now supplied with storage warehouses. Indeed the store house has been multiplied in the producing centers and some of the best equipped plants that we know of, are situated in the Lake Ontario counties of Western New York.

A very important article by G. Herold Powell, on this subject appears in the Year Book of the Department of Agriculture for 1903, under the title of the "Relation of

COLD STORAGE Cold Storage to Commercial Apple Culture." In discussing the influence of cold storage on the keeping qualities of the apple, Mr. Powell lays down several principles. Among these he emphasizes the fact that the fruit as it comes from the tree is a living body; that life

processes are only retarded not arrested by cold storage; that apple scab and fungous diseases generally are influenced in the same way, but that there are certain low forms of fungi, as blue moulds for instance, that will grow on decaying or decayed fruit even at freezing temperatures.

The article also emphasizes the point that the condition of the fruit on entering storage, is an important factor in influencing its behavior while in storage. In other words it is very difficult to get two lots of fruit exactly in the same condition; and if they are not in exactly in the same condition, it is unreasonable to suppose that they will keep in precisely the same manner in storage.

A temperature varying from 31 to 32°F. is recommended as an ideal temperature for keeping apples, although it is stated that some varieties of winter apples, in prime condition, can be satisfactorily stored in dry atmospheres in temperatures varying from 34 to 36°F. It would appear that the ideal storage apple is one fully grown and properly colored but one which is still hard and firm when taken from the tree. It is stated, and this is contrary to public opinion, that an apple picked prematurely ripens more rapidly in storage than one in a more mature condition; that immature fruit deteriorates as quickly or more quickly than fully matured fruit. This seems to controvert the prevailing idea that fruit must be picked "green" in order to keep well.

One of the most interesting paragraphs in this article, is that relating to the development of "apple scald" in storage. This appears to be one of the greatest difficulties with which apple storage men have to contend. It develops as a rule with great rapidity, but usually toward the end of the storage season. The scald makes its appearance as a brownish discoloration on the green parts of the fruit. The scald appears to be caused by a ferment which works in the tissues just beneath the skin. The trouble is not deeply seated, nor is a great deal of the apple tissue destroyed but the salability of the fruit is greatly impaired.

The author of the article states that well grown apples when properly stored in a sufficiently low temperature are not likely to be affected by scald. Varying temperatures are likely to induce the development of scald. Then, again some varieties are much more susceptible to injury from this malady than others.

The author says in closing, that while the export trade in apples has increased rapidly yet it is surprising to note that less than 20% of the apple exports of the United States in the year 1902, were sent to points outside of Great Britain. This suggests vast possibilities for the trade in the years to come when the European markets shall be completely invested

SHIPMENTS OF CALIFORNIA FRUIT.

The Sacramento Valley Development Association of Sacramento, California, reports that up to August 29, 1904, shipments of California fruits to eastern points have passed through Sacramento this season to date aggregating 3330½ carloads as follows:

Cherries	209	cars
Peaches	475	"
Pears	1400	"
Apriots	96	"
Plums	990	"
Grapes	150	"
Apples	8½	"
Figs	2	"
Total	3330½	cars

These figures cover almost the entire fruit shipments from the State. The total is considerably less than that of shipments to the same date last year. The shortage is principally in apriots and peaches, these crops being light throughout the State. Apriots shipments last year aggregated 231 special cars, peach shipments 1866 cars.

Cherry shipments are approximately the same as last year. Pear and grape shipments to date exceed those of last year. Grape shipments have barely begun. The crop is heavy and of good quality. The pear crop is unusually large. The prune crop is large and of good quality.

THE SUNNY SOUTH.

The May number of *North and South*, which escaped our attention before, is an especially interesting one. It is a strawberry number and contains a fine collection of strawberry stories, attractively illustrated. Certainly, there is a strong inducement offered to the reader to visit, if not to become a resident of the rich Alabama region described in this number. The following is an example of the glowing style of the issue:

"To thousands of people the South appeals as a delectable land. They regard with interest that wide section of the country, lying within a day's journey of the great commercial centers, where ice and snow are unknown. It would delight them to change from regions where they are "shut in" for half the year to a spot where there is not only health, and land to be had at low cost, but where all the days of the year are out-of-door days. But they have always regarded the South as distinctively "the land of cotton," and it is usually a surprise to learn of the opportunities for diversified agriculture which exist below Mason & Dixon's line."

Obituary.

ROBERT H. BLAIR.

Robert H. Blair is dead. He died on the 29th of August, at the age of 67 years. His death comes to his many friends in the west and elsewhere as a personal loss. We all loved to hear that hearty welcome and feel the thrill of that warm handshake wherever we might chance to meet him. He never married and being without a family he seemed to hold all his friends with a feeling of brotherly love. It was the fortune of the writer to be closely associated with him in an official way, in the Western Wholesale Association, for a number of years. I think I never met a more modest man, nor one more loyal. He had been a soldier of the Republic and participated in many of its battles for the saving of the Union. He never forgot the schooling of his early manhood, and always and to all persons loyalty to his country, seemed to be a cardinal virtue with him. He was one of the leading nurserymen of the west and proprietor of the Lee Summit Nurseries of Kansas City. Since the organization of The Western Wholesale Association he has been one of its most active members. I think its minutes will show that he has never missed a meeting. He will be sadly missed.

The deceased leaves two brothers and five sisters. One of the brothers, J. C. Blair, is a member of the nursery firm of Blair & Kauffman. To his immediate friends and relatives we gladly extend the hand of sympathy knowing full well the measure of his loss. [We have also received a sympathetic and appreciative note from Col. U. B. Pearsall, Leavenworth, Kas.—Ed.]

A. L. BROOKE.

Sir William Henderson.—The gardening World of July 2 mentions the death of Sir William Henderson, L. L. D., of Aberdeen. Sir William was a great supporter of horticulture and had one of the finest ranges of glass houses in the surrounding country. R. S. N.

Ritchie Brown.—A wide circle of friends will learn with much regret of the decease of Mr. Ritchie Brown on the 9th of July. He was a man of untiring energy and an ardent supporter of everything appertaining to forestry. Mr. Brown was one of the founders of the English Arboricultural Society and had held many important positions in various horticultural and forestry societies *Gardeners' Chronicle*, July 16, 1904.

R. S. N.

Edmund Hyde.—The death of Mr. Edmund Hyde is recorded in the *Gardeners' Chronicle* of July 23. This gentleman demands notice from having been the first to suggest the use of cocoanut fibre for horticultural purposes.

R. S. N.

The passing of John Rock, the pioneer nurseryman of Santa Clara county, removes one who has exerted a greater influence upon horticulture in California, perhaps, than any other one man. He came to California in 1866, and shortly thereafter established the John Rock Nursery. He introduced many of the best varieties of fruit trees, and was prominently identified with the industry in many ways. In later years he has been at the head of the John Rock Nursery Company, into which his business was merged.—*Pacific Fruit World*.

Grove P. Rawson, a prominent florist of Elmira, N. Y., died suddenly while engaged in decorative work at Binghamton on Sept. 8. Mr. Rawson stood high as a practical florist and was well known as a writer on horticultural topics.

JACOB WARREN MANNING.

Jacob Warren Manning, of Reading, Mass., who died at that place on Sept. 16, 1904, aged 78 yrs., 7 mos., 24 days, was one of the leading horticulturists and nurserymen in the state. He was born at Bedford, N. H., on Feb. 20, 1826, of old New England stock. In 1849 Mr. Manning began to attend the meetings of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, and was on the fruit committee for many years. He was also a member of the old Middlesex Agricultural Society, The North Middlesex Society, the American Nurserymen's Associ-

ation and the American Pomological Society. He served on the committees of the latter with Charles Downing, author of "Fruits of America." Several times he was the recipient of the Wilder medals, instituted by the late Marshall P. Wilder, as prizes for superior exhibits in horticulture.

But Mr. Manning's activities did not end here. He was a moving force in the Massachusetts Fruit Growers' Association and in the Agricultural Society, and was one of the earliest members of the American Forestry Association. He was an active member of the Association of American Nurserymen and a regular attendant of the meetings. He achieved a wide reputation as importer, raiser and introducer of large and small fruits and ornamental shrubs and trees. The Cutter seedling strawberry was introduced by him; also the Dracut amber grape.

Mr. Manning was married in 1858 to Miss Lydia Brooks Chandler of Concord, N. H. She survives him, with five sons. Two of his sons J. Woodward and Warren H., are among the prominent American landscape architects. For over forty years Mr. Manning never missed a meeting of the American Pomological Society. His loss will be mourned by friends from the Atlantic to the Pacific.

THE NUT GROWING INDUSTRY.

By J. F. Wilson, Sec'y National Nut Growers' Association.

The value of Nut bearing trees, both as crop-producers and for timber, has long been recognized. Individual efforts have frequently been made in times past to encourage planting, but with indifferent success. Public sentiment however gradually acknowledged the money making qualities of nut trees, and particularly the pecan in the Gulf States. Wonderful profits were predicted, and many bought nuts and trees, which often went the way of the transgressor. No reliable information was accessible to the public, and the most extravagant claims went unchallenged.

The situation was such, that the fraudulent dealer was abroad in the land, and his victims were numerous. During the past three years a great change has been wrought. The National Nut Growers Association was formed, and came to the rescue of the struggling industry. Its purpose is to give reliable information, expose frauds, exploit the superiority of grafted and budded trees and bring choice varieties into public notice. These beneficial and far reaching results are being accomplished largely, through the instrumentality of *The Nut-Grower*, the official organ of this Association.

There is no agricultural pursuit which promises more certain, and profitable crops. No industry embodies to a greater degree, the elements of safety, profit and permanence, as an investment. Thousands of people all over the South can make their homes and farms, places of increased pleasure and profit by planting nut trees best suited to their locality.

There appears to be no danger of overproduction of edible nuts. Increase in demand is greater than the increase in planting, while increase in population will regularly enlarge the market. Large quantities are now imported each year and importations are on the increase, as many new uses are springing up, and only await lower prices in order to be extensively used. Then the recognition of nuts as a most valuable food product cannot fail to create a new and largely increased consumption.

Another consideration gives assurance of success, and that is the popular aversion to what is known as "Long time Investments." This will effectually prevent any overproduction, as most men are prone to wait early returns on their labor and capital. The wise and thoughtful, however, will look beyond the present; they plant, and labor while they wait, and as time passed surely and swiftly, to those who are diligent, they soon come into a rich inheritance. While this presentation of the subject may seem roseate or overdrawn, the fact remains, and will be attested by those of experience, that Nut growing is a most pleasant and profitable occupation. Any one of intelligence and industry can safely and profitably plant for domestic use, still the commercial growing of this crop, requires ability and skill, with a thorough knowledge of the business, just as surely as those elements are needed in other optins. cuca.

Correspondence.

THE SITUATION IN DANSVILLE.

DANVILLE, N. Y., Aug. 25, 1904.

WARMLY APPRECIATIVE.

BERLIN, Md., Sept. 1, 1904.

National Nursery Publishing Co., Rochester, N. Y.

GENTLEMEN:—The writer just returned to the office this morning after an eight weeks trip through sixteen states including two days in Canada, which has kept him moving very rapidly.

I learn that Mr. John Craig has become the editor of THE NATIONAL NURSERYMAN. This certainly is a matter for congratulation as he is a man who has been through some the hardships of nursery life. It should be to the advantage to the nurserymen's interests of this country, to have a man of this type, editor of the paper that is recognized as the official organ of the nurserymen of the United States and Canada.

Our "ad" with the NATIONAL NURSERYMAN was placed in the first issue and I do not believe it has escaped a single copy up to this date.

Trusting you may have continued success with your paper as the nurseryman's guide and reference book, I remain

Yours very truly,

J. G. HARRISON & SONS.

BUSINESS FLOURISHES IN IOWA.

Our stock this season has made the best growth we have had for the past three years. The weather has been favorable for nursery stock and we have had sufficient rainfall to keep everything in nice condition. Roses, evergreens, apples and cherries seem to have made the best strides. One year apple grafts are not as heavy as usual. Grapes have an abundance of top, but we have not examined roots.

Cherries seem to be in good demand, also European and American plums.

Our sales up to this time compare favorably with previous years, in fact we are somewhat ahead of last year's sales at this time. We never had a better haying and harvest sale than this year. The outlook for business this winter is good. This is if Iowa is allowed to mature her corn crop. Small grains all harvested and fair crops reported, and if the corn is allowed to mature before frost we think that nursery sales in Iowa will be O. K.

Trusting that the above information will be of interest and wishing the NATIONAL NURSERYMAN continued success, we remain,

Yours truly,

Des Moines Nursery Co., Des Moines, Ia.

FINE STOCK IN IOWA.

LOUISIANA, Mo.

We beg to say we have several of the finest blocks of Japanese seedlings and apple seedlings at Atlantic, Iowa, we have ever grown. These latter are mostly from Vermont seed. Silas Wilson always claimed to grow the cleanest seedlings in the country; and to secure such seedlings and an ideal location we purchased the Wilson nursery. We have not had the opportunity since our return to personally go through our several plants but the growth as reported is very satisfactory indeed. Sales are satisfactory, exceeding expectations. The outlook for spring is promising and doubtless the trade conditions next spring will show quite an improvement over last spring.

Truly,

STARK BRO'S NURSERIES & ORCHARDS CO.

A LINE FROM KANSAS.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Aug. 29, 1904.

The forepart of the season here was very wet which retarded the growth of stock considerably, but later it has been very good growing weather and stock has been doing very well. Owing to the high water in 1903 we have only a light stock of peach, plum and No. 2 year apple, but a good standard of 1 year, but our ornamental stock is doing as well as we ever had it do. It has made a splendid growth and is a good stand. Also grapes, currants, etc., of which we have a very heavy stock is doing nicely. Our apple seedlings are looking very promising.

Very respectfully,

BLAIR & KAUFMAN.

Editor National Nurseryman:

We are pleased to note the active interest you are taking and we are also glad to give you any information that you may desire.

The season with us has been exceptionally fine for the growing of nursery stock. We suffered somewhat by frost last winter, but with the seasonable rains and cool spring, nature has repaired the damage so their is but little trace of the winter's work. European plums show in a small degree the effects of the winter but standard pear, cherry and apple were never better,

Yours truly,

MOREY & SON.

THE PACIFIC NORTHWEST.

SALEM, Oregon, Aug. 24, 1904.

Editor National Nurseryman:

We may say that the past season has been the driest one we have ever experienced in Oregon as we have had scarcely any rain since the middle of April, and as a consequence apples will be somewhat undersized, though of first quality. There are not sufficient apple seedlings or seedlings of any kind grown on the Pacific coast to make any statement regarding them. Cherry trees will probably be up to the usual standard as to size and quality, also plum and peach. Pear trees, however, will be both short in number and undersized.

On account of dry weather the percentage of loss in seedlings planted last spring will be much greater than ordinarily, so this will have a tendency to decrease the output for another year; and as there was a shortage in planting (especially of apple seedlings) on the coast this spring, we look for quite a shortage in nursery stock generally next year. You, of course, understand that this does not mean that nursery stock has been so very much injured on account of the dry weather, but it is not quite up to our usual standard. Business, however, is exceptionally good this year and so far as we know, the nurserymen generally on the coast have increased their sales over the same period last year.

Yours truly,

M. M. McDONALD, OREGON NURSERY CO.

A PEONY SPECIALIST HEARD FROM.

We beg to advise you that we have removed our main nursery office to Lincoln and Peterson avenues, Chicago, where the nursery is located. We will continue, however, in our city office room [21, 164 La Salle Street, as the headquarters of our Landscape Department which is constantly increasing in capacity and importance.

The advertising will be attended to from this office as well as being a place where orders may be placed personally and cash paid.

We also wish to state as a matter of interest to the trade, that we have sent to Cornell University to be put in their Peony testing fields, 18 specimens and 107 varieties of Peonies.

Very respectfully,

PETERSON NURSERY.

CHICAGO, ILL.

A NOTE FROM FRANCE.

The well known French house, the Andre Leroy Nurseries of Angers, writing through its New York agent on the general situation of the crop of fruit seedlings and shrubs in France, reports as follows:

"We have had during the summer, heat and drought such as the oldest inhabitants in our district have never seen before. From the 8th of June to the end of August, we did not have a drop of rain. In July for a period of nearly two weeks, the mercury rose every day from 112 to 116 degrees in the shade, and on July 29th, it reached 120 degrees.

Where seedlings and shrubs could not be watered, their growth was practically stopped and as a result we shall have a great scarcity of large size stocks, and a great many shrubs have died. Those that have sold stocks early without having the goods on hand, or being safely covered, will find themselves in a tight corner at time of shipment.

You may think we were too conservative in holding back offers in June, but we are now congratulating ourselves to be with some surplus stock on hand."

Yours very truly,

NEW YORK.

A. L. CAUSSE.

October Offerings.

For staple fruits, consult the Abilene Nurseries of Kansas.

Linton & Kaup, Des Moines, Ia., offer a select lot of rhubarb plants. Observe the advertisement for foreman by the Davis County Nurseries.

B. W. Stone & Co., Thomasville, Ga., are making a specialty of pecans.

Southern types of fruits are offered by the Cureton Nursery, Austin, Georgia.

Conifers and ornamental trees in quantity by Barbier & Co., Orleans, France.

Berberis Thunbergii is grown by the Bay State Nurseries, North Allington, Mass.

Bobbink & Atkins have an especially full line of autumn bulbs and ornamental shrubs.

The Nursery Pruner, N., by Maher & Grosh Company, is popular among nurserymen.

James M. Kennedy, Dansville, N. Y., is ready for fall delivery with a full line of fruit trees.

Notice the attractive list of ornamentals and fruits offered by the Phoenix Nursery Company.

W. T. Hood, Richmond, Va., visited Rochester, Geneva, and other western points last month.

The New Haven Nurseries of Missouri are long on peach and cherry trees. Note their advertisement.

Back's Nursery offers in quantity the Austin Improved Dewberry and Back's Black Prolific Currant.

The Oakland Nurseries, Manchester, Connecticut, are ready for fall delivery with a complete assortment.

The Australian Nurseryman, Seedsman and Florist, bids for American patronage in this issue of our journal.

For fruit tree stocks and fruit tree seeds, consult the advertisement of Thomas Meehan & Sons, Dreshertown, Pa.

Stephen Hoyt Sons' Company, New Canaan, Connecticut, offer October purple plums and California privets in fine condition.

Messrs. Cooper & Moncrief, proprietors of the Winfield Nurseries, Winfield, Kansas, offer seedlings and root grafts made to order.

Thomas Meehan & Sons, of Dreshertown, Pa., offer a full assortment of reeds and chair-cane. They also draw attention to their large stock of "Red Star Raffia."

Mount Arbor Nurseries, of Shenandoah, Iowa, E. S. Welch, proprietor, offer for the season of 1904 a complete line of stocks, seedlings, scions, also a complete assortment of general nursery stock.

If the readers of the NATIONAL NURSERYMAN are interested in a new set of Wichuriana Hybrid Roses, they can obtain full description and photo of these roses by addressing Barbier & Co., Successeurs, 16 Route d'Olivet, Orleans, France.

Special attention is called to the advertisement of Levavasseur & Sons, Ussy and Orleans, France, who offer a full line of Fruit Tree Stocks, Ornamentals, Evergreens, etc. Nurserymen will do well to send their list of wants for next Fall and Spring, for prices, to Herman Berkham, Sole Agent, 60 Cortlandt street, New York.

CANADIAN CUSTOMS LAWS.

NEW REGULATIONS.

The Department of Customs in Canada has issued new regulations, the same to be enforced on and after October 1st, 1904. The special features are as follows:—

All packages must have a distinguishing mark or number. That mark or number must appear, not only on the invoice but on the way-bill.

Two invoices, are now required by Customs instead of one as heretofore. Invoices are required to be in a special form approved by the Department.

The fair market value as sold, without cash discount, in the open market in the country of production, must be shown on each invoice as well as the selling price to the Canadian purchaser. The "price" and "value" of the goods in every case aforesaid are to be stated as in condition packed ready for shipment at the time when, and at the place whence the goods have been exported directly to Canada.

New certificates are required on all Invoices. The old Form J stands repealed from October 1st, 1904, and Form M takes its place.

The German Surtax Certificate is continued.

When goods are consigned without sale by the Exporter prior to shipment, Declaration Form N takes the place of the Foreign Owners Declaration Form 6.

The Certificate formerly required under the Preferential Tariff remains in force, adding Form M when goods have been sold, Form N when goods are consigned.

The OATH on the Entry Papers to which the importer, or his agent on his behalf has to subscribe, has also been changed. The principal feature in Oath Form 1—taken when goods have been actually sold reads "That no arrangement or understanding affecting the purchase price of the said goods has been, or will be made, entered into between the said importer and the exporter, or by any one on behalf of either of them, other than as shown in the said invoices, either by way of discount, rebate, salary, compensation, or in any other manner whatsoever."

The important changes in the Oath Form 2—taken when goods have been consigned reads "That none of the said goods have been sold by or on behalf of . . . the owner and importer prior to their importation into Canada."

Through Bills of Lading must accompany invoices of European shipments and they must show a designated Port in Canada, (as in bond to Niagara Falls, Canada). The words in bond to Canada will not be accepted.

Copies furnished by N. B. COLCOCK,

Niagara Falls, Canada.

OVERFLOW FROM THE QUIZ COLUMN.

AN UNKNOWN EUONYMOUS.

ED. NATIONAL NURSERYMAN:

I mail you some sample twigs and fruit taken from a Euonymus which I have growing in the nursery. You will note that the branches are winged the same as the variety *alatus*. The fruit is, however, a little different and the leaf is not the same as the variety that I am growing for *alatus*. There is a marked difference in the fruiting. The fruit upon the variety that I mail you is a delicate pink when ripened, and I am at a loss to know just what to call it. Can you identify the plant? Yours truly,

Elizabeth, N. J., Sept. 14th, 1904.

H. T. JONES.

Ans. The specimens do not fit any of the published descriptions. They have been carefully examined by Mr. Coit, a graduate student in the Department of Horticulture of Cornell University, who makes the following report.—[Ed.]

"The specimen of Euonymus submitted by Hiram T. Jones, of Elizabeth, N. J., has winged branches like *E. alatus* Maxim. The leaves also are alike except that they are a little more sharply serrate in *E. alatus*."

The fruit, however, is very different. It is not divided to the base as in *E. alatus*, but resembles very strongly the fruit of *E. europaeus* Linn.

I can find no specimen or description of the plant, and therefore conclude that the plant is either a foreign production not generally introduced into the American trade, or else it is a chance hybrid between *E. alatus* and *E. europaeus*."

Cornell University.

J. ELIOT COIT.

AURORA NURSERIES

AURORA, ILL.

Have about 50,000 rooted Shrubs and Roses from 2 inch pot or cold frames which are in surplus. These are first class.

Write for list.

AURORA NURSERY CO., Proprietors.

Aurora, Ill.

WANTED

A purchaser for $\frac{1}{2}$ inch and $\frac{3}{4}$ Sour Cherries, also for the same grade of Std. Pears and Plums. If you can use any of this grade of stock, write me and I will give you prices that will secure your order.

D. H. PATTY, Nurseryman, Geneva, N. Y.

The Abilene Nurseries.

We have a fine lot of first class Nursery Stock to offer to the trade. Our Specialties: APPLE, PEACH, CHERRIES, PLUM, NECTARINE and FOREST TREE SEEDLINGS. We also have a big stock of three year old Forest Trees, Elm, Ash, Catalpa, Soft Maple and Honey Locust. We can furnish most anything in our line. Write for prices. We want your trade.

W. T. GOUGH, Prop. ABILENE, KANSAS.

20,000 Three Year Old Apple Trees, nice and smooth. Good Assortment

Oregon Nursery Co. Ltd.

WE MAKE A SPECIALTY OF GROWING

RAMBLER AND OTHER CLIMBING ROSES

ON OWN ROOTS.

Cut Leaved Weeping Birch and Carolina Poplar

FOR THE WHOLESALE TRADE.

Cut Leaved Birch, 2 years, 6 to 8 feet, as straight as an arrow, nicely branched, their equal cannot be grown any place else in the United States.

Our soil and climate is the finest in the world for producing these special kinds.

Contracts made now for Rambler Roses, Carolina Poplars for delivery Fall 1905 and Spring of 1906. Cut Leaved Weeping Birch, delivery Fall 1906 and Spring 1907.

Special inducements to parties contracting in car-load lots.

OREGON NURSERY CO., Ltd.,
SALEM, OREGON.

The way to go to the
WORLD'S FAIR is via

Wabash R. R.

The only line landing passengers
at the main gate of the

LOUISIANA PURCHASE EXPOSITION

St. Louis, Mo.

TRAINS LEAVE BUFFALO DAILY

2:00 a. m., 8:15 a. m., 1:30 p. m., 8:30 p. m.

ARRIVES WORLD'S FAIR STATION

7:01 p. m., 7:19 a. m., 7:50 a. m., 1:31 p. m.

ARRIVING UNION STATION

7:15 p. m., 7:33 a. m., 8:04 a. m., 2:00 p. m.

Season Tickets, \$28.40 60 Day Tickets, \$23.70

15 Day Tickets, \$19.75

Coach Tickets good one week (sold Tuesdays and
Thursdays) \$14.00

Pullman's Newest Type of Sleepers. Electric Lighted Chair
Cars (Seats Free.) Wabash Dining Cars.

Ticket Office, 287 Main Street
ELLICOTT SQUARE.

C. S. CRANE,
Gen'l Pass. and Ticket Agt.
ST. LOUIS, MO.

R. F. KELLY,
Gen'l Agt. Pass. Dept.,
BUFFALO, N. Y.

JAMES GASS, N. Y. S. P. A.

When writing to Advertisers mention the National Nurseryman.

Nurseries For Sale

Have made 7 to 10 per cent. for years.

Have ONE OF THE LARGEST FORCES
OF SALESMEN.

Fall sales about \$30,000.

Spring sales about \$45,000.

Have a large stock and splendid blocks
of young growing Fruit Trees, Plants, and
a very complete line of ornamentals.

Old established stock has excellent repu-
tation.

Have splendid up-to-date management in
office and field.

Have best of facilities, including Trunk
Line, Rail Roads, Electric Line, etc.

Owing to the enforced retirement of two
of the Company they desire to sell.

Cash or a good note will be accepted.

7 to 10 per cent. on your investment,
besides **\$10,000 to \$25,000 made
by purchaser.**

Apply to "MUTUAL"

care of **National Nurseryman**

THE

Geneva Nursery

Established in 1846.

Headquarters for :

ORNAMENTAL TREES—Birch, Elms, Horse Chestnut,
Norway and Sugar Maple, Lindens, Poplars, Magnolias,
EVERGREENS.

Superb Collection of :

SHRUBS—Upright, Climbing and Standard.

ROSES—Hardy Dwarf, Tea, Climbing, Rambler, Tree.

RHODODENDRONS — Ponticum, Catawbiense, Named
Hybrids.

PÆONIAS—Large Assortment, Named Varieties.

DAHLIAS—New Cactus, Large Flowering, Ponpon.

full Assortment in :

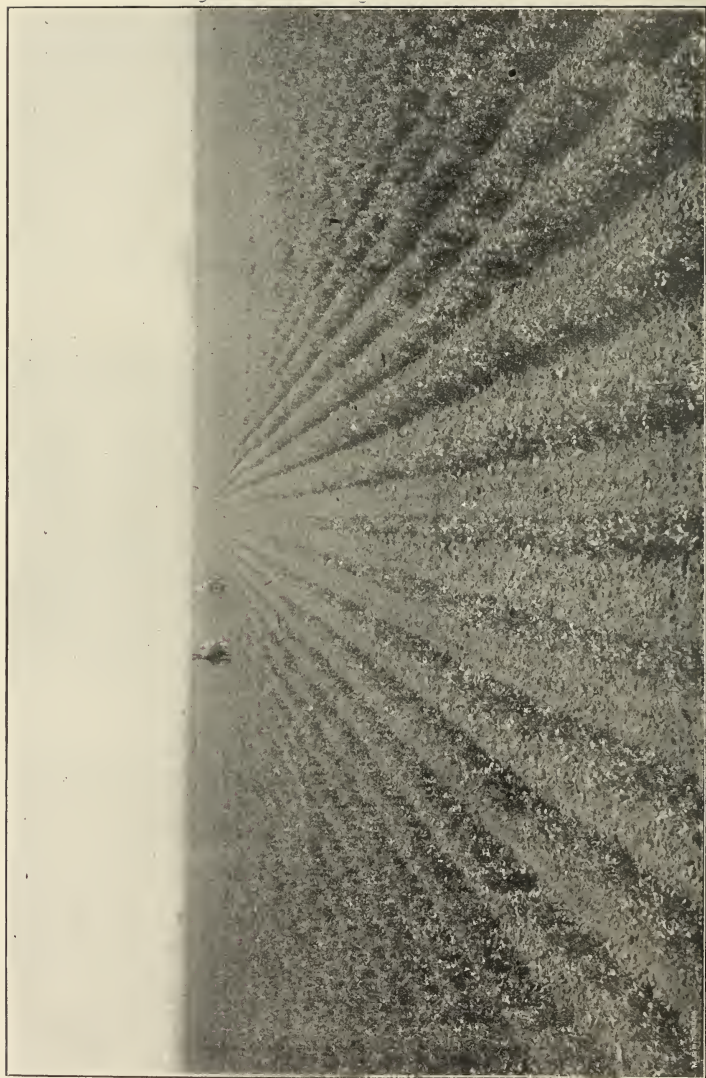
Apples, Pears, Plums, Cherries and Quinces, CURRANTS
GOOSEBERRIES, RASPBERRIES.

We give special attention to Dealers' complete lists.

Fall trade list on application.

W. & T. Smith Co., GENEVA,
NEW YORK.

When writing to Advertisers mention The National Nurseryman.



Here is a fine view of a tremendous area in apple seedlings. The owners, L. R. Taylor & Sons, proprietors of the Topeka Nurseries, claim that it is the largest individual block of apple seedlings in America. It is estimated to contain 13,000,000 stocks. The land is "brand new" and the stocks are free from "root gall." There is a pleasure in growing such a block—aside from handling the stacks.

The National Nurseryman.

FOR GROWERS AND DEALERS IN NURSERY STOCK.

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Vol. XII.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., NOVEMBER, 1904.

No. 11.

SKETCH OF THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE NURSERY BUSINESS IN CALIFORNIA. ;

F. A. MILLER, SAN FRANCISCO.

In giving the readers of THE NATIONAL NURSERYMAN a sketch of the historical development of the nursery business of California, I must base my attempt entirely on my recollections, which are somewhat deficient at my advanced age.

The first general nursery of ornamental as well as fruit bearing trees and shrubs was established by Mr. A. P. Smith about 1852 on the banks of the Sacramento river, near Sacramento city, the state capital of California. Mr. Smith cultivated a very meritorious collection of ornamental and fruit bearing trees, shrubs and vines, which would be considered a credit to his state at the present time. The undertaking, unfortunately was "ahead of the times." This very select stock had plenty of admirers, but the early pioneers came here for gold and had no time nor humor to cultivate plants. True, his first ripe peaches were sold at \$1.00 each and his roses in pots and in bloom, which he transported under difficulties to the mines brought \$10 to \$15 each at auction in Nevada city in my presence. The nursery was not a financial success and Mr. Smith failed after a few years hard struggle. Some of his fine Camellias, which made a phenomenal growth in the open, to the height of ten feet to twelve feet, were dug up and removed to San Francisco by Mr. E. L. Reimer who sold the flowers, produced by the hundred, at \$1.00 each.

From 1855 to 1865 several ornamental stock nurseries were established in San Francisco; Golden Gate Nursery by Mr. Walker, another by Mr. E. L. Reimer and a third one by Mr. Henry Sontag, all of which have gone out of existence years ago. During the same period a number of nurseries were established in the rural districts of California with ornamental as well as fruit bearing stock. The most prominent of them were Mr. West of Stockton, Mr. Fox of San Jose, Mr. Burbanks of Santa Rosa and Mr. E. Gill of Oakland.

The most profitable ornamental trees during the period were Araucarias, Acacias and Eucalypti in many varieties; Pittosporums, Leptospermums and other evergreens from Australia, all of which are well adapted to this climate, but not as much in demand now as they were then. The most popular evergreens introduced during the same time were *Pinus insignis* (Monterey pine) and *Cupressus macrocarpa* (Monterey Cypress) both of them natives of California. The first lot of *Cupressus macrocarpa*, four to five feet high, sold at \$5.00 each; the same size to-day sells at 25 cents each, or \$15.00 per 100. The demand for them has increased from 500 per season at that time to 25,000 to-day.

In 1875 the first horticultural society was formed, several very fine exhibitions were held, but the people would not sustain them.

In 1884 the largest general nursery was established at Niles.

It consisted of 500 acres under the management of Mr. John Rock, and is known up to this date as the California Nursery Company. Mr. Rock died July 20th. He was a remarkable man, closely identified during a long and useful career, with the inception, development and final establishment of an enlightened horticultural practice in California; a personality at once pronounced, broadly human, intensely serious, patriotic, imbued with a healthy ambition, and a broad civic pride in the state and country of his adoption; a trained horticulturist, a man of integrity and honesty of purpose in everything he said or did.

To-day we have about 140 nurseries in the state, all of them in a fairly prosperous condition, about 30 of them are engaged chiefly in propagating citrus fruit trees, about 35 in fruit bearing trees and shrubs generally and about 75 in stock of all kind, mostly ornamental.

THE NEWER FRUITS.

AIKEN APPLE.

Sometime ago the NATIONAL NURSERYMAN drew attention to a number of new fruits which had received special mention in the report of the United States Promologist. Among these was the "Aiken" apple. Recently samples of this apple came to the editor's table. The specimens examined are of medium size 3 inches in lateral diameter by 2½ inches in axial diameter. The form is regular with obscure ribbing; color, a yellow ground, almost entirely covered with a bright red shading into crimson. One of the characteristics of the variety is its large dots which are plentifully scattered over the surface. The cavity is of moderate size and flaring. The basin is shallow and wrinkled, with a small closed eye. The flesh is yellow, firm, juicy, pleasant subacid of rather melting texture. The core is small but open. The seeds are small and plump. Altogether this is a very attractive winter variety. It suggests lack of spiciness and aroma when fully ripe. There are also hints that it has not proved a prolific bearer.

If the tree proves satisfactory and if it finds its place of adaption, it ought to prove a very valuable acquisition to the Middle West where the lack of a handsome winter apple of good quality seems to be sharply felt at the present time.

THE FRUIT MARKS ACT OF CANADA.

It is announced that in the future the Fruit Marks Act is to be more rigidly enforced. If a few packages in a shipment of fruit are found to be improperly graded the whole shipment is to be thoroughly inspected. The time is ripe for the taking of such a step. The act has now been long enough in force to leave no room for any excuse on the part of shippers that they are not acquainted with its provisions.

It seems there are a number of packers who still resort to dishonest methods in the packing of their fruit in the hope that at the most only a small part of their shipments will be

detained by the inspectors. A few sharp lessons to these parties should be a benefit to the whole trade. The numerous testimonials from British commission dealers that have been published in *The Horticulturist* recently concerning the benefits that have resulted from this act, indicate that a still better enforcement of its provisions, if not too rigid, will not be likely to cause much damage to our fruit trade.

The Canadian Horticulturist.

A SURVEY OF ORCHARD CONDITIONS IN WESTERN NEW YORK BY THE CORNELL EXPERIMENT STATION.

An important piece of work of a comprehensive character was commenced last year by the Experiment Station of Cornell University and is still in progress in Western New York. This is a critical examination of the condition of the apple orchards in the western lakes counties of the State.

The survey divides itself into two parts. One relates to the soil and includes the study of economic geological features, the topography, and type of soil. The second part relates specifically to the trees themselves. It includes a census of trees, age, distance of planting, kind of culture, vigor, productiveness and profits.

In addition to these, broad economic questions are investigated. For instance, whether the orchard is worked by the owner or by the renter? Wayne County has already been examined in this manner. The data are being worked up and put into form for publication.

The findings are proving valuable and exceedingly interesting. They corroborate in general the precepts of the best horticultural teaching of the past ten years and favor wide planting, good culture, and constant spraying. Such evidence as this is needed from time to time in order to impress in an effective manner, the lesson of good orchard management upon fruit growers.

CONSUMPTION OF LUMBER BY THE BOX PACKAGE.

It required 126,000,000 feet of lumber, surface measure to provide boxes for the citrus produces by Southern California the present year. This amount of lumber made something over 10,000,000 boxes equal to about 30,000 car loads of fruit. This means that the shipments of all oranges exceeded by 8,000 car loads that of any previous season. The prospects for the orange crop next year is not so promising.

COURT ISSUES ITS DECREE IN THE ROUTING CASE.

Judge Wellborn on Tuesday last issued his final decree of injunction in the routing case, by which the Southern Pacific and Santa Fe railroad companies are forbidden to refuse to shippers the right to route shipments as they choose. This is one of the most important victories gained by the growers in the series of legal battles which have been waged between the growers and the transportation companies. It means that the railroad companies will no longer be allowed to pool their interests for the routing of oranges. Henceforth they can not arrogate to themselves the right to say by what route shipments of citrus fruits shall be transported over connecting lines to points of destination.

All this is distinctly and directly beneficial to the grower. The injunction is in the form of an order, and requires the defendants to obey the order of the Interstate Commerce Commission. The significant clause of the decision is: "For combining in restraint of trade and violating the provisions of the Sherman Act, the officers of such corporations shall be held guilty of conspiring against the peace and dignity of the United States."

The decree of injunction will not go into effect for twenty days, the

court having given the defendants desired time in which to prepare for an attempt to show that the court was not one of competent jurisdiction.—*Pacific Fruit World.*

THE SEASON FOR GROWTH AND RIPENING OF NURSERY STOCK.

Low temperatures have characterized the season. These were not peculiar to any one region. The feature of the season in the west were the heavy rains of the forepart of the summer. These retarded the growth and in many cases actually injured nursery stock. The latter part of the season has been more favorable and stock which grew slowly in early summer, has recuperated. It is quite likely that the close of September saw the nursery stock in general, in a very satisfactory condition, the country over. From the orchardist's standpoint, as well as the nurseryman's the character of the autumn has an important part in putting the finishing touches on trees in nursery and orchard. Ripening processes which are retarded by wet weather and encouraged by dry weather have much to do with the way in which trees come through the winter. A wet fall encouraging late growth is often followed by winter-killing. In most parts of the east, the latter half of August furnished ideal weather for ripening of nursery and orchard trees. The warm and moist streak in the fore part of October was not of sufficient duration to injure stock so that trees should go into cellars or winter in the field in good condition.

FRUIT STOCKS.

Nurserymen who have not yet ordered French Stocks, in the way of Fruit Seedlings, Ornamentals, Evergreens, etc., for next spring's planting, would do well to send their list of wants, without delay, to Herman Berkhan, 60 Cortlandt street, New York, sole agent for Levavasseur & Sons, Ussy and Orleans, France, wholesale growers and largest shippers to this country. Reliable stocks, good grading and packing, prices right. Trial orders solicited from those who have not yet bought of us.

A PROMINENT WHOLESALE HOUSE.

The firm of L. R. Taylor & Sons, proprietors of the Topeka Nurseries, had its origin in Adams county, Pennsylvania, in the year 1840. The senior member of the present firm, Mr. L. R. Taylor, moved to Topeka, Kansas, in 1869 making the first plant near Topeka the following Spring; thus establishing the first nursery at Topeka, and being one of the pioneer nurseries of the West.

A partnership was formed with Messrs. Peters & Skinner in 1890 under the name of Taylor, Peters & Skinner. This partnership was dissolved in 1893 and the name changed to L. R. Taylor & Sons, which is the present style of the firm.

These nurseries do a strictly wholesale business; their chief product being apple, cherry, peach, plum, and Pear trees, apple and pear seedlings.

Recognizing from the first the superior quality of the soil in the Kansas River valley for the growing of apple they have made the growing of apple trees and apple seedlings their specialties. Their trade has grown on these two staples until they now plant each year something over 100 acres of apple seedlings and 1,500,000 apple grafts.

The firm uses in connection with the nursery business some 500 acres of ground, between 300 and 400 of which is closely planted to nursery stock.

In order to procure new land for their apple seedlings and apple trees they have established a branch nursery at Rossville, Kansas, which is up the river valley some 15 miles west of Topeka. They made their first plant in this vicinity the past spring, and expect to plant 160 acres at that point next year.

Doings of Societies.

ANNOUNCEMENT OF AMERICAN PEONY SOCIETY.

A CO-OPERATIVE STUDY OF THE PEONY BY THE HORTICULTURAL DEPARTMENT OF CORNELL UNIVERSITY AND THE AMERICAN PEONY SOCIETY.

The American Peony Society at its last meeting in New York agreed to co-operate with the Horticultural Department of Cornell University for the purpose of making a study of all varieties of peonies that it is possible to secure at the present time. This study is to extend over a sufficient period of years, to enable the investigators to cover the following objects:

PURPOSES OF TEST.

1. **NOMENCLATURE.** To bring order out of the confusion which now exists in the naming of varieties. This part of the study will establish correct names by applying rules of nomenclature and will furnish growers with accurate descriptions of all authentic varieties.

2. **BOTANY.** To ascertain the botanical status of each variety. In other words, to refer it to the species from which it appears to have been derived.

3. **CULTURAL.** Careful studies of varieties shall be made in order to determine the commercial values of the different kinds. Such points as vigor, health, floriferous qualities, and colors shall be noted. It is also expected that fertilizer experiments designed to influence the size and shipping quality of the flowers shall be included.

CONDITIONS GOVERNING TEST.

1. The land, the labor of planting and all subsequent care are provided by the Experiment Station. All notes are taken by the Station according to a scheme arranged and co-operated in by the Committee on Nomenclature appointed by the American Peony Society.

2. **PLANTS.** The plants are to be furnished, free of cost, by the American Peony Society, members thereof, or interested growers of peonies. Three plants of each variety shall constitute a test, but the donors may send one or two if more are not available.

3. **FINAL DISPOSITION OF THE PLANTS.** At the close of the test, in perhaps four or five years, Cornell University Experiment Station shall be entitled to a complete set of two plants each of all distinct varieties. Each contributor of plants to this test shall be entitled to as many plants of distinct varieties as he originally contributed, provided they are available after the Experiment Station set has been made up. The remaining plants shall become the property of the American Peony Society.

4. **PUBLICITY.** The results of the study shall be published in bulletin form by the Experiment Station. All members of the American Peony Society shall be entitled to a copy of each publication, and 100 copies of each shall be deposited with the Secretary of the American Peony Society for the use of members of this organization.

NOTICE TO DONORS.

Those who intend aiding in this important co-operative experiment should send their collections to the HORTICULTURAL DEPARTMENT, CORNELL UNIVERSITY, ITHACA, N. Y. Plants should be carefully packed, labelled, and accompanied by a list of varieties with number of plants of each kind forwarded. It would be well in forwarding the plants to notify Secretary Fewkes as well as the Chairman of the Committee on Nomenclature.

JOHN CRAIG, Horticultural Department, Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y., *Chairman.*

C. J. MALLOY (Elfvanger & Barry), Rochester, N. Y.

JOHN A. CHARLTON, Rochester, N. Y.

J. F. ROSENFELD, West Point, Neb.

A. H. FEWKES, Secretary, American Peony Society, Newton Highlands, Mass. *Committee in Charge.*

The following firms have contributed the number of varieties set opposite their names. These have been received and planted by the Experiment Station:

Andorra Nurseries, Chestnut Hill, Philadelphia, Pa.	43
Cottage Gardens, Queens, N. Y.	19
DeGraff Brothers, Leiden, Holland.	131
A. H. Fewkes, Newton Highlands, Mass.	36
Jackson & Perkins Co., Newark, N. Y.	41
L. Van Leeuwen & Son, Sassenheim, Holland.	46
Peterson Nursery Co., Chicago, Ill.	125
J. F. Rosenfield, West Point, Neb.	143
W. & T. Smith Co., Geneva, N. Y.	55
Total	639

BOSTON FRUIT MARKET REPORT.

The market conditions on apples here are a well supplied market for all common varieties, but lighter receipts for fancy high colored eating stock. Yet there is a good healthy demand for both; as everybody seems to have an idea that apples are exceedingly plenty, prices are low; therefore they have all started in to make a very large consumption.

There will be quantities of apples eaten this year owing to the opinion which has been extensively put forth of the very large yield. Quite a few apples have been sent to England, which cost the shipper on board steamer about \$1.25 per barrel. The results were not satisfactory. Telegraphic returns yesterday show that they sold over there \$1.25 to \$2.00 which would mean a loss of about 75 cents per barrel on the shipment.

Many of the large operators who have been in the apple exporting last year are paying one dollar per barrel for choice No. 1 Baldwins, on the expectation that the shipments going forward now will be of much better color and harder fruit. The stock which was sent forward a few weeks ago, and which has just been marketed in Liverpool was of the early fall varieties or some uncolored Baldwins. The Englishman likes a fruit which pleases his eye just as well as the American. They have ideas of beauty just as strong as we have.

From all that can be heard it does not seem as if the foreign markets would be able to take but a limited supply of apples and then only choice fancy fruit, such as high colored No. 1 Baldwins, at low prices. Boston, Oct. 5, 1904.

A. WARREN PATCH.

THE WINTER KILLING OF BALDWIN.

It now looks as if Michigan apple growers must part with the Baldwin. In times past it has been one of the most popular apples of this state, though it has never been able to fully withstand the climate north of the two lower tiers of counties. Three plantings of Baldwins are recorded at the Agricultural College, and there is not now a bearing tree on the place all have succumbed to the cold.

The past winter has been exceptionally hard on this variety. Practically all of the trees out of the peach regions have been injured or killed, and not a few have suffered in localities where peaches are grown. In the northern counties all the Baldwins are reported killed. In a trip through the "thumb" of Michigan, in the early summer, the writer saw hundreds of trees of this sort that had not leaved out. It appears, judging from their behavior of last September, that the Baldwin apple is not more hardy than the peach and should not therefore be grown out of peach regions.

Can we spare the Baldwin? It is the opinion of the writer that we can and that there are several better standard winter apples. Baldwins have been overplanted in this state. As grown here they are not as handsome nor as well flavored as when grown in New England, where, for some unaccountable reason, they stand the climate better. The writer has never cared for the Baldwin as a dessert apple, counting it coarse and not well flavored. It has been planted and sold in this region largely upon its Easter reputation. Its habit of bearing only every other year is also against it. We are not sure that it is not a good thing that the Baldwin finds ours an uncongenial climate.

But the Baldwin is one of the most popular market apples of the country. It must have some good qualities and we must not dismiss it without enumerating them. It is possibly the most plastic of our apples—that is, it is least fastidious as to soil, culture, and within bounds, as to climate. Again, when well grown it is a splendid keeper—one of the very best; in the bearing years the trees are very productive; it is moderately free from scab and worms, though much effected by rots; lastly there are those who call it a good eating apple, but of these the writer is not one.

U. P. HEDRICK,

Mich. Agricultural College, in *Michigan Horticulturist*.

NOTHING SERIOUS.

Along the street, she passed so neat,

So pretty, charming, and so sweet,

A mere slip of a girl.

To see this girl was quite a treat,

But a banana peel disturbed her feet—

'Twas a mere slip of a girl.

—Exchange.

Obituary.

The readers of the NATIONAL NURSERYMAN will be glad to join with the editor in offering sincerest sympathy to Mr. Hobbs of Albertson & Hobbs, on the occasion of the untimely death of his daughter, a promising young lady of nineteen years of age. Her death which occurred in the early part of October was sudden and unexpected.

Telegraphic dispatches on October 1, announced the sudden death of Major Henry Alvord, for a number of years Chief of the United States Dairy Division. Professor Alvord was one of the best known men in this field in the United States. He graduated from Cornell University. He occupied various positions of importance and trust and at the time of his death was attending the Pure Food Congress in St. Louis. His presence will be greatly missed in agricultural and dairying circles.

JOSEPH W. THOMAS.

Joseph W. Thomas, the head of the well-known nursery firm of Joseph W. Thomas & Sons, proprietor of the Chester Valley Nurseries, near King-of-Prussia, Pa., died on the 19th of September, after a brief illness at the age of 73.

Mr. Thomas was widely and favorably known to the nursery trade and his death will be keenly felt in the community in which he lived and by a large circle of friends. The firm of which he was the head was established in 1854, although the business had its origin a few years earlier in the growing and sale of a few maple trees by his father, Charles Thomas. The firm at first was composed of Joseph W. Thomas and his brother, Ellwood Thomas. The latter retired about the close of the civil war, and the business was continued with a steady increasing growth. In 1884 his eldest son, Edwin W., was admitted to the firm, and in 1890 a younger son, Charles L., was also admitted, the firm name then becoming Joseph W. Thomas & Sons. The plant now comprises about one hundred and seventy-five acres of which sixty-five acres, is covered with nursery stock, composed largely of shade and ornamental trees, evergreens and shrubbery. Of recent years the business has grown rapidly and is largely in the suburban districts of Philadelphia.

Mr. Thomas took considerable interest in the grafting of a seedling black walnut, which he considered of great merit, and which bears his name. Throughout his business life he was concerned to handle only the best stock and cater to the wishes of his many patrons; his careful and conservative methods have given the firm a desirable reputation.

THOMAS J. DWYER.

Mr. Dwyer died on October 3rd. He was born in 1885 on the place where he carried on his life work and died. As a nurseryman, he began life with E. P. Roe, and afterwards worked in the nursery of J. T. Lovett at Little Silver, N. J. Later he founded the Orange County Nursery. Beginning with four acres of ground he gradually extended and for a number of years past, has done a very satisfactory retail business; issuing each year a neat descriptive catalogue which has been much prized by his patrons.

Mr. Dwyer was a prominent worker in horticultural societies. It was largely through his energy that the Eastern New York Horticultural Society was organized and did such good work for a number of years. In addition to his nursery work he found time to write a small yet very practical work entitled "Guide to Hardy Fruits and Ornamentals." *The Rural New Yorker* has done much to popularize this book which is certainly of considerable value to the home maker and gardener. His loss will be keenly felt in Eastern New York and by the fruit growers of the entire state.

The recent death of the Very Reverend S. Reynolds Hole, Dean of Rochester, England, removes one who may justly be termed the most eminent amateur rose grower in the world. He was founder and first president of the National Rose Society, of England, a constant exhibitor at rose shows and a regular contributor to the English horticultural press. He was also the author of several gardening books and of two volumes of reminiscences; his "Book About Roses" is a classic in its line. Dean Hole was a constant refutation of the idea

that old age must cut a man off from wholesome pleasures, or bring gloom and sadness in its train. He lived to be 85 years "young", his presence a benediction to all around, his love for the garden, "the purest of human pleasures," as Lord Bacon calls it, remaining a happiness to the end. When he visited this country, at the age of 75, he still retained the full strength and vigor of maturity, displaying the same genial wit and personal charm that figures so clearly in his writings. We like to dwell upon a life like this, where, with every opportunity for social advancement, and for association with the great ones of this world, the better part was chosen, and keenest pleasure found amid those things that may give equal happiness to every one, rich or poor, who has the freedom of earth and sun. [Contributed.]

PERSONAL AND BUSINESS MOVEMENTS.

We regret to learn that Mr. Chas. Greening, president of the Greening Bros. Nursery Co. Munroe Mich. Co. has been afflicted by illness which confined him to his room for some weeks in early autumn.

The Association of American Cemetery Superintendents elected the following officers at their 18th annual meeting: President, James H. Morton, "City Cemeteries," Boston, Mass.; vice-president, E. G. Carter, "Oakwoods," Chicago; secretary-treasurer, Bellett Lawson, "Paxtang," Paxtang, Pa.

The Ontario Government has been making experimental shipments of perishable fruits to Winnipeg and points in the Northwest territories. The results of these experiments appear to be satisfactory. Summer apples realized \$.75 to \$1.00 per bushel, pears, the same; plums from \$1.00 to \$1.10 per crate of 20 pounds; grapes \$1.40 to \$1.60 per crate of 30 pounds, and peaches from \$1.10 to \$1.25 per carrier.

The forty-seventh annual meeting of the Missouri State Horticultural Society will be held at Neosho, Mo., December 20, 21, 22, 1904.
L. A. GOODMAN, Secretary, J. C. WHITTEN, President,
Kansas City, Mo. Columbia, Mo.

Our Book Table.

Grasses. By Thomas Shaw. Pp. 453. Published by the Webb Publishing Company.

The book is divided into eighteen chapters and the subject of grasses is treated primarily from the standpoint of the farmer. Perhaps this is its strongest point. It takes up the economic grasses of the country, in succession and aims to tell farmers how to grow them. It is somewhat ambitious for any one to attempt to include in a discussion of this kind, the characteristics of each kind of grass, its adaption to climate and soil, place in rotation; how to prepare the land and sow the seed, how to pasture and harvest hay and how to renew the grasses when they have run out. This is, however, the task which the author sets out to perform. Whether the directions offered under each variety are feasible or not is a question which probably experience only can answer. The book is apparently a very valuable contribution to those who are interested in grasses.

Manual of the Flora of the Northern States and Canada. By W. L. Britton. Cloth, pp. 1,080, (Price not indicated). Published by Henry Holt & Company.

This manual covers the fern and seed plants native to the region between New Foundland and Labrador, to Manitoba, running south to Virginia, Kentucky and Kansas and west to the foot hills of the Rocky Mountains. The work is based practically on the text and illustrations, prepared by Britton & Brown, published in three volumes, six years ago.

The student will find much that is new in this volume. Many of the old names have disappeared and as there is no citation of former names, he seems at a loss to know what is new and what is merely renamed. The tendency of the author appears to have been towards the making of new species, or the splitting up of old forms rather than the lessening of species by the combining of closely resembling types. But when we recognize the variability of plants we must force the necessity of elasticity and constant change in their nomenclature. This book has been out long enough to have been thoroughly tested by the botanical public and it seems to be wearing well.

Quiz Column.

KINDS OF STORAGE HOUSES.

A correspondent asks for a discussion of surface store houses versus ordinary cellars for the storing nursery stock. The subject is important and timely. Mr. Smith of Ontario contributes an excellent opening letter and other good ones follow.

CANADIAN EXPERIENCE.

With regard to storage houses, I am afraid my opinion will be of little use to you, as I have had experience with only one kind of storage, and that is an above ground storage cellar. I have used this only in the following way, namely:

Heeling the trees in closely together in the natural soil; I could never bring myself to think that it would be safe to pile trees up with the roots exposed all winter as is done in some of the large nurseries. My way is a more expensive one however, as I can only store in my cellars two hundred thousand fully grown trees, although it covers a space of 108 x 200 feet. Still I feel satisfied to continue the method.

I use these cellars as running grounds. I have two of them, one on each side of my packing shed which is 80 x 108 feet—with doors opening on either side of it into six passages into each cellar, and up these passages the different varieties are alphabetically arranged in bins separated from each other by ropes. These are placed there in the fall, and need not be touched again until the trees are pulled out by the "runners" when ready to pack.

Of course I realize that to store a million trees, this way would be somewhat expensive and it might be worth while to consider some system whereby a larger quantity could be stored in a smaller space.

Winona, Ont., Can.

E. D. SMITH.

WESTERN EXPERIENCE.

We have probably had as much experience with surface storage houses as any firm in the country and greatly prefer them to anything in the line of a cellar. The under ground system was never satisfactory, usually more or less leakage, and always too much dampness, resulting in mouldy roots. We believe we were pioneers in the above ground system, and have to-day some fifteen acres under roof. In the past, our great need, as with all nurserymen, was more shed room, and we evolved a plain storage house of one inch lumber for walls, entirely surrounded by sheds from 16 to 36 feet wide. An inside false roof makes air space, the roofs and all walls being covered with tarred felt paper. The underground house was inconvenient; the house we now use is well lighted, convenient and keeps stock perfectly. With ample switches running inside our sheds, we never waste time "cussing" the weather.

Louisiana, Mo.

STARK BRO'S. NURSERIES & ORCHARDS, CO.

STORAGE CELLARS IN WESTERN N. Y.

W. & T. Smith Co., Geneva, N. Y., are in favor of surface storage provided the roots of the trees are well covered with soil.

I believe I was the first person in this part of the state that ever stored any trees for spring shipment in cellars. Our first cellars were under ground, but at present the storage is entirely above ground which I regard as better in every respect than the old system of underground cellars.

Geneva, N. Y.

S. D. WILLARD.

SIDE HILL CELLARS.

We have two cellars connected, one being partially built in the side of a hill. The other is entirely above ground. And we are pleased to say we are successfully carrying stock in both.

If we were to build now we should investigate the plan of building concrete walls 6 to 8 inches thick, constructed with $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 inch air space. Furring in, 1 x 1 inch hemlock strips on the interior wall to enable us to add additional lumber sheathing, paper lined air spaces.

The fact that we are successfully carrying trees in the two kinds prevents us making any preference.

Newark, N. Y.

C. W. STUART & Co.,

POPULAR STREET AND SHADE TREES.

I am thinking of starting a nursery for the propagation and sale of shade and ornamental trees. I am especially interested in street and park trees. What kinds are in greatest demand at the present time?

Worcester, Mass.

W. F.

THE MAPLES LEAD.

Our sales the past spring lead us to believe that the Norway and Sugar Maples are being more extensively planted for lawn and street purposes than any other trees. Buttonwoods have been in demand for avenues and parks. Elms and Pin Oaks were popular shade trees on private places. Carolina Poplar was still wanted as a street tree and to give quick results. Sweet Gum, Linden and Weeping Willow were much sought after for lawn decoration. Indications for fall point to a continuance of the Norway Maples' popularity.

Morrisville, Pa.

THE WM. H. MOON, Co.

PLANT ENDURING KINDS.

Planters want the most rapid growing trees, such as Poplars and Soft Maples.

It is to be hoped that all who are in a position to do so will urge the planting of more sturdy trees. For one, I give *Acer dasycarpum* a wide berth, having seen so many of them ruined by wind at a time when the value of a better tree would have been almost incalculable.

Tarrytown, N. Y.

S. G. HARRIS.

THE DISCERNING BUY PERMANENT KINDS.

The present trend in regard to the varieties of shade trees planted in decorating grounds of those who take a pride in their estates is largely toward the native hard wood trees, such as Sugar Maple, American Chestnut, American Linden, Oaks of the various kinds and to a moderate extent Tulip trees.

The orders that I receive for street and avenue planting are largely of the same character except in the case of real estate speculative ventures, where it is desirous to secure shade in the least possible time, in which case Carolina Poplar is used more than any other tree. Soft Maple being a close second.

Elizabeth, N. J.

H. T. JONES

MAPLES AGAIN.

We believe that among the first trees that are popular for shade trees are the Schwedler and Reitenbach maples for the simple reason that they grow very much like the Norway and are about the same shape but the foliage is much more beautiful than the Norway. One half of the season they are a beautiful purplish color (almost as fine as the purple leaved Beech) changing later on in the season to a dull green, almost the same shade as the Norway. We would also recommend for a second choice the Norway and Sugar Maples, Ornamental Planes and Pin Oaks; and for the third, we would recommend the Silver Maple, Carolina and Lombardy Poplars and Catalpas. For strictly ornamental trees we would suggest the following: Horse Chestnut, Cut-leaf Birch, Young's Weeping Birch, Purple Beech, Weeping Purple Beech, Dogwood, Magnolia (*soulangiana* and *macrophylla*), Weeping Mulberry, Schwedler and Reitenbach Maple. We consider these the most desirable.

Elizabeth, N. J.

THE ELIZABETH NURSERY COMPANY.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT TO TEST CLOVER AND GRASS SEEDS.

It will interest nurserymen who handle seeds to read the following circular recently issued by the United States Department of Agriculture, taking effect July 1, 1904.

"The Act of Congress making appropriations for the Department of Agriculture for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1905, contains the following:

"The Secretary of Agriculture is hereby directed to obtain in the open market samples of seeds of grass, clover, or alfalfa, test the same and if any such seeds are found to be adulterated or misbranded, or any seeds of Canada blue-grass (*Poa compressa*) are obtained under any other name than Canada blue-grass or *Poa compressa*, to publish the results of the tests, together with the names of the persons by whom the seeds are offered for sale."

JAMES WILSON, Secretary."

Correspondence.

INTEREST AND CO-OPERATION.

The number of suggestive and helpful letters which have come to the editor's table during the last month, make the outlook most encouraging. As stated in a former issue, we wish this paper to stand for the nursery interests of America. We wish it to become the medium for the exchange of ideas on nursery practice, on the business side of nursery life and upon those larger questions like, transportation and inter-state laws which are only to be influenced by united and co-operative effort. The paper to represent nurserymen and nursery interests at the present time should not merely chronicle events but should contain pointed discussions, and expressions of opinion, upon things pertinent to the period.

The editor has taken many of the friends of the NURSERYMAN at their word and has asked for help and suggestions. Questions propounded by our correspondents have been referred and will in the future be referred to men whose experience and ability qualify them to answer these questions. For favors that have been received, we are very thankful and for favors to be asked, we present our thanks in advance.

I think that there has been a decided improvement in your paper during the last three months. I also notice that we are getting more inquiries from our "ad" than heretofore.

Yours very truly,

Shenandoah, Ia.

E. S. WELCH.

SUGGESTIONS FOR THE IMPROVEMENT OF THE NATIONAL NURSERYMAN. SEMI-MONTHLY?

The NATIONAL NURSERYMAN has proven very profitable for associating one with the leading lights of the nursery business. We consider it a fine exponent of the Nursery interests of America.

I hardly see that I could offer any suggestions for its improvement, unless it be made a semi-monthly instead of monthly.

Yours very truly,

Sherman, Texas.

JOHN S. KERR.

GIVE MORE SPACE TO ORNAMENTALS.

One feature that I think might be enlarged upon is the ornamental department. From what I have seen of the NURSERYMAN, the paper has given more space to the fruit department, possibly because the largest number of nurserymen are heavy growers of that class, but I think that the ornamental stock is in sufficient demand, so that any note in that line will be of great interest to quite a number of your readers.

Yours truly,

The Andorra Nurseries, Philadelphia.

J. H. HUMPHREYS.

WILLING TO HELP.

We believe that many times subscribers to publications could offer suggestions that would be helpful to the editor. The NATIONAL NURSERYMAN is one of the most interesting and useful publications that comes to our office. We have received helpful information from it many times.

Any time that anything is wanted from us that can be used in the paper we shall be very glad to supply it. We are sometimes a little negligent and sometimes a little modest about volunteering criticism or information fearing that sometimes such may not be wanted, but whenever we are requested it is always a pleasure to do anything, or say anything we can.

WILLIS' NURSERIES.

MAKE IT PRACTICAL; MAKE IT EDUCATIONAL.

I am much pleased with the development in the NATIONAL NURSERYMAN since it has come under your editorial care. If you can succeed in arousing an interest in the trade so as to have the live practical questions of the day actively discussed and treated, there is no doubt but that the interest in the monthly will be much greater than if the majority of the space is taken up in perfunctory reports of the various horticultural bodies. To merit the name and to be a representative journal of the trade the policy of the paper, in my judgment, should be more educational than to act as a mere reporter.

I think that you are meeting with success in your efforts along this line upon which I congratulate you and trust that your efforts will meet with the appreciation and support of the trade throughout the country.

Yours truly,

Elizabeth, N. J.

H. T. JONES.

SUGGESTIONS AND CONTRIBUTIONS.

MAINTAIN REASONABLE PRICES AND WORK FOR UNIFORM INTER-STATE LEGISLATION

We think the nurserymen should be encouraged to maintain reasonable prices for their goods by holding up the character of the business, the fruits of which are certainly of the greatest benefit to mankind. A very small pittance it is the nurserymen gets for his efforts, and very small the recompense for the hard work he has to do in the conducting of the nursery business and the trials he has to undergo in the growing and handling of stock.

We think there should also be a very strong fight against local legislation by different states which tends to interfere with Inter-State Commerce, and especially the nursery business outside ones own state. For instance, the present Virginia laws and others that might be cited are cases in point.

Yours truly,

Bridgeport, Ind.

ALBERTSON & HOBBS.

VALUABLE SUGGESTIONS: DEPARTMENTAL BOOKKEEPING.

We had noticed that the NATIONAL NURSERYMAN had undergone a change of editors but do not think it has "suffered" a change. We think the paper is improving in every way and congratulate you on your success in making it so interesting. We do not know that we have very much to offer you in the way of suggestions. There is one thing that constitutes a very unsatisfactory feature in the grower's business and that is the difficulty, or we might say the impossibility of determining costs. This matter was discussed to a limited extent at the convention in Detroit one year ago but apparently there are few if any of the nurserymen who have attempted to keep any records of costs. We guess that most of us, if we have any money left at the end of the year, proceed to spend it and then call that year a prosperous one. If we are hard up at the end of the year we scrape along as best we can and think that "hard times have hit us again." If there is anyone among the growers who has devised a way to keep cost records and would be willing to tell other people about it through the columns of the NATIONAL NURSERYMAN we think it would be both interesting and profitable. Even if one can determine to his own satisfaction that his total business shows a profit he cannot tell, so far as we know of any way, what particular departments of his business have made the profit. We should be glad to know if there is anyone in the trade who has attempted to keep debit and credit account with the various nursery departments, so as to determine separately for example, his profit upon fruit trees, his profit (or loss) upon grape vines, his profit upon roses, etc. We have had this matter in mind for sometime but it looks like such an impossible or difficult task to keep track of properly, that we have not made any attempt at it yet.

Yours truly,

Newark, N. Y.

JACKSON & PERKINS CO.

THE NURSERYMAN'S STANDARD OF ETHICS.

The influence of the press, both religious and secular, can scarcely be over estimated and as the medium of the NURSERYMAN of America, the NATIONAL NURSERYMAN offers an opportunity of great importance. It would be difficult to name a business that has a greater influence for benefitting or injuring the property owners of the country than that of the nurseryman. Picture if you will the farmer of limited means placing an order with a nurseryman for an orchard of choice varieties of fruit. How much it involves. If it produces the fruit he ordered, it may mean a home paid for, or if it produces inferior fruit, it may mean years of penury. What an opportunity for good or evil. Dealing in an article the value of which depends so largely upon the integrity of the one who sells it, how important that the standard of righteousness should be of the highest and yet any one conversant with the business is compelled to say that to a great degree it is done in a manner that casts a reproach upon the business. It would seem to me that your paper may have a wonderful influence in raising the standard of the business through its editorial columns. The character of the paper should be one of independent thought, not only so far as it relates to members of the trade individually but to the good of the business as a whole. It should cooperate with the National and State Horticultural societies, in seeking to educate the nurserymen of America as to the propagation and dissemination of varieties of fruit best suited for the different states,

treating upon soil and climatic conditions, method of propagation, etc., for as the planters are benefited, the nurserymen are rewarded by the increased confidence of their patrons. The matter of preparing fruit for shipment, the subject of taxation and the laws pertaining to the nursery business, in short everything of an educational character will be appreciated by the trade. I question the wisdom of permitting anything of a controversial character, although it might serve a good purpose to allow the use of the columns in publishing articles prepared by experienced nurserymen that contained nothing that would be in the nature of "blowing their own horn."

Concerning the last issues of the paper I think them great improvements. The Quiz column is the right thing; report of nursery stock in different localities well prepared; editorial strong; general make up improved. Think you people are on the right track. In conclusion I would say, that I am not an editor or the son of an editor and the views that I have so freely expressed may be taken for what they are worth, which may be more and perhaps a good deal less. I wish you every success in this field of labor and if I can be of any service to you in my humble way you may feel free to call upon me.

Sincerely yours,

Kalamazoo, Mich.

CHAS. A. MAXSON.

REFLECTIONS BY THE TRADE.

TRADE SATISFACTORY IN NORTHERN OHIO.

So far, we have had full trade enough to keep us busy, but do not think it is as heavy as last year, the buying seems to be confined to actual sales, more orders and smaller ones. It seems about uniform, so far as the demand for the different classes of stock is concerned.

Yours truly,

Painesville, Oct. 7, 1904.

THE STORRS & HARRISON CO.

THE SEASON IN KANSAS.

We have had a very unusual season here this year. The early season was very cold and very wet. Stock made a slow growth. Further along in the season we had great floods that over ran a good deal of the bottom lands and those who were growing nursery stock in such localities suffered very heavily in this vicinity. Later the wet season passed and weather became more favorable. Our spring planting as a whole is fairly good. Our last spring's planting that we should harvest now is not so good as we could wish and still there is considerable of it. A good deal of stuff we had growing on the bottoms was destroyed by high water. Some others in this community we think have lost worse than we have.

The eastern half of the state and a considerable territory in western Missouri is going to suffer pretty seriously from short crops on account of too much rain and floods in the early part of the summer so this will no doubt have a considerable effect on our trade and yet not so great but what we hope to come out pretty well in the end after all. We think the outlook for nurserymen on the whole is fairly good.

WILLIS NURSERIES, OTTAWA, KAN.

CANADIAN TRANSPORTATION MATTERS.

Canadian nurserymen and fruit shippers are to be congratulated on the results of the efforts they made towards securing reductions on freight charges. It appears that a number of leading fruit growers appealed to the Railway Commission of Canada for a hearing. This was granted. The principal witnesses for the fruit interests were W. H. Bunting of St. Catharines and E. D. Smith, M. P., nurseryman of Winona. The evidence was carefully taken and seemed to be very conclusive and convincing, because the railway companies did not wait for the decision of the commission but voluntarily made material reductions in their charges for handling fruit. This is a victory for organized effort on the part of fruit growers and will probably save the way for the securing of other needy concessions.

SUPPLY AND DEMAND.

An interesting letter from a leading nurseryman contains the following comments on the "June bud" and apple seedling situation:

"In reference to the June bud craze a mutual friend says it is only a question of a little time when that business will go to smash and someone will get hurt. Doubtless the quicker the better and after that it will be a case of the survival of the fittest. During the Elberta boom

every nurseryman sold everything in the shape of an Elberta from one inch up, besides turning down numerous orders—to say nothing of hundreds, perhaps thousands of inquiries—every nurseryman feeling that he could have sold millions more if he only had the trees. The result was that they planted peach seed in Tennessee and the middle south by the thousands of bushels. They failed to remember that buyers had made the same inquiries of many nurserymen in the land and every nurseryman went to work to provide for all the orders he had been unable to fill. The result was that there are too many June budded peach on the market and prices are far below the cost of production. In a smaller degree possibly the same condition is applicable to many other lines of stock, showing that heavy stocks nearly always insure low prices.

Very high prices and great scarcity of apple seedlings last season, owing to the flood damage, caused all the apple seed to be carefully saved and planted; result; a large supply on the market and prices too low."

[Let us have a discussion of this June bud matter. Will it not be profitable?—Ed.]

FRUIT PROSPECTS IN OREGON.

The editorial office has recently had a pleasant call from Professor Knisely of the State Agricultural College of Oregon, formerly of Cornell. Professor Knisely informs us that the crop of apples in Oregon is large. That it is also of excellent quality and that the prices quoted are in the main satisfactory. The prune crop is also heavy and is being gradually worked off.

FRUIT AND FLOWER SHOW TO BE HELD IN TORONTO NOVEMBER 15TH TO 19TH.

The province of Ontario expects to hold a great fruit, flower and honey exhibition in Toronto, beginning November 15th and continuing to November 18th. This is for the specific purpose of exploiting the fruit and flower resources of the Province. Special days will be set apart for the staple fruits and flowers, as Apple Day, Chrysanthemum Day, Carnation Day, etc.

CAUSTIC SODA NOT RECOMMENDED FOR SAN JOSE SCALE.

W. C. MacKella of St. Catharines, Ontario, reports the results of experiments carried on last year in using caustic soda on scale infected peach trees. He found that this wash had little effect on the scale. Other trees treated with lime, sulphur and salt were practically cleared of the enemy.

CROP REPORTS.

The Southern railways estimate, according to *The American Agriculturist*, the coming Florida orange crop at 175,000 boxes. Some sales are reported to have been made at \$1.60 F. O. B., but growers generally want \$1.75.

SHIPPING ORANGE TREES FROM CALIFORNIA TO PALESTINE.

The manner in which distance is now nearly annihilated by good transportation service is well illustrated by the fact that R. M. Teague of the San Dimas Nurseries of California, shipped over 40,000 orange trees to Jaffa, Palestine, in 1903, and that out of this number the receiver lost only fifteen. The trees were "stripped" before packing and thoroughly incased in practically air-tight boxes well packed with moss. The same shipper has sent large quantities of trees to South Africa in a satisfactory condition.

IN MEMORY OF VILMORIN.

The death of Louis de Vilmorin the eminent seedsman of France was universally deplored by nurserymen and horticulturists in this country. It is gratifying to learn that the National Society of Agriculture of France has recently appointed a committee for the purpose of securing and erecting a monument to his memory. The membership of this committee is not confined to French agriculturists. It includes as American representatives, Professor C. S. Sargeant, Director of the Arnold Arboretum, Boston; Dr. William McMurtrie, President of the Chemical Society of New York and D. M. Ferry, seed dealer of Detroit, Michigan. It is hoped that this worthy movement will be heartily supported by those who are interested in perpetuating the memory of a man who did much to improve and ameliorate plants.

The National Nurseryman

PUBLISHED MONTHLY BY

THE NATIONAL NURSERYMAN PUBLISHING CO., Inc.
205 COX BUILDING, ROCHESTER, N. Y.

PRESIDENT, ... THOMAS B. MEEHAN
VICE-PRESIDENT AND EDITOR, ... JOHN CRAIG
SECRETARY-TREASURER AND BUSINESS MANAGER, ... C. L. YATES

The only trade journal issued for Growers and Dealers in Nursery Stock of all kinds. It circulates throughout the United States and Canada.

Official Journal of American Association of Nurserymen.

AWARDED THE GRAND PRIZE AT PARIS EXPOSITION, 1900.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

One year, in advance, ...	\$1.00
Six months, ...	.75
Foreign Subscriptions, in advance, ...	1.50
Six Months, ...	1.00

Advertising rates will be sent upon application. Advertisements should reach this office by the 20th of the month previous to the date of issue.

Payment in advance required for foreign advertisements. Drafts on New York or postal orders, instead of checks, are requested.

Correspondence from all points and articles of interest to nurserymen and horticulturists are cordially solicited.

Address Editor, Ithaca, N. Y.

Entered in the Post Office at Rochester, as second-class mail matter—

ROCHESTER, N. Y., NOVEMBER, 1904.

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NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF RETAIL NURSERYMEN—President, William Pitkin, Rochester, N. Y.; secretary, John B. Kiley, Rochester, N. Y.

The very suggestive letter quoted elsewhere from our good friends, Jackson & Perkins Company, of Newark, N. Y., raises a

DEPART-very important question. How many nursery-
MENTAL-men are making one department carry another?
BOOK-KEEP-How many nurserymen know which is the money
ING.making end of their business? We know farm-

ers who spend much energy and time, which is money, on growing a field of oats, perhaps neglecting the spraying of their orchards, because the oat ground had to be fitted at a certain time, entirely overlooking the fact that the orchard was the department which largely furnished the cash to pay their bills.

One nurseryman has suitable soil and the knack of growing apples cheaply, while another one has the same facility with cherries but has indifferent success with apples. Another knows how to multiply ornamentals, but has little interest and less success with fruit trees—and so on. How many nurserymen merely drift into these channels; and how many by accurate observation? All development should be based on careful book-keeping records. Is not this a field worth investigating? May we not have some suggestions from those who have evolved satisfactory departmental book-keeping methods?

The desirability of selecting appropriate as well euphonious names for new varieties of fruits receives emphasis when we **A QUESTION** consider the position of the Washington Navel **OF NOMEN-**orange in England. There is in that country **CLATURE.**an objection to the use of the word "Navel" and many purchasers who wish this particular variety of orange prefer to ask for California seedless oranges instead of using the ordinary terminology.

Not long ago the originator of a new variety of fruit, sent the editor of the NATIONAL NURSERYMAN, a sample of fruit and with it the name he proposed to give it. The name suggested, included nine words, covering more than a line of foolscap. It was not a name but a descriptive phrase and included the name of the originator. This of course has some satisfactory phases but from the standpoint of the nurseryman and the planter, it would prove a tremendous practical handicap in introducing any variety. Anyhow the public would soon abbreviate it to suit themselves.

It may not be generally known that the American Pomological Society has recently established a modified code of nomenclature which is being generally adopted by state horticultural societies throughout the country. It is much to be desired that a good understanding should be arrived at among producers of fruit and introducers of new varieties, as to the status of the question and the recent rules governing the whole subject of nomenclature.

As in clothing, boots and shoes, and other personal habiliments, fashions change, or are changed by the manufacturers **FASHIONS** from year to year, so it is in less degree in the **IN ORNA-**growing of trees and plants for ornamental and **MENTALS.**aesthetic purposes. The nurseryman in the latter instance, shapes public desire. The nurseryman, therefore, has an important influence on out-door aesthetics. Trees and plants should be considered from two standpoints; first, utility; second, beauty. In the hurry of american life, we often overlook the qualities of permanence and utility, in our haste to obtain something immediately.

In planting, whether it be trees or shrubs, should we not set those things of intrinsic value and which make for permanent utility and beauty. The nurseryman can do much in this direction. Is it wise to cater to the demand for Carolina poplars, box-elders, and soft maples, because they give quick affects? Is it desirable to spread broadcast unlimited quantities of golden glow and large flowered hydrangea, because they grow vigorously and need little care? Will not our dooryards become monotonous repetitions each autumn and will not the general expression be of the cheap and readymade order.

We are offering opinions and experiences of nurserymen on the trend of planting in these directions in the present issue, and we shall be glad to continue them in future numbers.

The present trend in nursery stock values seems to be toward the maintenance of reasonable and what might be called living **MAINTAIN LIVING PRICES.** prices. This is as it should be. The nurseryman occupies a very responsible position. The orchardist depends upon him for the successful realization and investment of some years of expenditure and labor. It costs money to grow good trees true to name. Low prices on nursery stock pinch the grower of trees, false economy is induced and carelessness is encouraged. This eventually discredits the nurseryman and brings financial loss to the planter. The purchaser buys on trust as it were (many of them do in fact), he accepts the grower's word, that the stock is what the labels represent it to be. Now, it is expensive to grow stock even carelessly, but it is much more expensive to grow it absolutely true to name. The mixing of varieties is the easiest thing imaginable, in the routine of nursery operations. Accuracy and skill, call for intelligent labor and intelligent labor means expensive labor; expensive at the outset but cheap in the end. The most expensive commodity on the market is a supply of brains of the right quality!

Bargain counter stuff and job lots do not pay in the nursery business. It is better to clean the ground by increasing the size of the "dump" or brush-pile, than by depressing the market by unloading large consignments of low grade stock. We are of the opinion that nurserymen realize and practice this principle more completely to-day than ever before. There is certainly more reason for their standing together. Let the motto then be, good stock and living prices.

We are frequently asked what the outlook is for fruit growing? How does it compare with stock raising, dairying or **OPENINGS FOR FRUIT GROWERS.** general farming? Questions of this kind come from all parts of the country. The same type of question has been asked for the past quarter or a century or more. The bugaboo of over production keeps bobbing up; yet so far as we can see production is not travelling faster than consumption. If production, however, were not accompanied by constantly improving methods of transportation, then indeed, we should be in difficulties. But our peach friend, Hale, marketed profitably 200 cars of peaches last season and that too, in the face of a large southern crop and quite a respectable eastern crop.

Our cities are increasing in population more rapidly than the

country is. The demands for fruit are growing rapidly. The uses of fruit are extending. It has passed from the stage of a luxury to that of a necessity. Cold storage places peaches grown in California on the London market. It does the same for those grown in Georgia and the Carolinas. The great areas of the Canadian Northwest are being opened up and settled. All these considerations should give the grower of fruit, confidence in the future.

It seems reasonable to believe that there are good openings for intelligent fruit growers in the east where the markets are convenient and where land at the present time is comparatively cheap. Again, the great stretches of land in the southwest await the genius and enterprise, of men like Hale, Rumph, Albaugh and Morrill. There is plenty of capital ready to develop these western regions but capital is more plentiful than the executive head. Brains and energy are at a higher premium than capital at the present time. We think the outlook bright for the progressive, industrious man.

At the meeting of the International Apple Shippers' Association, held in Rochester, three years ago, Mr. W. A. Taylor, **THE APPLE CROP OF 1904 AND ITS LOCATION.** Pomologist of the Department of Agriculture, Washington, made a prophecy that the apple bin of the United States, would in the near future, be found west of the Alleghanies. This statement was a very reasonable one, when considered in connection with the vast plantings which have been made in recent years, in the Ozarks, Kansas and Missouri. However, this may be, there does seem more uncertainty and more irregularity in the bearing of fruits in that section than in the east. Last year the crop of fruit in New York, particularly in the western part of the State, was large and its barrelling quality was probably never excelled. This year it is unquestionably fully as large but it will probably not run as many barrels of number one fruit as last season. New England has a good crop; Pennsylvania reports a very fair crop and Nova Scotia is said to have the largest in years. The Lake Champlain district has a crop of excellent quality and large in quantity. Eastern Ontario and Western Quebec have more apples and of finer quality than they have had in years. The Fameuse, known in Quebec, as *LaBelle Fameuse*, bore heavily everywhere.

Contrasting these reports with those which come to us from the West, enforces the belief that the "apple bin of the United States" in 1904, is emphatically found on the eastern side of the Alleghanies. The early and copious rains which occurred during the blossoming time, seem to have injuriously effected the pollination of the fruit in the West and consequently the crop is light. The wet weather also induced a severe attack of apple scab.

As to quality, this will be up to the standard. Here and there, apple scab has made its appearance and some orchards are quite badly effected. The growers who have neglected spraying may occasionally receive a sharp reprimand. The man who sprays regularly, is insured, while the man who sprays intermittingly, is as apt to miss, as he is to hit the right season. There will certainly be enough winter apples to go around, if properly distributed and after the glut of autumn fruit disappears, satisfactory prices ought to rule.

APPLE DAY AT THE WORLD'S FAIR.

The Chief of the Department of Agriculture, Frederick W. Taylor, and his Assistant in Pomology, John T. Stinson, have shown a good deal of ingenuity in advertising the various agricultural and horticultural crops of the country. Special days have been set apart for the observance of certain fruits. Strawberry day occurred in due time; peach day had its innings and apple day occurred on October 4th. On that day many ear loads of apples were given away to visitors. These apples were representative varieties of the Louisiana Purchase Belt. They were varieties that were in good eating condition at that time. Jonathan, Grimes, Lowell, Maiden Blush, King, Wealthy and Fall Pippin, were on the list. Fortunately for the eating public, Ben-Davis was not in season. In fact the leading varieties of the Mississippi Valley States were not included in the distribution. They were chiefly ornamental at that time, Jonathan and Grimes excepted. This is certainly a good idea and the promoters are to be congratulated on the thought.

AMONG THE EXPERIMENT STATION WORKERS.

Two suggestive bulletins from the South Dakota Experiment Station have come to hand. These are entitled "The Western Sand Cherry" and "The Breeding of Hardy Fruits." The sand cherry is discussed from various standpoints: for instance; how it is to be improved; its use as a stock and its intrinsic values. It would appear from the nurseryman's standpoint that its greatest feature of usefulness, lies in its value as a dwarfing stock for plums and cherries for the Northwestern States. The horticulturist of the South Dakota Experiment Station is carrying on extensive experiments in determining the value of the plant as a stock and in attempting to improve it by selection. "The Breeding of Hardy Fruits," is a pictorial statement of what is being done in attempting to develop hardy fruits, in a wholesale way. Both bulletins are suggestive.

NEW ZEALAND REPORTS.

There has recently come to the editor's table a substantial volume of 500 pages being the eleventh report of the Department of Agriculture of New Zealand. This volume gives the impression of a well organized department. It is divided into various divisions; chief among these are the chemical, dairying, poultry, veterinary science, and horticulture sections and the experiment stations. The head of each presents a report of the year's work. In addition, the statistical division, the inspectors of stock and the inspectors of dairies offer separate reports for the year. The report of the division of horticulture and biology is very interesting. The horticulturist's report deals with cocoa, coffee, cotton, copra, pine-apples, arrowroot, vanilla, citrus fruits and bananas. We learn from this report that the codling moth is one of the staple enemies. We also note that the box package for shipping deciduous fruit is greatly in favor. In fact, it may be stated that New Zealand is the pioneer in the use of this kind of package. Her apples and pears have a recognized standing in the London markets. The box package is being agitated more and more in this country and its introduction will be hastened or retarded by the price of the apple barrel.

IMPORTANT POMOLOGICAL EPOCHS.

It is the custom of the world to chronicle and record striking epochs in educational, industrial and material progress. Curious it is, that many important events in the fruit world bearing impressively upon the health and comfort of mankind, have been entirely over-looked. The man who gives to the people of any country a desire to grow good fruits, does a noble thing. So also is the work of a man who produces a new and desirable fruit, worthy of all praise and faithful record. How few there are in the pages of pomological history, whose names, even after death, receive that meed of praise that their works in life deserve. In monarchical countries the man who makes a fortune whether by manufacturing soap, or cigars, and spend this liberally to advance educational enterprises, is knighted and his name goes down to posterity surrounded by a halo of philanthropic deeds. But too often forgotten, are the men like Ephraim Bull, who gave to the world a fruit which ministers to the wants of millions. As time goes on, however, there appears to be a tendency on the part of the public to recognize the efforts of these humble and less ostentatious workers.

Not long ago, there was unveiled a monument in the Sherman-Heineman Park at Mansfield, Ohio, to the memory of "Johnny Applesseed" a unique character of the last century, whose unceasing labors did much to bring comforts and happiness in the form of beautiful apples to thousands of farm homes throughout the Ohio and Mississippi valleys.

There is no specific and definite account of the life work of this man and a large part of his beneficent efforts must be left to conjecture. Certain it is that he tramped the New West almost continually, carrying apples from the east to the west, gathering them from old orchards and cider presses, and scattering them in promising locations along the outposts of civilization.

There are many anecdotes, most interesting ones, told of Chapman's vagaries. He was born at Springfield, Mass., in 1775 and died in 1847, near Fort Wayne, Indiana.

So far as we know this is the third monument which has been erected to commemorate some important pomological event. The original "Baldwin" apple tree has a monument to mark its place of origination in the township of Rumford, Mass. The "Primate" has been similarly commemorated in Onondaga County, N. Y. Should not more attention be given to the sentimentalism and folk-lore of pomological history?

THOMAS MEEHAN HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

The Thomas Meehan Horticultural Society held its annual meeting at the nursery offices on October 12th, when the following officers were elected to serve for the ensuing year: President, Warren J. Chandler; vice-president, S. Newman Baxter; Secretary, Ernest Hemming.

After the election "Plant Breeding" was the subject under discussion for the evening. Mr. S. Mendelson Meehan, in speaking of the parentage of some common plants, took as an illustration the *Aesculus rubicunda*, the parentage of which is somewhat in doubt, and with the assistance of a chart and living specimens pointed out the probabilities of it being a cross between the European Horse Chestnut (*Aesculus hippocastanum*) and *Aesculus rubra* or *Pavia rubra*, as it is generally called.

This was followed by an interesting talk by Ernest Hemming on the parentage of the new hybrid Hibiscus. He spoke of the difficulty of getting the plants to make their first break, in comparison with the ease with which they hybridize when once this had been done.

THE SECRETARY.

THE APPLE SITUATION IN THE EAST.

A striking feature in the marketing phases of the apple business this year, is the cautionness of the buyer and conservatism of the seller. The growers appear to have decided to secure a fair price, while on the other hand the buyers, it is asserted, have reached an understanding that no high prices are to be paid. This condition has resulted in something of a deadlock between agent and orchardist in the apple growing counties of Western New York. In certain sections, apple buyers have camped in considerable numbers but have done little business for the past two or three weeks. Here and there a small orchard has been sold at a low price but up to October 20th, practically no movement had taken place in the purchasing market. The growers as well as the buyers were non-committal. Undoubtedly something will be doing before very long, because the storage facilities are quite inadequate to care for the crop which is now in evidence in Wayne, Monroe, Orleans and Niagara counties; and the dangerous frost period is not very far distant.

One of the things quite evident in going through this important orchard section, is that the man who sprays, is the man who has raised a salable crop this year. There is no disguising the fact that a good deal of apple stock is injured by scab and fungus. Single sprayings have not been satisfactory and efficient protection has only been secured where two or more applications of the fungicide have been made.

A HORTICULTURIST AT THE WORLD'S FAIR.

A very pleasant week in the fore part of October was spent by the writer at the World's Fair, St. Louis. He ventures to record for the edification of the readers of the NATIONAL NURSERYMAN some of the impressions gathered at the time of his visit.

The general question of what is worth while to the fruit men rises first. The Palace of Horticulture is the mecca to which all fruit men turn and it is natural that they should, because here is gathered a tremendous aggregation of the fruit products of the states of the Union. We have known fruit men who were content to divide their time between the halls of horticulture and the attractions on the "pike" and we must confess to a certain feeling of sympathy for those who had inclinations "pikewards."

In no exhibition in this age of expositions has horticulture had such sumptuous quarters; in no exhibition has the subject been systematized to the same extent. Pomology has been dignified by making it a division and placing a superintendent at its head. Floriculture has had the same attention given to it. When we consider that the fruit products cover a surface area of four acres, flanked on one side by a conservatory of an acre in extent, and the other side by a wing for horticultural machinery, of the same area, we gather some idea of the immensity

of the building. Six acres enclosed and devoted to horticulture!

The display of fruits on the whole is extensive but the individual exhibits are full of contrast. In one state we find a large expenditure and much stress laid upon installation; in another, the plainest kind of tables in strong contrast to the ornamental exhibits. Missouri may be taken as representing the former class, while Indiana and Iowa belong to the latter. The month of October brings the fall and winter apples of 1904 on the tables. So that the hall is resplendent with the vivid tints of the apples of Colorado, of Northern Mississippi and Northern New England. Among the particularly striking displays are those made by Missouri, New York, Colorado, California, Michigan, Iowa and Nebraska. Pennsylvania, North Carolina and Ohio, although distinctively apple growing states are not represented. These failures are in some cases due to lack of appropriation and in other cases to diversion of appropriation. Canada is the only foreign country represented in the Horticultural Building. One of the features of the latter part of September and the early part of October was the grape exhibit by New York State. It was a most creditable one considering the perishable character of the fruit and the distance it had to be transported.

Personnel of superintendents: The visitor who spends some time in the Palace of Horticulture recognizes that certain of the striking characteristics of the exhibits are but illustrations of the type of men in charge. He will not fail to notice that the success of the Missourians is largely due to the indefatigable qualities of Superintendent Goodman; that the failures of certain other states will be ascribed to lack of interest on the part of their representatives, and of course in some degree, lack of support by the growers. Nurserymen will see some of their old friends among the superintendents of the various exhibits. Silas Wilson, of Atlantic, a prominent grape grower, genial and suave, stands ready to enlighten and guide the seeker of information through the pathways of the Iowa exhibit.

Some interesting things have occurred during the summer season. For instance we have been informed that the superintendents of California and Kansas (representing both sexes) concluded to go into a life partnership and henceforth will be associated with a home exhibit on the Western coast. It is rumored that other combinations are on the tapis.

There is much of fraternal good-will shown between the superintendents of the various exhibits. They have organized and still maintain an association which has met periodically during the summer and which has been of great service in securing transportation and various other facilities within and without the building.

The Plant House: The hothouse was planned upon a magnificent scale but has unfortunately not been patronized to that extent its facilities deserve. Dreer of Philadelphia has a large and creditable collection of plants. Louisiana as a state, has put in a good collection. Aside from these the showing is mediocre. Again, in the machinery end of the building, the visitor is impressed by the apparent lack of enterprise on the part of firms, who supply

and manufacture horticultural machinery. The Goulds Manufacturing Company of New York has a good display of pumps and spraying appliances, as has also the Niagara Gas Spraying Company of Middleport. Part of the space in this wing has been occupied by the New York gladiolus grower, Harry Cowe of Berlin.

Landscaping: The striking feature of the landscape immediately surrounding the horticultural and agricultural building, during the forepart of October was the canna. It was in its glory up to the 15th of October and will probably continue blooming until the end, if not shut off by the frost. Next to the canna, we could not help but admiring the cosmos. In the East our summer is hardly long enough to bring the cosmos to perfection but in southern Missouri, it is perfectly at home and is a charming banking plant for side walls, or for screening foundations.

The water garden which was largely stocked by Dreer of Philadelphia is also a feature well worth studying. The bedding plants about the Agricultural Building are in a fine condition and show the handiwork of the Superintendent and the generosity of the various florists who have supplied the material. The nursery plantings are not inconsiderable but hardly impressive. Still they are worth studying.

Another type of nursery: Far away from the hall of agriculture and horticulture, there is another nursery, which the grower of trees will want to visit. This is a nursery where the tenderest kind of creations are cultured. We refer to the Baby Incubator, situated on the "pike," where tiny specimens of humanity, who have for various reasons found a premature existence on the earth, are cared for in dainty little glass houses, supplied with filtered air, and regulated temperatures and are fed homeopathic doses of prepared food. This nursery exhibit is one which is well worth visiting.

The nurseryman who visits the fair need not hope to do very much serious work or learn a great deal about varieties of fruits unless he sits down and makes a systematic study of two or three of the leading exhibits in the horticultural hall. A glance here and there will enable him to get a general impression but will hardly supply him with definite information. Whether one should visit a small section thoroughly or get a bird's-eye view of the whole, is a question that each one must settle for himself. The atmosphere of the exhibition is not favorable for serious study and most people are satisfied with a bird's-eye view.

HORTICULTURAL VISITOR.

WINNERS AT SYRACUSE.

ELLWANGER AND BARRY NURSERIES TAKE NO LESS THAN ONE HUNDRED AND TWO FIRST PRIZES.

The fame of the Ellwanger & Barry nurseries of this city and vicinity cannot but be heightened by the fact that their fruit products captured no less than 102 first prizes at the state fair in Syracuse. The Ellwanger & Barry exhibit was pronounced by the judges and visiting experts to be the most perfect ever placed on exhibition, showing that trees propagated in the soil of Monroe county are capable of producing finer and better fruit than those grown elsewhere. The Western New York Horticultural Society of which William C. Barry is

president, won the first prize, \$300, for the best display.—*From Rochester Union and Advertiser, September 9th, 1904.*

PERSONALS AND GENERAL.

The Division of Entomology of the North Carolina Department of Agriculture has issued a circular on the San Jose scale, which may be had by addressing this division at Raleigh, N. C.

Stark Bros., of Louisiana, Mo., were instrumental in securing from growers in Washington and Colorado an attractive display of Black Ben Davis apples which were on exhibition at the World's Fair, St. Louis, during the month of October and will be continued till the close of the Fair.

NOVELTIES FOR NOVEMBER.

Benjamin Chase, Derry N. H., makes nurserymen's labels.

The Ellisville Nursery, Ellisville, Mo., wholesale apple trees.

Maher & Grosh, Toledo, Ohio, offer a popular article in their grafting knife No. 2.

South Floral Nursery Co., Fruitville, Ala., specialize in Stokesia, Cyanea and Liatris Gracilis.

For apples and a general nursery stock buyers should consult Stephen Hoyt's Sons catalogue, New Canaan, Conn.

A fine line of Autumn Japanese specialties is offered by importers, Suzuki & Iida of New York and Yokohama.

Brown Brothers Company of Rochester have propagated a large supply of Baby Rambler Rose, anticipating a brisk demand next spring.

Ellwanger & Barry, Rochester, N. Y., are pushing that finest of all ornamental willows—the laurel leaved. Pin Oak and Oriental Palm are also among their specialties.

McHutchison & Co., 218 Fulton Street, New York, are American agents for three leading nursery houses in France and Holland. They offer a special line of Norway Maples this month.

J. G. Harrison & Sons, Berlin, Md., offer the buyer a selection of no less than one hundred and sixty-five kinds of apple trees. They also offer a large stock of Keiffer pears grafted on French stocks.

COMING HORTICULTURAL MEETINGS.

NOVEMBER AND DECEMBER.

Chrysanthemum Society, Boston, November 3.

Apple Growers, St. Louis, November 9, 11.

Pennsylvania Society, Philadelphia, November 8, 12.

Ontario Fruit Growers, Toronto, November 8, 12.

Massachusetts, Boston, November, 19.

Michigan, Benton Harbor, December 6, 8.

Minnesota, Minneapolis, December 6, 9.

Iowa, Des Moines, December 6, 9.

Indiana, Indianapolis, December 7, 8.

Connecticut, Hartford, December 14.

Illinois, Bloomington, December 14, 16.

Missouri Valley, Kansas City, Mo., December 17.

Ohio Horticultural, Chillicothe, December 20, 22.

Western Nurserymen, Kansas City, Mo., December 22, 23.

Kansas, Topeka, December, 27, 29.

Maryland, College Park, December 28, 29.

The National Nurseryman Publishing Co.,

GENTLEMEN:—Enclosed find one dollar to pay for my subscription to your valuable paper. I like the NURSERYMAN, and desire to keep it on my list of first-class papers. Wishing you success,

Yours truly, H. W. HENRY, LaPorte, Ind.

Enclosed find my check for one dollar for your paper for another year. It is all we can expect. I have just returned from Europe and found our Boskoop Nursery in fine shape. The stock is well grown and plentiful on account of the splendid weather we had during the summer.

Will you kindly notice the change of my address to 216 Jane Street, Hoboken, (Weehawken Heights), N. J.

Yours respectfully, A. P. OUWERKERK.

LAWS OF NEW YORK RELATING TO THE INSPECTION AND FUMIGATION OF NURSERY STOCK IN NEW YORK

The Commissioner of Agriculture for New York has issued a circular under date of August first, interpreting the Statute of the State in regard to inspection, fumigation and certification of nursery stock. The gist of the Law is as follows:

Nursery inspection will be done substantially as heretofore. All trees infested with San José scale or other dangerously injurious insects, and all trees affected with fungous disease, crown-gall, or galls on the roots, must be destroyed. The difficulty of detecting the presence of galls or other disease of the roots at the time of the summer inspection emphasizes the importance that great caution should be used at the time of digging to reject all trees so effected.

Nursery stock shipped from other States into this State must be fumigated with hydrocyanic acid gas before planting, sale or distribution; and all stock dug for sale growing within a half mile of a section infested with San José scale must be fumigated before delivery or shipment. Proper fumigation may kill all scales but will not remove scale marks, therefore I suggest that no scale-marked trees should be shipped. The Commissioner of Agriculture may exempt from fumigation herbaceous plants, coniferous trees, bulbs and tubers. Florist's greenhouse plants, flowers and cuttings are also exempted from fumigation, but this does not mean rose bushes or other stock that may disseminate the San José scale.

All nursery stock for shipment must be accompanied by a copy of a certificate of inspection signed by the Commissioner of Agriculture, dated not earlier than September 1, 1904, which certificate will be valid until September 1, 1905.

In order to conform to the requirements of other States each package that shall have been fumigated in a proper manner with hydrocyanic acid gas should bear the nurserymen's certificate to that effect.

Duplicate certificates of inspection will be furnished by the Department for filing in the offices of the States requiring them as follows: Alabama, Georgia, Maryland, Michigan, North Carolina, South Carolina and Virginia.

Four hundred and sixty-six certificates were issued to the nurserymen and vineyardists of the State of New York for the year beginning September 1, 1903. Printed lists of nurserymen and vineyardists will be furnished on application to this Department. The following is a brief statement of the requirements of the several States and Canada relative to inspection, certification and transportation of nursery stock. Further information may be obtained of those whose addresses are given below.

In addition to the above, the circular gives the names of the inspectors for each state where inspection laws are in force, together with a brief statement of the legal requirements. The circular can no doubt be obtained by applying to the Commissioner of Agriculture, Albany, N. Y.

The State Horticultural Society of Georgia met recently in annual convention at Tallulah Falls in the mountains of north east Georgia. The meeting was a very pleasant and profitable one for the members present. The exhibits of fruit were very fine and elicited much favorable comment on Georgias resources in the fruit line. The exhibits were packed up and forwarded to St. Louis to go on exhibition there at the Worlds Fair. As is customary in this state, after adjournment the Tallulah Falls Railway placed a train at the disposal of the horticulturists and they were carried on a very enjoyable excursion up the Tallulah River into the heart of the Appalachian Mountains.

President P. J. Berckmans was re-elected to the presidency. Chas. T. Smith of Concord, Ga., was elected secretary and L. A. Berckmans,

treasurer. These officers are from the ranks of our largest nurserymen while a number of our most influential members are almost engaged in the nursery business.

Secretary Goodman of Missouri Horticultural Society says: From three hundred postal cards received we know that our last report of one-third of an apple crop must be reduced to one-fifth, at least, for the state. There are places and parts of orchards where there will be a good half crop, or even a full crop, but they are few and therefore we must count on only the crop as a whole and that will be less than twenty per cent. I feel sure that the crop of the country will be less than last year, taking the country as a whole, although the report has gone out that it will be twenty per cent larger.

The prospect, therefore, should be for good fair prices but not extreme prices.

C. W. Ward, of the Cottage Gardens Company, Queens, Long Island, recently returned from an extensive tour from Europe. Mr. Ward was instrumental in securing for the Co-operative Peony Contest, now in progress at Cornell University, a fine collection of roots from DeGraff Bros. of Leiden, Holland.

The Sun, like some people, squanders much energy which if economically applied, would do a world of good. The vastness of this dissipated effort is entertainingly set forth by President Pritchett of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology in an article on "Tools of the Future", contributed to The Youth's Companion for October 13th.

WANTED A purchaser for $\frac{1}{2}$ inch to 5-8 grade and 5-8 to $\frac{1}{2}$ grade of *Standard Pears*, also $\frac{1}{2}$ inch to 5-8 grade *Sour Cherries*. I also have in surplus some nice two year old, 3 to 5 feet *Cutleaf Birch*. If you can use any of the above stock, write me, and I will quote you prices that will secure your order. Address

D. H. PATTY,
Geneva, N. Y.

STANDARDS STANDARDS

Of

Currants and Gooseberries

Straight Stems 3-4 ft. high, grafted on Ribes.
Strong Heads. Best Varieties.

Also

Roses, Standards correct trimmed Fruit Trees, Etc.

Please write and get my prices before ordering
elsewhere.

B. Muellerklein's Nurseries
Karlstadt (near Frankfort Main, Germany)

JAPANESE SPECIALTIES

ORDER NOW
FOR
SPRING DELIVERY

Direct from our own Nurseries in Yokohama and
Tokio, Japan.

NURSERY STOCK,
ORNAMENTAL TREES AND
SHRUBS,
TREE AND HERBACEOUS

PAEONIES,
IRIS KÄMPFERII, the Latest
Varieties,
LILIES, ETC.

Write for Our Trade List.
SPECIAL PRICES FOR LARGE QUANTITIES
and Hand Colored Plates for Inspection
on Demand.

Suzuki & Iida

31 Barclay Street, NEW YORK
21-35 Nakamuramachi, YOKOHAMA

ROSES FOR LINING OUT

We are the Largest Growers
of ROSES in the World,

and sell annually to Nurserymen several million Roses for lining out in nursery rows. If you are in the market for such stock, you had better try us. Send us a list of the varieties and number of each you will desire and we will be glad to send you prices for next spring delivery.

Our Wholesale Catalogue

will be mailed you on application. This will give you a list of the varieties we have to offer.

Our Roses Will Grow For You.

THE GOOD & REESE CO.

SPRINGFIELD, OHIO,

The Largest Rose Growers in the World.

CURRANT PLANTS

AND

GRAPE VINES

Highest Standard of Grades. Largest Stock and
Lowest Prices. Correspondence solicited.

WHEELOCK & CLARK
FREDONIA, N. Y.

Pears! Pears! Pears!

BARTLETT PEARS. One two and three year old, as fine as can be grown. Will exchange for Peaches, or sell at a very low figure. Write for prices in car or part car lots.

DAVIS COUNTY NURSERIES,
Harness, Dix & Co., Prop. 35-36 Hooper Bldg. Salt Lake City, Utah.

VICTOR DÉTRICHÉ, & ANGERS, FRANCE

Wholesale Grower and Exporter of

*Fruit Stocks, Forest and Ornamental
Trees, Shrubs and Conifers, Etc.*

Advance List for Fruit Stock now ready. Liberal percentage of Mahalab and Mazzard Cherries allowed.

CHAS. F. MEYER, Sole Agent for the United States and Canada.

99 WARREN STREET, NEW YORK.

When writing to Advertisers mention The National Nurseryman.

New Haven Nurseries

J. BAGBY & SONS CO.

NEW HAVEN, MO.

OFFER TO THE TRADE

50,000 3 Year Apple, very fine 3-4 and up, mostly Ben Davis and Baldwin.

250,000 2 Year Apple, mostly in grades under 3-4.

500,000 Peach, 1 Year from bud, extra quality. Over 200,000 Elberta. All exceptionally well rooted. Varieties true.

20,000 Cherry, 2 Year, unexcelled in quality. Mostly Richmond, Wragg and Baldwin.

42,000 1 Year from bud Japan Plum on Plum.

60,000 1 Year Cherry, full assortment of varieties.

Write us for prices on your wants.

All our Stock is grown at New Haven, Mo., 67 miles West of St. Louis.

St. Louis Freight Rates will Apply.

When writing to Advertisers mention The National Nurseryman.

Oregon Nursery Co. Ltd.

WE MAKE A SPECIALTY OF GROWING

RAMBLER AND OTHER CLIMBING ROSES

ON OWN ROOTS.

Cut Leaved Weeping Birch and Carolina Poplar

FOR THE WHOLESALE TRADE.

Cut Leaved Birch, 2 years, 6 to 8 feet, as straight as an arrow, nicely branched, their equal cannot be grown any place else in the United States.

Our soil and climate is the finest in the world for producing these special kinds.

Contracts made now for Rambler Roses, Carolina Poplars for delivery Fall 1905 and Spring of 1906. Cut Leaved Weeping Birch, delivery Fall 1906 and Spring 1907.

Special inducements to parties contracting in car-load lots.

**OREGON NURSERY CO., Ltd.,
SALEM, OREGON.**

The way to go to the
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Wabash R. R.

The only line landing passengers
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LOUISIANA PURCHASE EXPOSITION

St. Louis, Mo.

TRAINS LEAVE BUFFALO DAILY

2:00 a. m., 8:15 a. m., 1:30 p. m., 8:30 p. m.

ARRIVES WORLD'S FAIR STATION

7:01 p. m., 7:19 a. m., 7:50 a. m., 1:31 p. m.

ARRIVING UNION STATION

7:15 p. m., 7:33 a. m., 8:04 a. m., 2:00 p. m.

Season Tickets, \$28.40 60 Day Tickets, \$23.70
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Coach Tickets good one week - sold Tuesdays and
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Pullman's Newest Type of Sleepers. Electric Lighted Chair
Cars (Seats Free.) Wabash Dining Cars.

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C. S. CRANE,
Gen'l Pass. and Ticket Agt.
ST. LOUIS, MO.

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BUFFALO, N. Y.

JAMES GASS, N. Y. S. P. A.

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Nurseries For Sale

Have made 7 to 10 per cent. for years.

Have ONE OF THE LARGEST FORCES
OF SALESMEN.

Fall sales about \$30,000.

Spring sales about \$45,000.

Have a large stock and splendid blocks
of young growing Fruit Trees, Plants, and
a very complete line of ornamentals.

Old established stock has excellent repu-
tation.

Have splendid up-to-date management in
office and field.

Have best of facilities, including Trunk
Line, Rail Roads, Electric Line, etc.

Owing to the enforced retirement of two
of the Company they desire to sell.

Cash or a good note will be accepted.

7 to 10 per cent. on your investment,
besides **\$10,000 to \$25,000 made
by purchaser.**

Apply to "MUTUAL"

care of **National Nurseryman**

THE

Geneva Nursery

Established in 1846.

Headquarters for :

ORNAMENTAL TREES—Birch, Elms, Horse Chestnut,
Norway and Sugar Maple, Lindens, Poplars, Magnolias,
EVERGREENS.

Superb Collection of :

SHRUBS—Upright, Climbing and Standard.

ROSES—Hardy Dwarf, Tea, Climbing, Rambler, Tree.

RHODODENDRONS — Ponticum, Catawbiense, Named
Hybrids.

PAEONIAS Large Assortment, Named Varieties.

DAHLIAS—New Cactus. Large Flowering, Pompon.

full Assortment in :

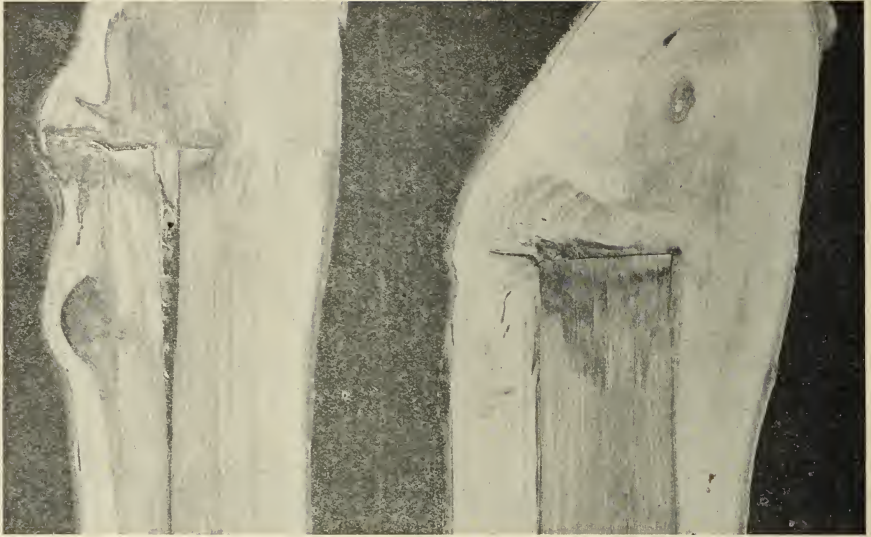
Apples, Pears, Plums, Cherries and Quinces, CURRANTS
GOOSEBERRIES. RASPBERRIES.

We give special attention to Dealers' complete lists.

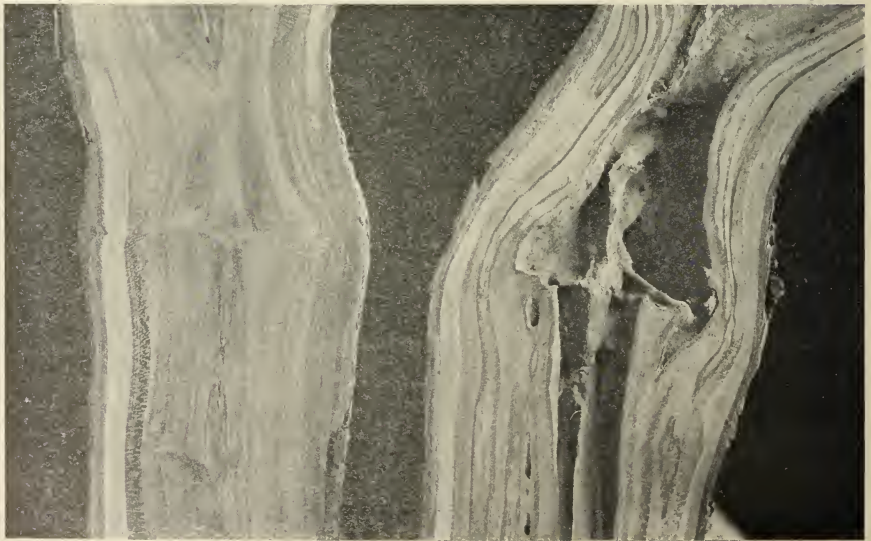
Fall trade list on application.

**W. & T. Smith Co., GENEVA,
NEW YORK.**

When writing to Advertisers mention The National Nurseryman.



Sections of Apple Grafts. The first one transverse, the second longitudinal.



Plum Grafts, showing continuous layers of new wood. The old wood of the original stock and scion partly eaten out by insects in the specimen on the right. Courtesy Hatch Experiment Station of the Massachusetts Agricultural College. Technical Bulletin No. 2. Author, F. A. Waugh.

The National Nurseryman.

FOR GROWERS AND DEALERS IN NURSERY STOCK.

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Vol. XII.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., DECEMBER, 1904.

No. 12.

DEVELOPMENT OF THE NURSERY BUSINESS IN IOWA.

WESLEY J. GREEN,

Secretary Iowa State Horticultural Society.

Who planted the first orchard in Iowa is not definitely known. The first authentic record of a settlement within the borders of the State was made by Julien Dubuque, who in 1788 had gained the confidence of the Indians and established a mining camp and trading post, at, or near the mouth of Catfish Creek, where he remained until his death, which occurred in 1810. It is not definitely known that fruit trees were planted by Mr. Dubuque, or his associates, during the twenty-two years he resided in that vicinity, though it has been affirmed that old fruit trees were found in bearing at a deserted Indian village in that locality when occupied by the settlers in 1833. J. L. and L. H. Langworthy planted orchards there soon after the land was opened for settlement. We have, however no record showing that there was a nursery in Dubuque, before 1850, though it is possible that trees were grown and distributed there long before that date.

In 1799 Louis Lesson established a trading post at Montrose, in Lee County and planted near his cabin, a small orchard of about 100 trees that he brought from St. Charles, Missouri. This is the first authentic record of fruit culture in Iowa.

The next orchard was planted by Antoine Le Claire at Davenport, in Scott County, 1833. Mr. Le Claire had lived in that vicinity since 1818, in the employ of Col. Davenport as an interpreter of the Indian languages, in which he was an expert. This orchard contained about 400 trees which were brought by boat from Cincinnati, Ohio. There was no commercial nursery at Davenport until 1841, when H. D. Findley planted about five acres which he afterward extended to 160 acres before the business was discontinued.

In 1837 Henderson Lewelling started a nursery near Salem, in Henry County, which was continued by his brother John until 1850, when he closed out the stock and went to Oregon to join his brother, Henderson, who had gone there in 1848 to engage in the nursery business.

In 1841, Reuben Brackett brought apple seed from Cincinnati, Ohio, and started a nursery at Denmark, in Lee County. It was in the management of this nursery that his son, G. B. Brackett, acquired a knowledge of fruits and methods of cultivation that soon brought him prominently before the public as an expert in pomology. In this capacity he has rendered valuable service to the country at the international exhibitions and as United States pomologist.

In 1836 or '37, Robert Avery and his son, Henry, planted an orchard and nursery at Burlington, in Des Moines County, and continued in business there for a number of years.

From 1836 to 1850 many of the settlers brought seeds and nursery stock with them to plant about their new homes in

what was then considered the "far West." In this manner a great many varieties were planted.

Mr. Weed's nursery in Muscatine at an early period contained 300 varieties of apples, 150 of pears, 90 of peaches and nectarines, 70 of plums and 50 of cherries; but many of these were not hardy enough to withstand the test of hard winters and soon died. The winters which proved most destructive to trees in orchard and nursery in Iowa were 1842-3, 1848-9, 1855-6 1863-4, 1872-3, 1884-5, and 1899.

The first trees planted in orchard by my father, in Scott County, were budded about two feet above the ground. Many of the orchards planted before that contained a large number of seedlings; since that time it has been the practice among nurserymen to use a long scion in root-grafting the apple so as to eliminate as much of the tender stock as possible in order to secure a thrifty tree on its own roots. The methods of culture followed are those which tend to produce a strong, continuous growth in the young trees in summer and to ripen the wood before the weather is cold enough to injure it. Improved implements for cultivating and digging the trees have reduced the cost of production; and storage cellars and have lengthened the time for distribution and prevent loss from unfavorable weather conditions after the trees have been grown.

Nursery stock is so easily and quickly distributed throughout the country that the nurserymen is no longer dependent on the territory adjacent for his support. Rapid transportation has been an important factor in the development of the modern commercial nursery. When the first nursery was planted in Iowa, it required more than six weeks to get an answer from a letter to New York, now it can be had in as many days.

Some data have been collected of the nursery business in this State but they are not sufficient to show, by comparison, the progress of the business from year to year since 1840 to date, but it has kept pace with the increase in population and the orchard industries. There are now more than a hundred nurseries doing business in the State with capital involved exceeding several million dollars.

[Among the nurserymen of comparatively of recent years who were closely identified with the progress of fruit growing in the state were R. P. Spear, Cedar Falls and Barlowell & Haviland, Ft. Dodge. The nurserymen of to-day are well known and among the most progressive in the country.—Ed.]

The apple situation has cleared up very considerably during the past month. The cold weather has been a prime factor in clearing the atmosphere. Belated apple pickers lost heavily. It is altogether too bad to see thousands of bushels of apples on the ground as one drives through certain parts of the country. The greatest losses have occurred in regions where the small orchards exist. Here the apple crop is of secondary importance and was left to the last minute. Jack Frost arrived before the "last minute" and the apples came down in showers. Some of them were afterwards sold as dry house stock at a low price or went into vinegar.

SATSUMA PLUM.

The more we see of this variety, the more we are inclined to think that its full value is not recognized and appreciated. Among all the Japanese plums that we have tested, the form of this tree, its hardiness and bearing habit, impress us most favorably. It is not high in quality, it is not a plum to be eaten out of the hand; but what Japanese plum is high in quality? Under our observation, it has borne very regularly, it has shown less tendency to rot than Burbank and Abundance and it is in our estimation, greatly superior to these varieties, as a canning plum. If a plum is a good canner, it is saying a good deal for it because after all, here lies the chiefest value of the plum. We think that Satsuma has been underrated. What think you?

APPLE APHIS ON NURSERY STOCK.

The nurseryman of the East at any rate, will remember the serious infestation of Apple Aphis which occurred in 1903. It caused a great deal of damage, not only on nursery stock but in orchards, particularly on the young plantings. Some complaint has been made this fall and a New York canvass of the subject has been conducted by Professor Slingerland of the Entomological department of Cornell university. In answer to a letter addressed to some of the leading nurserymen in Central and Western New York, the following replies are offered:

ONTARIO COUNTY—1. "The condition in our nursery as regards Aphis is much the same as two years ago. We are sending to you under separate cover some badly infested branches we have cut from the apple seedlings we have budded this summer. These to-day are in somewhat worse condition than the same kind of seedlings were at this time two years ago. The attack began a little earlier in the season, still not until some time after the seedlings were budded. This may or may not indicate a serious attack next year.

"It occurred to us that perhaps an application of lime, sulphur and salt in early spring over these seedling tops, even though the tops will all be cut and carted away, would be beneficial and perhaps prevent a serious attack of Aphis."

ONTARIO COUNTY—2. "Up to the middle of August we were troubled with little or no Aphis. At that time it appeared on some of our seedlings and it did a little damage. We did nothing towards checking it this year. We certainly hope that there will be no such repetition as we received in 1903. At that time we tried everything but with little or no success."

NIAGARA COUNTY—"The pest did not appear in serious numbers at any time in this vicinity, though I heard of their being quite bad in one or two places a few miles from here. They were even less plentiful late in the season."

MONROE COUNTY—"We have not been troubled with the Aphis this year, nor do we find any indication of eggs on nursery stock now."

WAYNE COUNTY—"The Aphis were very little trouble to us this last year. We had one block of seedlings apples that were carried over (not budded) from last year, which were pinched twice and dipped once and these are all that the lice were fought by us this last year. We had almost no lice at all in our buds, and we account for the lice on the seedlings that were carried over, by the fact that we did not fight them as strongly there the year before, as we did in other parts of our nursery. "We used whale oil soap, purchasing the brand called "Goods Whale Oil Soap," and we mixed a little crude carbolic acid with it. We can give you the exact formula if you want it. "We do not find any eggs on the branches in our nursery."

THE CODLING MOTH PARASITE.

A despatch from San Francisco under date of November 11th, announces the arrival of the widely advertised parasite of the codling moth. This was brought from the coast of Spain by George Comper, the agent for the State Commissioner of Horticulture of California. It appears that there are two parasites. One belongs to the large group of Ichneumon flies and the other is a Chalcid fly. The Ichneumon parasite lays its eggs on the larva, while the Chalcid lays its eggs in the pupae of the codling moth.

The work of breeding these insects will be commenced in earnest by the California Commissioner and as soon as a sufficient stock has been propagated they will be distributed after proper precautions have been taken to guard against injury, or destruction when they are liberated. It is stated by Mr. Comper that in the districts of Spain, where this parasite is found, the codling moth is so scarce that its presence is hardly realized and apple trees hang full of beautiful apples without injury from the "worm."

It would appear that this is a very valuable piece of work providing the foreigner finds the new land a congenial home in which to grow. May it flourish as has San Jose scale under American skies!

EUROPEAN MARKET CONDITIONS.

The English apple markets were in bad shape during the month of October. They were over supplied with fruit and the price remained low. When fruit sells in London at a penny a pound, the supply must indeed be large. The reason for this is that the home crop is unusually heavy. About the middle of October some 12,000 barrels of apples were offered in the Liverpool market. This caused such a slump in price that the fruit could not be moved at all. Baldwins were sold in the latter part of the month from 7 to 9 shillings, while greenings ran as low as 6 shillings. Only the finest and highest colored fruit, naturally Kings and Gravensteins from Nova Scotia, realized paying prices. November saw a clearing off of local fruit and slowly improving prices. The path of the apple dealer has not been strewn with roses in this year of our Lord nineteen hundred and four, nor do the husky producers find large reason for rejoicing.

[NOTES AND COMMENT.]

Weber & Sons, Nursery P. O. Mo., were successful in winning a first premium on their exhibit at the World's Fair.

Charlton Nursery Company of Rochester were awarded a gold medal for the largest and best collection of peonies at the World's Fair.

Hops have been one of the great money-making crops of the farmer in 1904. The price has recently reached the high figure of forty-two cents a pound. A good ten acre hop field was equal to a small mine on a farm this year.

The importations of bananas into England and the British Isles is steadily increasing. The banana is becoming more and more recognized as an article of food and apple growers of the North will be obliged to reckon with this fruit as an active competitor in the British markets in the future.

D. L. Pierson of the Summit Nursery, Monticello, La., has sold his interest and good-will in his nursery to H. K. Miller and H. A. Gossard, formerly of Lake City, Florida. The firm will be continued under the same name and the present owners intend enlarging and developing it along ornamental lines, very extensively.

The business office of the NURSERYMAN had a call from Charles H. Vick, who has been superintendant in charge of the New York State fruit exhibit at St. Louis. It is now generally recognized that the fruit exhibit of New York State was one of the best at the fair. The collection of grapes in charge of Mr. Vick and Mr. Loomis, was ahead of anything on exhibition and gave New York a big boost as a grape growing State. Mr. Vick has worked energetically and perseveringly and has succeeded in maintaining a most creditable display throughout the summer. He has been ably assisted by Mr. Patterson who has had considerable experience in exhibition work.

Obituary.

Elisha Nye Pierce, the "Eastern Lily King" died on October 30th at his home in Waltham, Massachusetts. Mr. Pierce was the head of the well known firm of florists, E. N. Pierce & Sons, extensive growers of lilies and chrysanthemums. He was 65 years of age.

The friends of the venerable Dr. Herman Schroeder of Bloomington, Illinois, will regret to learn of the death of his wife, who has been, as Dr. Schroeder puts it, his "love companion" for fifty-six, long, happy years. Dr. Schroeder is now in his eighty-fifth year but still takes an active interest in fruit growing, in which he is assisted by his son.

MR. JOHN JEFFERIES.

The Garden (English) for July 23, records the death of Mr. John Jefferies. This gentleman was the senior member of the firm of Jefferies & Son, nurserymen who hold an enviable reputation for the growth of forest and ornamental trees and Cotswold roses.

A correspondent who knew Mr. Jefferies, says that few men knew hardy plants and trees better than Mr. Jefferies, especially was this the case with hardy flowers.

WILLIAM D. BARNES.

The death of W. D. Barnes of Middle Hope, N. Y., on October 18th, at the age of 76 years, removed from the Hudson River Valley, a noted figure in the horticultural history and progress of that section. For many years, Mr. Barnes has been regarded as an authority on subjects pertaining to intensive fruit growing. On his hundred acre farm at Middle Hope, not far from Newburgh, he, with his son, has made a shining success of fruit growing practically and financially. Nowhere in the country was a better example of intensive up-to-date methods to be found than on the Barnes homestead. The writer had an opportunity to examine this place carefully last summer, under the guidance of the subject of this sketch, and was greatly struck by the evidence of skill, perseverance and intelligent labor apparent on every hand.

A year ago, Mr. Barnes while at Ithaca, attending a religious conference, gave the students in horticulture at Cornell University an im promptu address on his experience as a fruit grower, which proved one of the most interesting and valuable lectures given on this subject at the university in many years. Mr. Barnes' good judgment coupled with his earnestness and sound enthusiasm, made him a safe guide and counselor of young men.

During his life he held many important public positions. For a number of years he was a member of the Board of Controllers of the New York Experiment Station and frequently he represented New York in the council of the National Farmers' Congress.

It is pleasing to know that his place is being filled by a worthy son and that a grandson is growing up, whose interest in fruit growing, farming and home-making in the picturesque Hudson region is as keen as that of his father and grandfather.

J. C.

WILSON J. PETERS.

Wilson J. Peters of the firm of George Peters & Company, died of typhoid fever at his home in Troy, Ohio, on November 1st, 1904. The death of Mr. Peters will be keenly felt by his large circle of friends and acquaintances not only in his own immediate neighborhood but in the larger circle of the American Nurserymen's Association. He was born August 3d, 1849. He was the son of George and Hannah Smith Peters. His boyhood home was in Adams County, Pennsylvania, near Gettysburg.

"The Buckeye," of Troy, says: "In 1869 Mr. Peters moved with his parents from Pennsylvania to Ohio, and his father and he

established a nursery near New Carlisle, the father owning and managing the business, the son assisting him. In 1876 the Peters family moved to Troy and established a nursery near this city. Here the father and son were partners until 1883, when the father dying, the elder son in accordance with his father's wishes continued the management of the nursery under the name of George Peters & Company for eight years. At the expiration of that time, he and his brother, Norris B. Peters, formed a partnership but kept the old firm name, the elder brother continuing to be the manager of the business."

While Mr. Peters was an exceedingly busy man, carrying large business responsibility, yet he was a regular church goer and supporter and an active teacher in the Sunday School. As a citizen, he took an energetic part in the welfare of his immediate neighborhood and an intelligent interest in affairs at large. It is conceded by local authorities, that Mr. Peters did more for the town of Troy than any other man of his generation. As a business man, he was straight-forward and reliable and as an employer he was highly respected by those in his service. Mr. Peters was married in 1872 to Miss Jenny Foresman of Yellow Springs, Ohio. One son, Charles Norris, survives him. His brother continues the business.

Mr. Peters was a prominent member of the Masonic Order and the beautiful services of the Scottish Rite Order were rendered at the interment. The absence of Mr. Peters at the forthcoming meeting of the Association of American Nurserymen will cause a note of sadness among the friends who had expected to grasp his vigorous hand and meet his kind presence. The American Association of Nurserymen was represented at the funeral by a large delegation, among whom were noticed Messrs. Thos. B. Mehan of Philadelphia, Pa.; J. H. Skinner, Topeka, Kan.; E. Albertson, Bridgeport, Ind.; Fred D. Green, Perry, Ohio; J. H. Dayton, Painesville, Ohio; J. W. Gaines, Xenia, Ohio; N. H. Albaugh, Phoneton, Ohio; S. R. Ferguson of Tippecanoe City, Ohio; Frank Freeman, Rex, Ohio; F. A. Fissell and W. N. Scarff, New Carlisle, Ohio; Peter Bohlander, Tadmor, Ohio; T. J. Dinsmon, Tippecanoe City, Ohio; J. W. McNary, Dayton, Ohio.

WORDS OF APPRECIATION.

The death of Mr. Peters removes from the trade the strongest personality in the business. He was recognized as one of the most energetic and forceful of men, masterful and strong, rigid in his requirements, but withal a

man of large heart, kind and generous. He was universally loved and respected in the community in which he lived, by the rich and poor alike, and with one accord they paid last respects by mournfully attending his funeral.

Xenia, O.

J. W. McNARY.

"In the death of Wilson J. Peters we feel that we have lost one of the truest and best members in the nursery fraternity, and we personally feel that we have lost one of our best friends and associates in the business. We have been intimately acquainted with him in business for the past twenty years, and have always found him loyal and true. It was with sad heart that the writer left home to pay his last tribute of respect and love for his departed friend, and we feel that in his death nurserymen generally have sustained a loss that will be felt for many years. Our hearts go out in sympathy to his family; and to the reorganized firm we trust that the future will continue the well earned successes of so worthy a founder.

Bridgeport, Ind. ALBERTSON & HOBBS.

By the death of Wilson J. Peters the nurserymen have lost a noble man and a very dear friend. We met some fifteen to twenty years ago, when I first began attending the Nurserymen's Convention, and the acquaintance began at that time became more intimate as each year rolled by. He was a man who attracted people by his genial nature, his honesty and sterling business qualities. In business mat-

ters it was not necessary to have his name to a contract; his word was as good as his bond. Of the truth of this I have had abundant verification.

His hearty greeting and warm handshake will long be missed by those who have had the privilege of his friendship.

As a nurseryman, I considered him one of the foremost in the business, and few men to-day have the intimate knowledge of the sources of supply of nursery stock in the country that he possessed.

Dreshertown, Pa.

THOMAS B. MEEHAN,

A RESUME OF THE SEASON AND ITS BUSINESS.

(Compiled early in November.)

IN THE EAST.

NEW YORK.

The past season has been exceptionally good for growing trees, and trade the largest in the history of the Nurseries, particularly in the ornamental line.

Batavia, N. Y.

N. BOGUE.

We have had a good growing season for nursery stock, and all the trees have ripened up very nicely, and are in good condition for the winter. Sales have been good, everything cleared up excepting a few apples.

Dansville, N. Y.

W. H. HARTMAN.

As a whole the past summer was cold and backward, with intervals of very warm weather during which stock of all kinds grew very rapidly, so that it is fully up to, or perhaps a little above the average in quality. Fall trade was not equal to last year, but above that of four years ago, with which, we think comparison should be made.

Fredonia, N. Y.

T. S. HUBBARD CO.

PENNSYLVANIA.

The season with us up to this date, November 1st, has been entirely satisfactory, considering the reports we have received from other sections. We had a splendid growing season and stock was well ripened up by the first of October when we commenced shipping. We were likewise fortunate in having ample rains since the first of July, so that our shrubbery in particular made an especially strong and heavy growth. A few early frosts helped to ripen the wood so that when we commenced shipping, the stock was not only in good condition, but the ground was fine for digging. We had very little rain from that to the middle of the month, by which time the ground had gotten quite dry, making the digging of large trees especially, excessively difficult and expensive, but about that time we had several soaking rains, which were of great assistance to us.

With us trade usually continues in good volume up until at least the 15th of November and frequently, if we have good weather it is fairly strong up until the first of December. Weather conditions being good just now, we rather expect that we shall have a full November month of shipping. The volume of business probably is not as great as at this time last year, but the outlook for spring is most promising, and we look for a very heavy spring trade.

Dreshertown, Pa.

THOMAS B. MEEHAN.

We have had a fair growing season with good demand for stock and prices steady. The fall plantings in this section are heavy.

Bridgeville, Del.

MYERS SON.

The growing season just passed has been all that we could look for, and nursery stock, generally speaking has made a fine growth. This is our busiest season of the year and we are receiving more orders than we can fill, as many of the varieties are now exhausted. If the weather continues good we will get the larger part of our shipments out in the next two weeks, although we will be quite busy until we are stopped by cold weather.

Baltimore, Md.

FRANKLIN DAVIS NURSERY CO.

THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.

Stock has made fine growth. The dry fall has ripened stock earlier than usual. Shipping season promises to be good. Farmers are prosperous.

Fort Worth, Tex.

BAKER BROS.

Our stock has done very well indeed, in fact the growth has been almost too heavy, especially with peaches which are most too large to handle profitably. Our sales have increased somewhat, and the indications point to a still further increase next year. We have the largest block of peach we have ever grown, something over 700,000.

Richmond, Va.

W. T. HOOD & CO.

Our fall shipping is now on. We have all the business we can manage for fall shipment; largest sales we have ever had. Stock has made an average growth the past season. Our outlook for stock for 1905 is fully 50% greater than for this season as our stands are much better and plantings larger.

Our main draw back which has become alarming throughout the South is that we have to throw away from 40 to 60 per cent. of all the apple trees we dig on account of crown gall, root knots, etc.

Can any of the nurserymen give a remedy for this trouble or a preventive?

Pomona, N. C.

J. VAN LINDLEY NURSERY CO.

The unprecedented drouth which has prevailed in many sections of the South since early in August is at last broken. In consequence of this drouth the growth of some plants has been cut short but it is remarkable to state that the growth of many varieties was not in the least affected, notably apples, which have made a phenomenal growth. Stock is also hardening up much earlier than usual and for the past three weeks we have been shipping trees and ornamental shrubs to eastern and western points. First ice of the season, Oct. 24th.

The demand for nursery stock is very heavy, and the outlook for a brisk winter business is very bright.

Augusta, Ga.

P. J. BERCKMANS CO.

THE MIDDLE WEST.

Our season for growing stock has been the best for a number of years, sufficient rain to keep stock coming the entire season.

The supply of stock in this vicinity is only normal and prices will be maintained with a sharp advance on gooseberries, blackberries and red raspberries.

New Carlisle, Ohio.

W. N. SCARFF.

The past season has been a very satisfactory growing season with us. We have had less leaf trouble than for a few years past, and stock on the whole has done very nicely.

Our Fall trade has been very satisfactory, and we see no reason why the coming season should not be equally so.

Charles City, Iowa.

E. M. SHERMAN.

Would say in regard to the growing season for trees with us, that it has been a little below the average, we think. Owing to the cold, cloudy weather, some lines of stock failed to put on the proper growth.

Regarding the season from a business standpoint, we think it is perhaps very similar to last year as far as dollars and cents are concerned.

Perry, Ohio

L. GREEN & SON CO.

From the growers standpoint, with us, the season has been rather a disappointment. We had a very cold summer, with no hot weather, which prevented our blocks, especially such trees as Peaches, from making their usual growth, and they run much more to lighter grades than usual.

We as yet have had no time to make any footings on our fall trade, and are still very busy with our fall shipping. We judge that the business will not foot up as large as it has done for the past few seasons, while we probably have handled fully as many orders, they have run smaller.

Painesville, Ohio.

THE STORRS & HARRISON CO.

From a stock growing standpoint as well as a business one, the season in this region has been a favorable one. Although in the early summer there was some excess of rain yet there were no disastrous floods. The autumn has been fine and without killing frosts until the very last days of October. Since then we have had about fifteen days of dry cool weather so that everything has ripened very well indeed.

In a business way it may be said first, that the salesmen on the road have done better this year than in the past two or three years, and with the fine crops secured during the beautiful weather this fall, the outlook for winter work is very promising. Wholesale trade has not been heavy

this fall because most of the shipping to planters is done in the spring instead of in the autumn as was the case thirty five years ago.

Des Moines, Iowa.

C. L. WATROUS.

The growing season was exceptionally good for weeds and grass and some lines of nursery stock while other lines made but little growth. Carolina Poplar, for instance, usually grows 10 to 14 feet the first year from cuttings, the past season it grew 10 to 14 inches. From a business standpoint our summer sales were up to the average but the bulk of our business is done in the winter for spring delivery.

The Lees Summit Star Nurseries, Mo. M. BUTTERFIELD & SON.

Stock throughout this part of the country is not in as large supply as last year and the sales have not been quite as large or good, on account of too much rain, which made poor stands and poor growth. The overflowing of the streams has badly crippled the planters where the best of the sales were made in this western country. Stock, however, is ripening up fine and will go into the winter in prime condition.

Parsons, Kan.

WILLIAMS & BERNARDIN.

Our season in Nebraska has been exceptionally fine for propagating and also for germinating seed. We never had a better stand of apple seedlings and the growth has been very satisfactory. All kinds of trees have made vigorous growth with the exception of cherry. We had a little too much rain for these and the trees shed their foliage. From a business standpoint, will say that our fall trade was fully up to our expectations, in fact there were more orders booked than usual and all indications point to a very heavy spring trade.

Geneva, Nebr.

YOUNGERS & CO.

Just now we are through shipping apples and digging trees. We regard the winter apple crop at 20 per cent. The weather has been so warm and wet that we are afraid that Nebraska apples will not keep. Our merchants are planning to purchase their winter apples from New York. The peach crop on the other hand was very favorable indeed and has done much to reassure our Nebraska orchardists and to encourage them that fruit can be grown in large amounts with profit. Peach orchards 200 miles west of the Missouri river gave a very good account of themselves and having a high price local market were in a small way indeed, quite profitable.

Crete, Nebr.

THE CRETE NURSERIES.

The season was late here owing to the cool, dry August which was followed by warm, wet September. Stock, up to the usual digging season, October 1st to October 10th was very green. On the whole the growing season on peach, two year pear and two year cherry was very good, but on plum, especially European, apple and one year cherry it was not so good. Dry, clear, crisp October weather has ripened up everything which will go into winter in good shape. This is especially applicable to the stock in dormant buds, on all of which an unusual good set of buds has been secured. Owing to the late season but little fall was made by us for early fall business but we anticipate our late fall and winter business will be as good as usual.

New Haven, Mo.

NEW HAVEN NURSERIES.

PACIFIC COAST

From a growing standpoint, the season has not been very good for the nurserymen in the Willamette Valley. During last winter it rained almost incessantly until the early part of April, preventing planting being done in February as usual in our country. After the middle of April we had very little rain until the middle of October, making perhaps the longest dry spell we perhaps, have ever had, in this section. As a consequence there are heavy losses on seedlings planted in the spring and growth on both seedlings and trees is much less than usual. Still, on account of the dry summer, our stock has ripened up nicely and is in better shape for fall shipments than usual.

From a business standpoint, we may say the season has been very good; our sales at the present time are 10 per cent. in excess of the same date last year, while prices are equally as good and in many cases better. We believe that the same average will apply to most of the nurserymen on the coast who are doing an active business.

We are just finishing our fall shipments at this time, but have not got far enough into the deliveries to make any statement about collections, we look, however, for them to be as good as last year, at least.

Salem, Ore.

OREGON NURSERY CO.

Correspondence.

JUNE BUDDED PEACH TREES—A REPLY.

We notice on page 145 of the November issue of NATIONAL NURSERYMAN quotation from "A Leading Nurseryman" under the heading "Supply and demand" in reference to June budded peach trees.

Now we quite agree with this nurseryman about June budded peach trees as grown in the North and northern part of the South but must take exception to what he says about them as regards the lower South. He evidently has not investigated the subject very thoroughly as far as trees grown in the lower South are concerned, otherwise he would not have made such a sweeping statement as that contained in his letter.

We have, for years, grown practically no other kind of peach trees than June buds. They are by all odds the best peach trees we can grow here in the lower South. They are greatly to be preferred in every way to the dormant budded peaches. Here in the lower South, we can grow June budded peach trees as large as any one wants them and as fine as can be grown anywhere in any way. In some seasons, it is actually necessary for us to discontinue cultivation before the growing season is over in order to keep these June budded peach trees from attaining a size too large to be easily marketable.

We have many hundreds of testimonials from customers throughout the North and South, speaking in the highest praise of our peach trees. It fact we have one customer in Alabama—a man who has planted several thousand peach trees during the past few years—who says he is willing to pay us \$15.00 or \$20.00 per thousand more for the same sized Elberta peach trees than he would have to pay to get them from nurserymen further north on account of the fact that our June budded trees give him results so much better than the other trees that he feels warranted in doing this. He will in fact, purchase no other kind than June budded trees as he says he has, from long experience, found June peach trees so much better than other kinds as to warrant him waiting a year for June budded trees rather than plant dormant budded peach trees.

Nor is the above a single exception. We have hundreds of customers throughout the lower South—planters who have had ample experience in the planting of both kinds of trees—who will not set any other kind if they can possibly get the June buds.

Glen Saint Mary Nurseries, Fla.

AUBREY FRINK.

THE SAN JOSE SCALE AND NURSERY CONDITIONS IN GEORGIA.

I am not able to report definitely upon San Jose scale conditions in southern states other than Georgia, but in Georgia I think we have the situation well in hand. Our nursery inspection is very close and exacting, and as a protection to the nurserymen we inspect, so far as possible, all orchards from which they take grafts and budding wood. In this way we often prevent nurserymen from purchasing infested buds, and hence getting their nurseries infested. All of our principal nurserymen and many of the small nurseries are equipped with first class fumigating houses or boxes and a thorough fumigation of all nursery stock sold in this State is required.

The nursery business in Georgia has shown a very healthy growth during the last two or three years as has also the peach industry. In commercial orchards in those sections of the State where San Jose scale occurs, the orchardists control the pest satisfactorily by spraying with some one of the lime-sulphur mixtures. In fact, they find that it is possible to grow just as good fruit and just as much fruit in infested orchards that are properly treated as it is to grow good fruit in a non-infested orchard. In our climate the San Jose scale breeds from April to November, or even longer, and is particularly destructive when allowed to have its own way. I think there is no doubt whatever, but that in some sections of Georgia the San Jose scale is actually putting out of business the careless and indifferent class of fruit growers who rarely, if ever, produce good fruit anyway. If anything, the San Jose scale is proving a benefit to the progressive and up-to-date orchardist.

While San Jose scale occurs at a good many points in the State, it is by no means universally distributed, and I think this Department is succeeding in checking its rate of spread very materially, and there are some sections in the State where it may not occur for a good many years to come.

Atlanta, Ga.

WILMON NEWELL,

State Entomologist.

The National Nurseryman

PUBLISHED MONTHLY BY
THE NATIONAL NURSERYMAN PUBLISHING CO., Inc.
205 COX BUILDING, ROCHESTER, N. Y.

PRESIDENT, ... THOMAS B. MEEHAN
VICE-PRESIDENT AND EDITOR, ... JOHN CRAIG
SECRETARY-TREASURER AND BUSINESS MANAGER, ... C. L. YATES

The only trade journal issued for Growers and Dealers in Nursery Stock of all kinds. It circulates throughout the United States and Canada.

Official Journal of American Association of Nurserymen.

AWARDED THE GRAND PRIZE AT PARIS EXPOSITION, 1900.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

One year, in advance, ...	\$1.00
Six months, ...	.75
Foreign Subscriptions, in advance, ...	1.50
Six Months, ...	1.00

Advertising rates will be sent upon application. Advertisements should reach this office by the 20th of the month previous to the date of issue.

Payment in advance required for foreign advertisements. Drafts on New York or postal orders, instead of checks, are requested.

Correspondence from all points and articles of interest to nurserymen and horticulturists are cordially solicited.

Address Editor, Ithaca, N. Y.

Entered in the Post Office at Rochester, as second-class mail matter.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., DECEMBER, 1904.

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TEXAS NURSERYMEN'S ASSOCIATION—President, F. M. Kirkpatrick, McKinney, Tex.; secretary, John S. Kerr, Sherman, Tex.

PACIFIC COAST ASSOCIATION OF NURSERYMEN—President, S. A. Miller, Milton, Ore.; secretary-treasurer, C. A. Tonnesson, Tacoma, Wash. Meets annually in June.

PENNSYLVANIA NURSERYMEN'S ASSOCIATION—President, W. H. Moon, Morrisville, Pa.; secretary, Earl Peters, Mt. Holly Springs, Pa. Next annual meeting at Harrisburg, in January.

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF RETAIL NURSERYMEN—President, William Pitkin, Rochester, N. Y.; secretary, John B. Kiley, Rochester, N. Y.

"It is possible for a man to cause the wood of his trees to become mature at any time and some fruit growers now understand this fact." Here is a statement by an "office horticulturist." It is very easy to dictate or write a sentence of this kind but the man who grows nursery stock or orchards, knows a good deal better. He knows that to a large extent he is a creature of circumstances; that soil and climate limit his scope of action to a very considerable degree. It is perfect nonsense to say that a man can arrest the growth of his orchard trees or his nursery stock during the height of the growing season, especially if that period were accompanied by ideal growing weather; and the same is true of orchard trees.

Of course we know that the growing season may be extended, or curtailed to some extent by cultural methods, but what we object to, are broad statements by men who possibly have had no practical experience whatever and who are nevertheless trying to lead the blind. One way of obviating statements of this kind is by newspaper men being a little more particular in selecting correspondents and in admitting contributions.

We propose to mark the opening of the new year by publishing in the January number the first of an exceedingly important series of articles which are to appear each month in 1905 and longer if necessary. These articles are to deal with the great commercial fruit tree growing regions of the United States and our friends of the Dominion to the North. They will give something of the history, the development and the present day condition of the business.

The sketches will be faithful representations of the sections described and reliable descriptions of the business enterprises of firms included. The purposes of the articles are:

- 1—To record general nursery development.
- 2—To emphasize the specialties of each section.
- 3—To credit the pioneers of the past and the progressive men of the present with the important advances for which they have been responsible.

The reviews will be carefully written and adequately illustrated. We shall hope for the cooperation of the nurserymen in this important venture and take this means of introducing them to the general plan of the enterprise.

Is not "up to" the nurserymen of the country to encourage the planting of better varieties of pears, than Keiffer and even Duchess? Not long since we received a collection of fine European varieties of pears from Messrs. Ellwanger & Barry of Rochester, N. Y. Few of these varieties are to be found in the catalogues of any nurserymen of the United States. It is probable that they are not there, because the demand for them is limited; but after all do not all good varieties move slowly at first unless exploited by some one. Perhaps one thing which retards the introduction of some of these high quality French pears is their lengthy and unpronounceable names. This note is incited by a letter from C. W. Ward of Queens, Long Island, in which he gives his experience with Belgian and French pears during a recent visit to the land of their origination. Mr. Ward returns from his European trip very much impressed with the quality and highly enthusiastic in regard to these productions of the Dutch pomologist Van Mons, which have

in recent years been lost sight of except by those who appreciate good quality in fruit. The main point for us to consider is this: is there not an opening for some retail nurseryman who would cater to the needs, if not the demands of land owners and proprietors of small homes in the vicinity of large cities? We propose in future numbers to devote some space to descriptions of these finer varieties of European pears.

We hope that all members of the American Association of Nurserymen are looking forward with pleasant anticipation to the annual meeting and that a large number are already making plans to attend. These meetings of the nurserymen of the United States and Canada are valuable from several standpoints. They facilitate business. They are in fact a medium for business exchange; they provide physical and mental relaxation; they encourage fraternal intercourse and lastly the intellectually inclined may find food for mental enjoyment.

There are those who attend solely from business motives and who probably return to their homes, fatigued instead of being rested. There are others who go with the fraternal and good-fellowship point of view largely in evidence; with these we sympathize. These men usually get their money's worth. The man who goes for a rest, does not get it as a rule but he does get a change, which is equal to, or better than a rest. Then comes the programme and as a rule that is worth while.

In addition to all these considerations, there seem to be special attractions in the place selected for the meeting of 1905. The principal features of the West Baden Springs Hotel are set forth elsewhere. It is well worth while looking them over. Let us make our plans to attend the coming annual meeting. It is well to bear in mind that good living consists not only in getting money, but also in enjoying the high privileges of citizenship and comradeship that associations like ours provide. These privileges are only realized in full, by those who take advantage of them day by day as they journey along.

The much discussed and oft thrashed out question of the relative advantages of budded and root-grafted trees is brought to our notice again quite forcibly by a letter from a correspondent, residing in the Middle West. The writer states it is a matter of common observation in this locality, that piece-rooted apple trees in orchard have generally failed, because of imperfect and insufficient root development. The trees are said to have done fairly well for a time after being set in orchard but when they approached the bearing age they showed a tendency very marked in some instances, slight in others, to list to one side or the other. This leaning or listing he attributes to weak root growth due to method of propagation.

We confess to having observed something of the same thing in Iowa, some years ago. Whether the leaning of the trees in this case is due to method of root-grafting or the character of the soil, we are unable to say. Certain it is, that one sees a good deal of this on the drift soils of Iowa. In the east, few root-grafted trees are planted.

Can we make this charge a general one? May it not be due to characteristics of varieties and is it not truer of weak growers than of vigorous growers? Will not a strong, sturdy variety make good roots when grafted or budded, and is it not the tendency for weak growers like Jonathan, Wagener, and

Boiken, to develop a weaker root system when root-grafted than when budded? If this be true, then some discrimination should be made by nurserymen with regard to the manner of propagating apples of varying degrees of vigor. We believe that this subject offers a very good field for investigation. We do not think that the last word has been said upon the relative merits of root-grafted and budded trees, nor do we believe that it is possible to generalize safely on the subject.

In propagating cherries the nurseryman has a greater variety of stock to choose from than in the case of any other class of fruit. In propagating apples he is limited to stocks grown from American or European seed unless he desires to dwarf his trees, when he considers the merits of dwarf stocks, as Paradise, and Doucin. In cherries he has a much larger list from which to select. He is called upon to consider the qualities of Mazzard, the especial value of Mahaleb; if in the Northwest and if he would follow the advice of some enthusiasts, he would use Sand Cherry; if in the Northeast and again following out the advice of other orchardists and experimenters, he might use Bird Cherry; and finally, if in Nova Scotia and parts of New England, he might be strongly urged to use Morello.

It is probable that each of these stocks has qualities and values well worth considering but as a matter of fact and experience, it is also probable that more cherries are worked upon Mahaleb than all the others put together. It is also admitted that we do not know as much about this whole subject as we ought to.

Importers are suggesting the use of German sour cherries, one of the forms of *Prunus cerasus*. This generic group includes many types and the difficulty is to know what particular type is represented by the commercial sour cherry. There are several well defined types. In Russia, the Vladimir, is undoubtedly an off-shoot of the Morello but it has been modified so impressively by climate and soil, that as it is now found growing in Russia, it is hardly recognizable. In Germany, the Ostheim cherries form another and quite well marked type. They are much larger growing trees than Vladimir and the fruit is lighter in color and larger in size. Montmorency would seem to form another natural group; the Richmonds still another and besides these we have forms which appear to be intermediate between the strictly sour and somewhat pendent cherries, and the more or less upright and sweet Duke cherries.

In a general way, we believe that the Morello Cherry has not been sufficiently exploited as a stock, particularly for sour cherries in the Northeast. At the same time we recognize its limitations. It does not work as readily as Mahaleb and it suckers altogether too freely for comfortable and satisfactory cultivation. This matter of cherry stocks should be of interest to the trade and we are sure that letters from propagators who have studied the question somewhat, would be of great interest to the readers of the NATIONAL NURSERYMAN. All persons interested are invited to offer contributions in the form of experience, opinion, or suggestion.

AN EXCELLENT SEASON FOR THE WABASH RAILWAY.

The liberal patronage accorded by the travelling public to the Wabash Railway during the World's Fair season abundantly testifies to the excellent quality of the service. The efficient passenger agent at Buffalo Mr. Kelly, has been unremitting in his efforts on behalf of the public and these efforts have been successful and much appreciated.

Quiz Column.

GERMINATING BARBERRY SEED.

To the Editor *National Nurseryman*, Rochester, N. Y.

Sir: Kindly inform me through your columns how to germinate plant and care for the seed of *Berberis vulgaris*. If to be stratified during winter shall it be in dry or moist sand?

WOODBURN, ORE.

G. H. ROBBINS.

Barberries may be grown very satisfactorily, by planting the seed directly in the ground in the fall but the germination is rather irregular under this kind of treatment. The best plan is to rub out and stratify the seed in moist sand and plant it in spring. The seed should not be allowed to become dry before planting. As soon as it is ripe it should be collected, separated from the pulp by rubbing in sharp sand and then mixed with soil and stored in the cellar. A good way is to sow the seed in beds about the size of hot bed sashes, having them so placed that they can remain undisturbed for two or three years, because often under the best treatment there will be some unevenness and irregularity in germination. Sandy loam is a most desirable soil to use. It is a good plan to shade the beds slightly during the forepart of the summer.

A SMALL THOUGH "MITEY" ENEMY.

Editor *National Nurseryman*.

DEAR SIR: Enclosed find a few Linden leaves which are affected—many on trees were worse than these—by some insect. This insect begins laying eggs about May 1st to 10th maturing in about 60 days. The galls appear shortly after eggs are laid increasing in size for a period of about 4 weeks after which time, until the insect emerges, they remain about same size.

Can you give me any treatment that will or has been successful in combatting them?

So far as I have been able to learn, very little is known about this insect. There are some trees in one of our Parks here that are badly infested. They are the only ones that have come under my observation that are affected with this trouble. My impression is that arsenical poisons would hardly reach the "critter."

DAVENPORT, IOWA.

B.

Answer—I think, but am not sure, that the galls on the linden are the work of a mite, a microscopic animal allied to the spiders. The galls on the leaves now are so dry and dead that it is difficult to give them a critical examination. I doubt if a poison spray would affect the depredator, but if it is mites, they probably winter in the winter buds as do the pear leaf blister mites. If so, a spray of whale oil soap (one pound in two or three gallons of water) applied during winter or before growth begins in spring will check them. Try this on a few trees.

M. V. SLINGERLAND,

Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y.

ROOT-GRAFTED VERSUS BUDDED TREES.

Editor *National Nurseryman*.

I am quite a good deal interested in orchard work and I expect to plant a large orchard of apple trees in the near future. Many of us are having very poor success with our grafted apple trees. They seem to be so short lived and do not stand our severe wind, blowing over very easily. They appear to be shallow rooted and without tap root. They also rot at the graft and often break off at the union. It seems almost impossible to keep the borers out of them. I have thought of planting budded apple as I notice our best orchards are budded apples. Can you send me any literature on this subject treating on budded apples?

Our Western horticultural societies seem to uphold the grafted trees, but it looks to me as though reason and common sense teach that a tree grown from the seed with a tap root and sound heart, with a free cir-

ulation through the body of the tree, would be better than a grafted tree with only a piece of the root that nature intended a tree to have.

These are my sentiments and I would like to know how other people think of it.

MONTGOMERY CITY, MO.

W. N. C.

Answer—The questions you raise in regard to the propagation of apples by budding versus grafting, are interesting. They are however, not new, and as you may know they have been threshed over for many years by partisan and non-partisan disputants. There are those who conscientiously believe (and in some cases their notions are based upon a large amount of personal experience) that the budded tree is best. There are others who are equally sincere in believing that the root-grafted tree is best. I think the time is approaching when a conclusive survey of the whole question is feasible, but the person who will undertake it is not yet in sight. It is clearly a national, non-individual and non-local problem.

From my own standpoint, I have seen occasional evidence which might lead me to believe that the budded stock made the most satisfactory tree; but to combat this I have the results of an experiment carefully planned and executed under my own eye some twelve years ago at the Experimental Farm at Ottawa. In this experiment, whole root-grafts which correspond practically to budded stocks, were used in opposition to piece roots. Different methods of grafting, as whip and side-grafting, were employed. Collar grafts were compared with tip-root grafts. Base scions were compared with terminal scions. After the intervening years, we find nothing distinctive in the behavior of the trees which would lead us to recommend one method or condemn the other. The variety used was Wealthy, and the trees have been uniformly vigorous and productive. At the present time there seems to be nothing characteristically different in their habit of root or top growth to warrant the statement of well defined differences.

To combat the idea that a budded tree is essentially different from a grafted tree, we must remember that the budded root is trimmed and so loses its tap root, that the scion practically overrules the root in regard to its form; and, that the union between the bud placed beneath the bark of the stock and that of the scion spliced to the stock, is essentially the same. There is no true physiological union in either case. The joining up is in the nature of a mechanical union, and while there is probably less disturbance or hindrance of sap flow in the case of the budded tree than in the case of the root-grafted tree, yet I do not believe that the difference is very material or marked.

If you have an opportunity for gathering a body of experience or mass of data on this subject, it would be a very useful topic to investigate. You should, however, consider, in connection with the investigation, the character of the soil, because this has a very important bearing upon the development of tree roots. Some soils favor deep root extension, while others discourage it. A discussion of this topic occurs in the "Nursery Book" by Bailey, which, at the time of publication, brought the matter practically up to date. Even at the present time, it affords a very satisfactory review.

It should be added that there is another argument in favor of root-grafted trees. If one were living in the upper part of the Mississippi valley or in the cold regions of the Northwest, I believe that root-grafted trees are best, for the reason that tender rooted trees are subject to root-killing in those sections;

and the root-grafted tree has the tender root better protected than the budded tree. I have seen many cases where the seedling root was killed, while the top was entirely uninjured. This is often observable in the case of grafted as well as of budded trees. On the side of the nurseryman, there is this to be said in favor of the budded tree—that at one or two years old it is larger and more salable than is the root-grafted tree; but as time goes on and the root-graft becomes thoroughly established, the difference between the two fades out. Where root-killing was not a factor in the case then so long as the tree was well grown, I should not care whether it was a root-graft or a bud. [J. C.]

TRADE MARK DECISION

[A correspondent furnishes the following important item.]

"On October 13, 1904, the suit between the Albaugh Nursery and Orchard Co. of Phoneton, O. and Rannels, as to the validity of the "Diamond Peach" trade mark, came up for hearing before the Common Pleas Court at Troy, O., Judge Jones presiding. The damage claimed was \$20,000. The Albaugh Company won the case, the Judge deciding that the Diamond Peach trade mark was good and valid; that it protected the said company from infringement, by other parties either from using the exact copy of the trade mark or any imitation thereof, calculated to deceive, such as Diamond Cling, D. Cling, D. C. Peach, D. Peach, or any other imitation that might deceive customers. The case was well argued on both sides, by able attorneys, and the decision was clean cut and in seeming accordance with a late supreme court decision as recorded in the 68th Ohio State reports."

THE COMPANION INFORMS AND ENTERTAINS.

THE YOUTH'S COMPANION uses entertainment as a means rather than an end, conveying always in its fiction and its articles some convincing truth of some contribution to the useful knowledge of its readers.

The 225 men and women enlisted to write for THE COMPANION represent an infinite variety of talents and callings. Through THE COMPANION they address not only the young and impressionable, but the fathers and mothers of the nation. The entire family claim a share in the good things which fill THE COMPANION'S pages.

Full Illustrated Announcement, describing the principal features of THE COMPANION'S new volume for 1905, will be sent to any address free.

The new subscriber for 1905 will receive all the issues of THE COMPANION for the remaining weeks of 1904 free from the time of subscription, also THE COMPANION "Carnation" Calendar for 1905, lithographed in twelve colors and gold.

THE YOUTH'S COMPANION,

144 Berkeley Street, Boston, Mass.

The December Delineator, with its message of good cheer and helpfulness, will be welcomed in every home. The fashion pages are unusually attractive, illustrating and describing the very latest modes in a way to make their construction during the festive season a pleasure instead of a task, and the literary and pictorial features are of rare excellence. In addition, there are the regular departments of the magazine, with many special articles on topics relating to woman's interests within and without the home.

SPORTS AND VARIATIONS OF STANDARD VARIETIES OF APPLES.

The longer fruits are cultivated the more do standard varieties tend to produce desirable variations. Those who are interested in this subject should correspond with A. C. Rogers, Department of Horticulture, Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y. Mr. Rogers is making a special study of apple variations.

A. M. Whitcomb, Albuquerque, New Mexico.—"Yes! I can afford it and would not be without it, if it cost twice as much. Send it regularly."

Marble City Nursery Co., Knoxville, Tenn.—"Enclosed find one dollar for subscription for another year. We certainly cannot afford to be without your valuable paper. We would be like a ship without a rudder and without a compass as well."

Doings of Societies.

HORTICULTURAL MEETINGS.

New York State Fruit Growers, Geneva, January 4, 5.
New Jersey, Trenton, January, 5, 6.
Pennsylvania Association, Harrisburg, January 17.
Cranberry Growers, Philadelphia, January 17.
South Dakota, Huron, January 17, 19.
Peninsula, Seaford, Delaware, January 17, 19.
Nebraska, Lincoln, January 17, 19.
Rhode Island, Providence, January 18.
Western New York, Rochester, January 25, 26.
Carnation Society, Chicago, January, 25, 27.
The Virginia State Horticultural Society will hold its annual meeting at Front Royal, Virginia, December 13, and 14.
Minnesota State Horticultural Society meets in Minneapolis December 6-9, 1904.

The annual convention of the Association of American Agricultural Colleges and Experiment Stations took place at Des Moines, Iowa, November 1st.

The Society for Horticultural Science will meet in Philadelphia on December 27 and 28 during the week of the American Association meeting.

WAREHOUSEMEN'S ASSOCIATION MEETING.

The fourteenth annual convention of the American Warehousemen's Association will be held at the New Willard Hotel, Washington, D. C. on December 7, 8, and 9. Secretary Walter C. Reid of New York City, states that from replies to invitations to attend already received, he feels confident that the attendance will be larger than in any previous year. The officers have spared no pains to make the coming meeting of unusual interest and value to the trade, and the good results are shown in the promise of increased attendance.—*Cold Storage and Ice Trade Journal*.

NOTE.

The American Pomological Society has received an invitation from the management of the Lewis & Clark Centennial Exhibition, to hold its next biennial session in the city of Portland, Ore. The invitation is being considered by the executive committee and the many attractions of the Pacific Coast, aside from the exposition itself, will favorably predispose the management towards selecting Portland for the place of the 1905 meeting.

AMERICAN APPLE GROWERS' CONGRESS.

The annual meeting of the Association was held at St. Louis on November 9th, 10th and 11th. The meeting took place on the World's Fair Grounds in the Administration Building. Sessions were held from two to five o'clock daily, and were all well attended.

The first afternoon was taken up with the Opening Address by F. W. Taylor, chief of Department of Agriculture, World's Fair, and a talk by the Hon. H. M. Dunlap, president of the association, on the "Best Method of Disposing of the Crop."

On Wednesday afternoon three important papers were read. First came that of W. A. Faylor of Division of Pomology, Washington, D. C., on "Foreign Markets and What can be Done to Extend Them." Mr. Taylor thinks that in the future our chief markets will be those across the water. Prof. Crandall—the curculio expert—of the University of Illinois, gave a synopsis of the "Results of Recent Experiments in Controlling the Apple Curculio." He showed that the curculio can be materially lessened by repeated sprayings, but found that the cheapest and most practical method of combating this pest is to destroy the fallen fruit and practice thorough cultivation. Another speaker who will be remembered by all who heard him was Mr. Alex. McNeil of Ottawa, Canada. He gave a very interesting talk on "State or Government Inspection of Apples for Home or Foreign Markets." He said that the Fruit Marks Act of Canada has proved a great success, and has been the means of Canadian fruit bringing higher prices in England than that of the United States.

R. C. SIMPSON.

NEXT ANNUAL MEETING OF NATIONAL NURSERYMEN AT WEST BADEN SPRINGS, INDIANA.

INTERESTING LETTER BY PRESIDENT E. W. KIRKPATRICK.

Through the kindness of Mr. Albertson of Bridgeport, Ind., Mr. Sam. H. Dixon of Houston, Texas, and the writer visited



NEW HOTEL OF THE WEST BADEN SPRINGS CO. ABSOLUTELY FIRE-PROOF.
THE EIGHTH WONDER OF THE WORLD.

WHERE THE NURSERYMEN WILL MEET IN JUNE 1935.

West Baden Springs Hotel at West Baden, Ind., on September 18th, 1904. We had received a favorable impression of this famous watering place through reports but, after we had visited this beautiful valley, viewed the palatial hotel and examined some of the principal attractions, conveniences and beauties, we were impressed with the difficulty of understanding, or of realizing the grandeur, magnificence and completeness of this famous palace and its surroundings in any other way than by visual inspection.

We had a pleasant day-ride across Illinois and Indiana and viewed the rich country along the line of the B. & O. and also the famous Monon line whose favors we gratefully acknowledge.

The railroads! how indispensable to every phase of our civilization—while we are expending so much valuable time in criticising the railroads, we might very appropriately express a word of appreciation of the unmeasured service they perform. Since railroad men are probably no better and no worse than we, it would appear to be unbecoming in us to beeverlastingly abusing them while they silently obey our commands.

We found the proprietor and officials of the great hotel pleasing and companionable people. The service and the

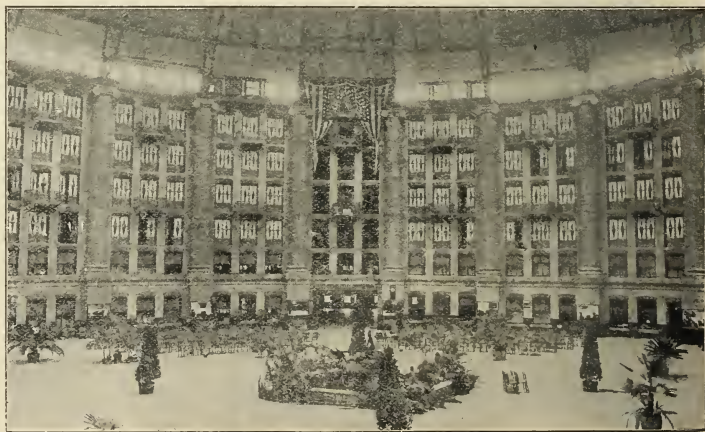
conveniences are all that can be wished. The assembly rooms, halls and parlors are in splendid form, style and supply.

The health giving waters of numerous springs are convenient and made famous for their purity and power in restoring those who need rest and recreation. Those who prefer other than nature's offering can find a great variety of standard liquid refreshment. Bowling alleys, billiard rooms, games of many kinds and every desirable diversion is provided.

The railroad and trolley line whisks one to many points of interest in this beautiful valley and among the charming hills. The mammoth trees of a northern forest are here shading lawn and stream and crowning hill and dell and holding constant guard for centuries against the storm king and his minions. Art and nature combined have made this one of the most attractive beauty spots earth. The members of our society and all other people can find a most charming place here for both summer and winter outing. They can safely bring their families and friends and be assured of most beneficial and pleasing results. A large attendance is expected and

much pleasure and interest is anticipated.

Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Reed of Vincennes, Ind., were visiting West Baden and they added much to the interest and pleasure of our visit. Mr. Albertson of Bridgeport, Ind., escorted us to Indianapolis, where we were shown some of the wonderful



GRAND ATRIUM

WHERE THE SEASON'S EXPERIENCES WILL BE RECOUNTED

points of interest in that great city. Mr. Albertson entertained us at his home and we saw the famous Bridgeport Nurseries with its immense stock of rare trees and plants.

Mr. Albertson is making much sacrifice of time and energy in preparing for what he hopes will be the most valuable of all our sessions, our meeting next June at West Baden.

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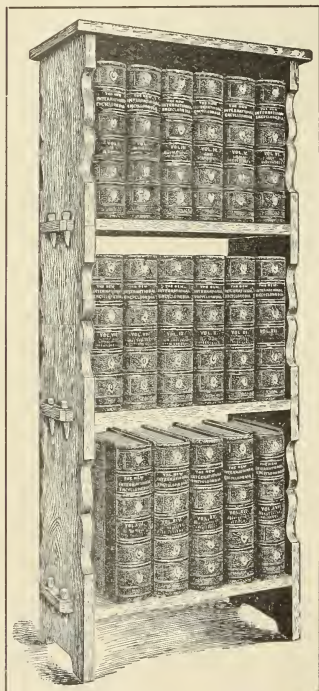
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